























COPYRIGHT 1909 BY BUREAU OF  
NATIONAL LITERATURE AND ART

Municipal Building



MESSAGES AND PAPERS  
OF  
PRESIDENTS

Prepared Under the direction of the Joint Committee  
on Printing, House and Senate,  
Pursuant to an Act of the Fifty-Second Congress  
of the United States

(With Additional Encyclopedic Notes  
by J. H. Thompson)

VOLUME XIX  
PART A-D

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.—This building is of recent construction, situated at the  
corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street. It is now occupied by the District  
Government and fills a long-felt want.

PRINTED BY  
BUREAU OF NATIONAL EDUCATION







A COMPILATION

OF THE

# MESSAGES AND PAPERS

OF THE

## PRESIDENTS

Prepared Under the Direction of the Joint Committee  
on Printing, of the House and Senate,  
Pursuant to an Act of the Fifty-Second Congress  
of the United States


(With Additions and Encyclopedic Index  
by Private Enterprise)

VOLUME XIX  
INDEX A-J

PUBLISHED BY

BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE





Copyright, 1911, 1912, 1913,  
BY  
BUREAU OF NATIONAL LITERATURE

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2025





## Government

Is Man's Most Exalted Work.

## Republican Government

Is the Supreme Type of Organization.

## The United States Government

Is of All Governments the Best.

Therefore, the men who performed that most difficult of human undertakings—the establishment of law—and who performed that task with a success without parallel,—the men who constructed the American Republic are leaders whose works have proved their wisdom consummate. . . . .

That Wisdom is concretely bodied forth in the MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS. In these Papers our Chief Magistrates and the statesmen, jurists, financiers, warriors who composed their Cabinets discuss questions perpetually before the voter, and define the fundamental policies on which is based this greatest human achievement. Their Doctrines form our Governmental Gospel.



# THE INDEX TO THE MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

SERVES A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

## FIRST:

Assuming that the reader desires to investigate a specific subject,—the Index provides him with a succinct digest on that subject and underneath cites the numbers of pages where Presidential references thereto may be found. Thus, after reviewing the fundamental facts involved as presented by the digest, the reader is aided in forming his own opinion on the question by the arguments advanced by the Executives.

## SECOND:

Assuming that the user is reading a Presidential Message,—the Index provides him with data on every question mentioned, and, by the page citations, enables him to compare the views of various Chief Magistrates on the same subject. . . . .

See the analysis of each Administration under the name of the Executive. These analyses are paragraphed under subheadings (such as "Slavery"), so that one may readily trace the development of a question through many Administrations, and find the narrative continuous.

See the biographies of men famous in American Statecraft, Warfare and Diplomacy, as well as the biographies of present Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Congressmen, which appear under their respective names.

## SEE THE ARTICLES:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| "United States, Government of."  | "Battles by United States Forces." |
| "Constitution, Supreme Court<br>Decisions on."   | "United States, History of."       |
| State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post-<br>office, Navy, Interior, Agricul-<br>ture, Commerce and Labor,<br>Departments of. | "Foreign Relations."               |
| "Parties, American Political."   | "Nations."                         |
| "Wars of, or Affecting, the United<br>States."   | "States and Territories."          |
|  | "Banks and Banking."               |
|  | "Laws."                            |
|  | "Law, Terms of."                   |
|  | "Indian Tribes."                   |
|  | "Geography."                       |

# ILLUSTRATIONS

---

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS,  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS,  
PLACES OF PATRIOTIC INTEREST,  
HISTORICAL PAINTINGS AND  
CONTEMPORARY CARTOONS

---

¶ The collection of pictures appearing in the first ten volumes of this set can safely be said to be the best ever gathered together for the purpose of illustrating the history and progress of our country from every viewpoint.

¶ The pictures themselves almost tell the story of the development of this Nation. They appear in about equal number in each volume, and in direct connection with the text matter, therefore in chronological order.

¶ On the back of each of the historical illustration plates there is found descriptive matter which adds value to the illustrations and important historical data supplementing the messages themselves.

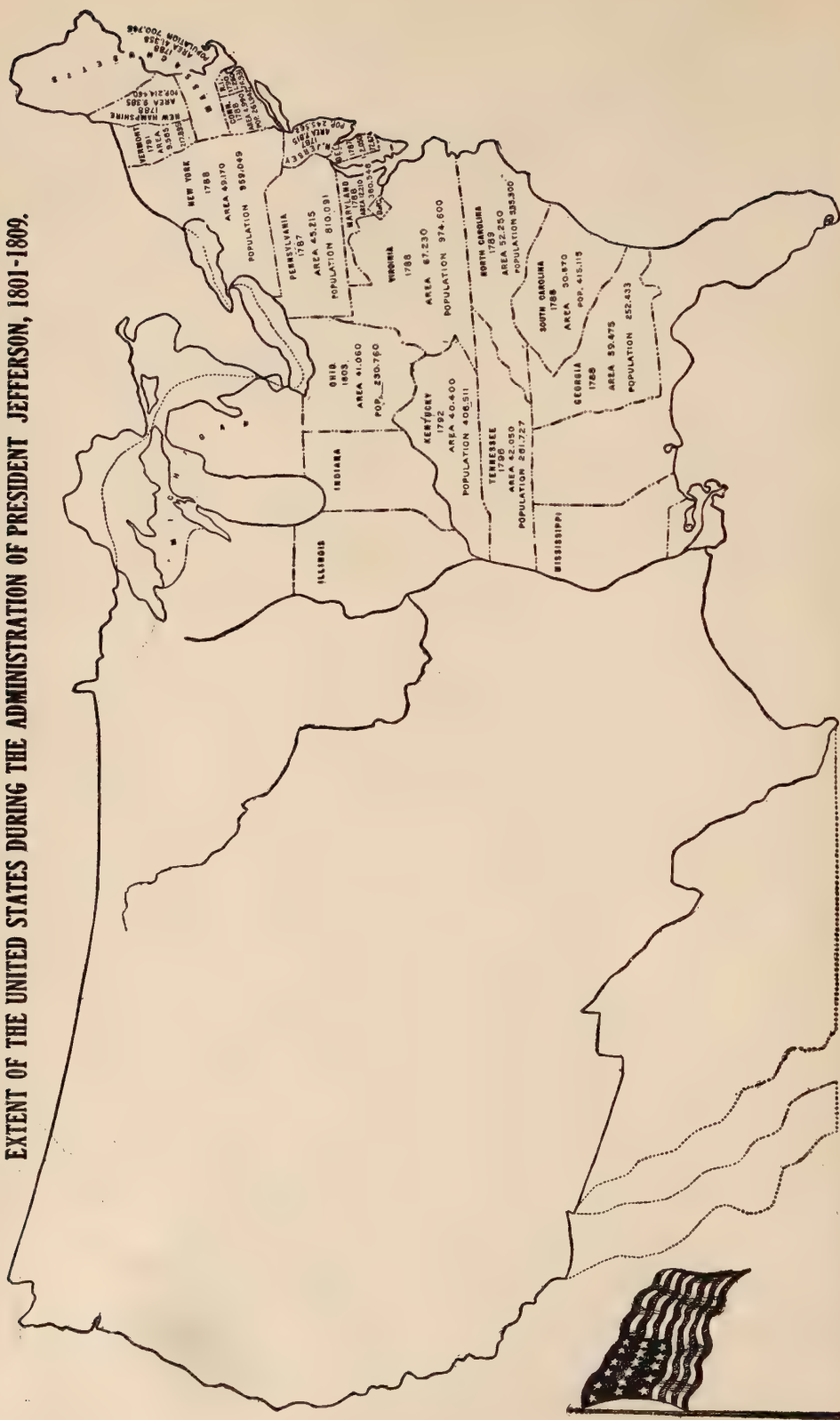
¶ In the forepart of each of the first ten volumes will be found a list of the pictures contained in the given volume.



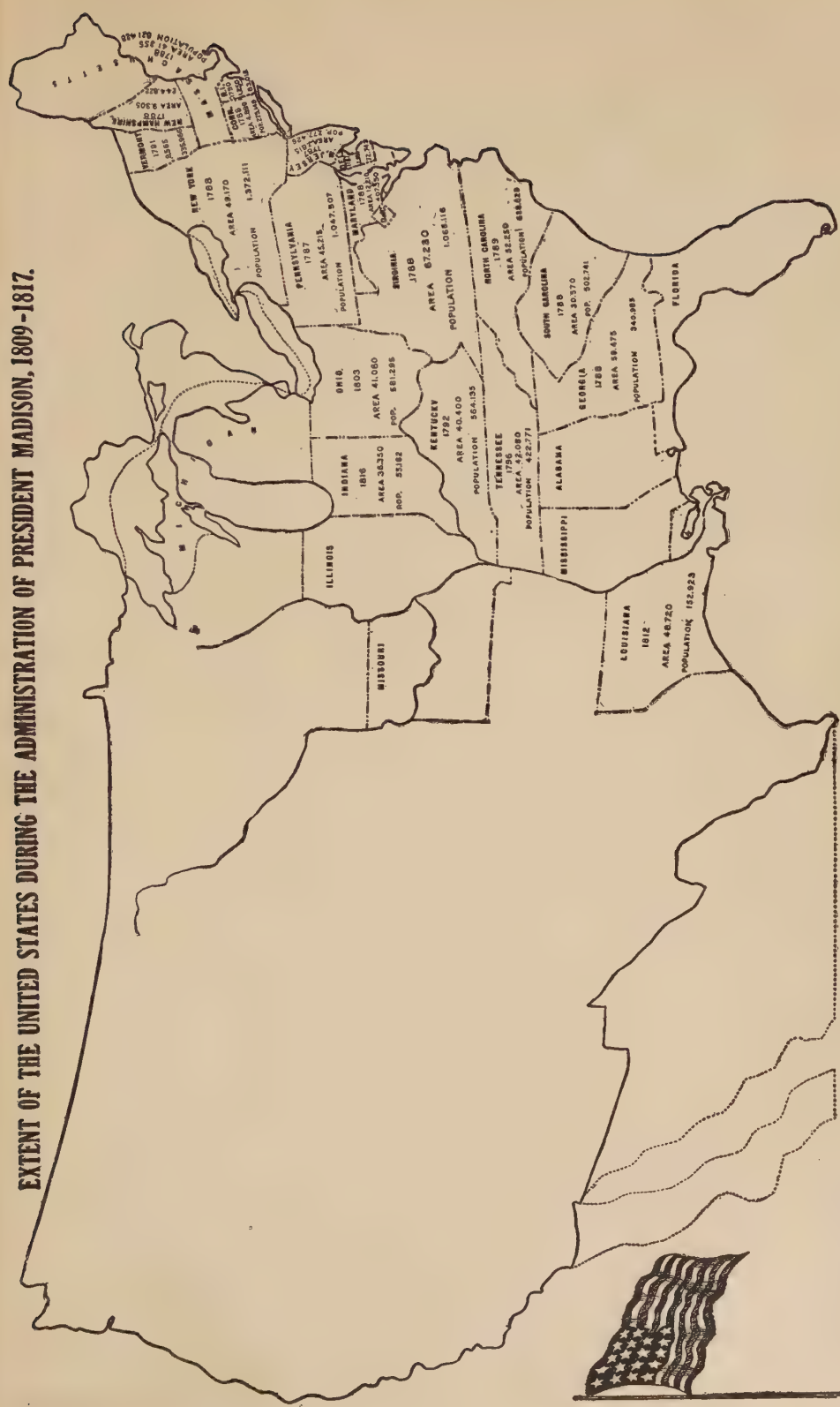
## FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS OF STATE PAPERS

- Adams, John Quincy, Proclamation of Tonnage Duties (first and last pages), 948.
- Arthur's Announcement of President Garfield's Death, 4647.
- Arthur's Signature to Official Announcement of President Garfield's Death, 4648.
- Buchanan's Note to Senate Relating to Utah Massacres, 3129.
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, of Taylor's Administration (final page), 2592.
- Cleveland's Proclamation on Utah's Admission to Union, 6140.
- Cleveland's Signature to Proclamation Admitting Utah into Union, 6145.
- Coinage Proclamation of John Adams, 256.
- Declaration of Independence (Original Draft of), 350.
- Declaration of War against Spain, 6297.
- Declaration of War with Mexico, 2308.
- Declaration of War of 1812, 507.
- Fillmore's Fugitive Slave Proclamation (first page), 2686.
- Fillmore's Fugitive Slave Proclamation (last page), 2687.
- Garfield (Note to the Senate), 4602.
- Grant's Centennial Proclamation, 4366.
- Grant's Signature to Centennial Proclamation, 4367.
- Grant's Proclamation Calling for an Extra Session of the Senate, 3982.
- Harrison's (Benjamin) Proclamation Admitting Washington to Union, 5473.
- Harrison's (Benjamin) Signature to Proclamation Admitting Washington to Union, 5474.
- Hayes' Proclamation, Maryland Railroad Strike (first page), 4428.
- Hayes' Signature to Proclamation, Maryland Railroad Strike (last page), 4429.
- Jackson's Proclamation about the Public Lands in Alabama, 1041.
- Jackson's Signature on a State Document, 1201.
- Jefferson's Neutrality Proclamation, 414.
- Johnson's Thanksgiving Proclamation, 3538.
- Johnson's Signature to Thanksgiving Proclamation, 3539.
- Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (first, last, and intermediate pages), 3359.
- Lincoln's Signature to Emancipation Proclamation, 3360.
- Lincoln's Exhortation to the People not to Plunge into Civil War, 3221.
- Lincoln's Proclamation Admitting West Virginia into the Union, 3381.
- Lincoln's Signature to Proclamation Admitting West Virginia into Union, 3382.
- Monroe Doctrine (page from Monroe's Seventh Annual Message), 791.
- Monroe's Letter to a Friend Explaining National Policy, 761.
- Pierce's Proclamation against Cuban Filibusters (first page), 2811.
- Pierce's Proclamation against Cuban Filibusters (second page), 2812.
- South Carolina's Secession Ordinance, 3159.
- Taylor's Signature on a State Document, 2560.
- Tyler's Signature on the Ratification of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 2024.
- Van Buren's Proclamation Revoking Tonnage Duties, 1549.
- Washington's First Thanksgiving Proclamation, 66.
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Ratified in Tyler's Administration, 2023.

# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, 1801-1809.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MADISON, 1809-1817.

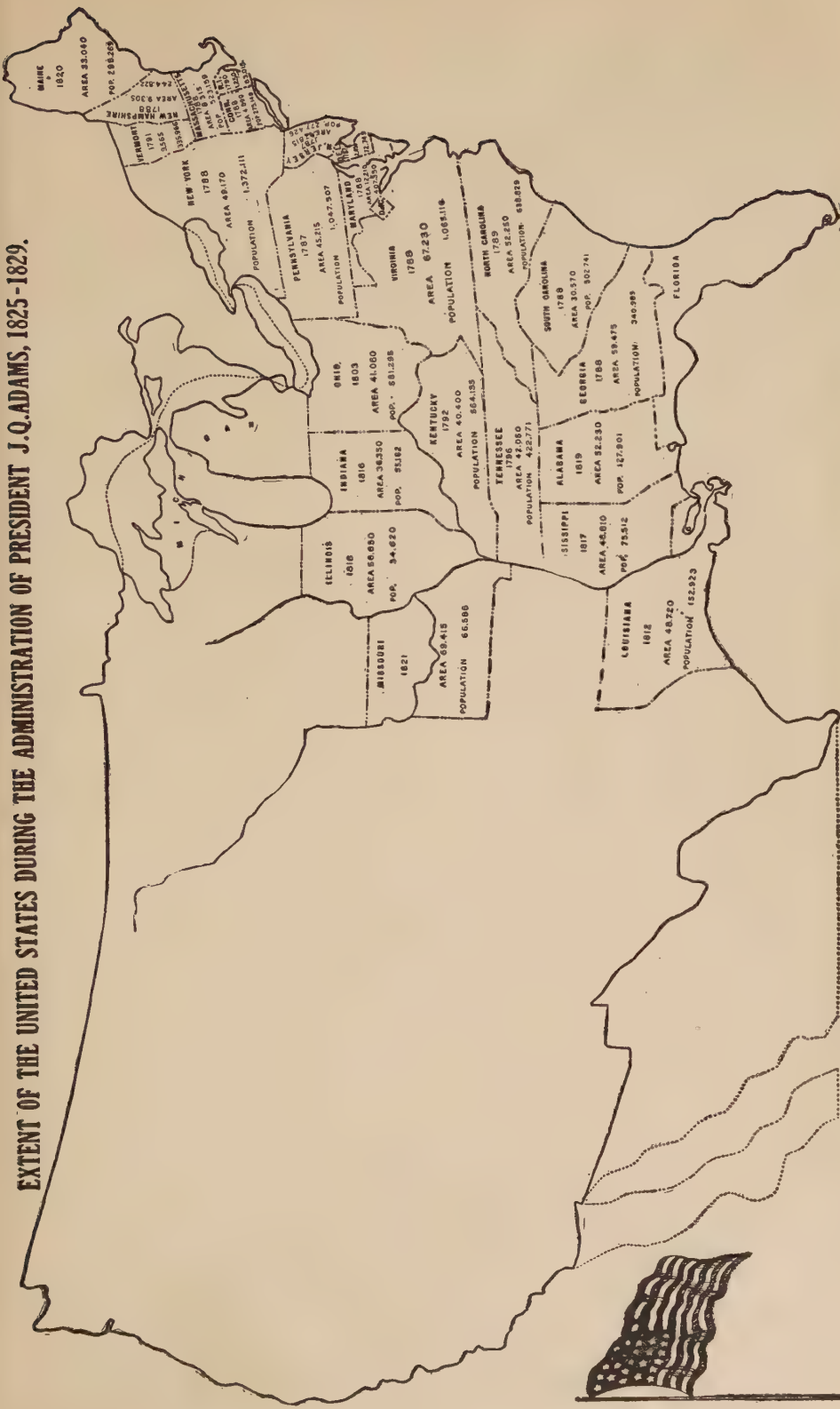




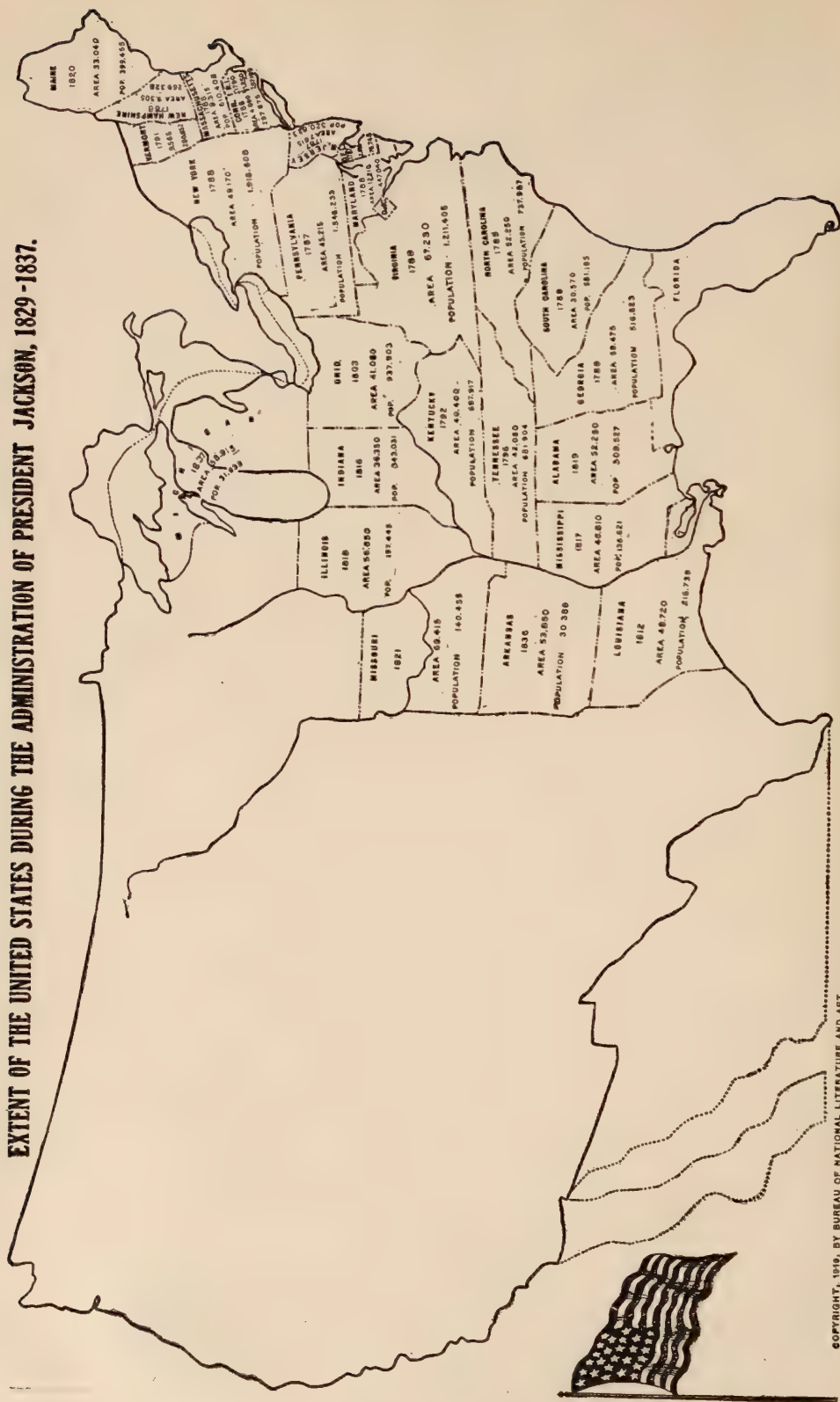
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MONROE, 1817-1825.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT J.Q.ADAMS, 1825-1829.

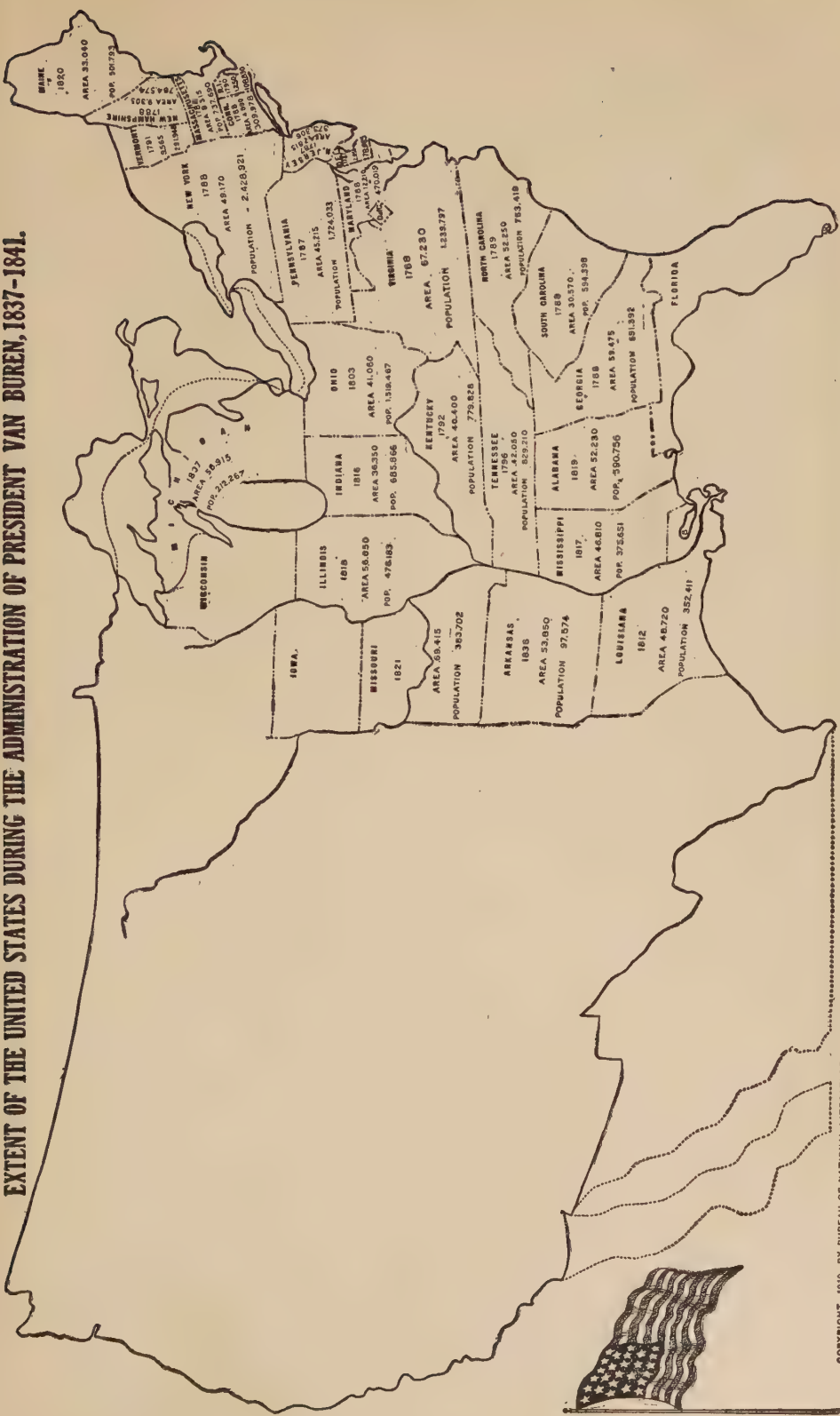


# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON, 1829-1837.

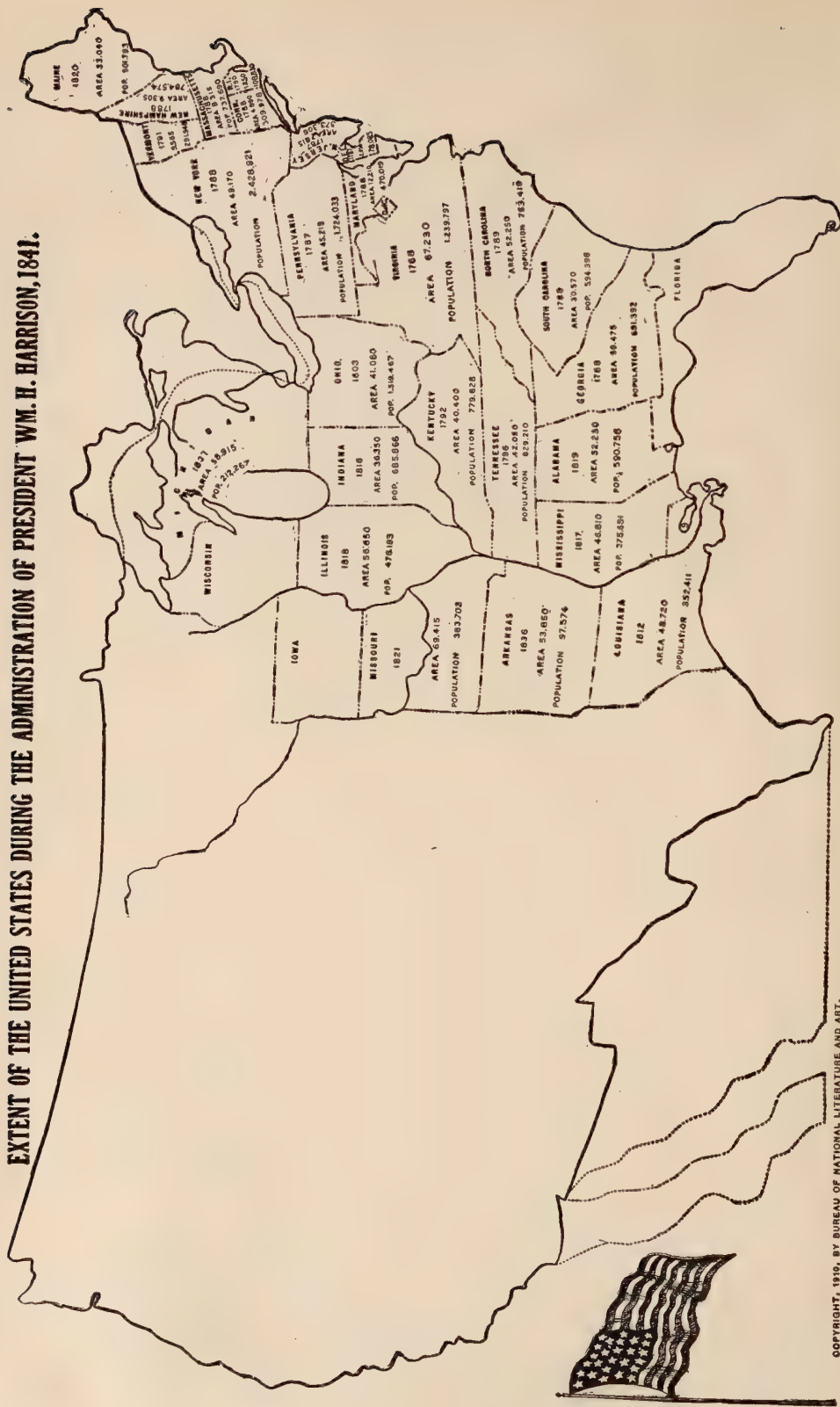




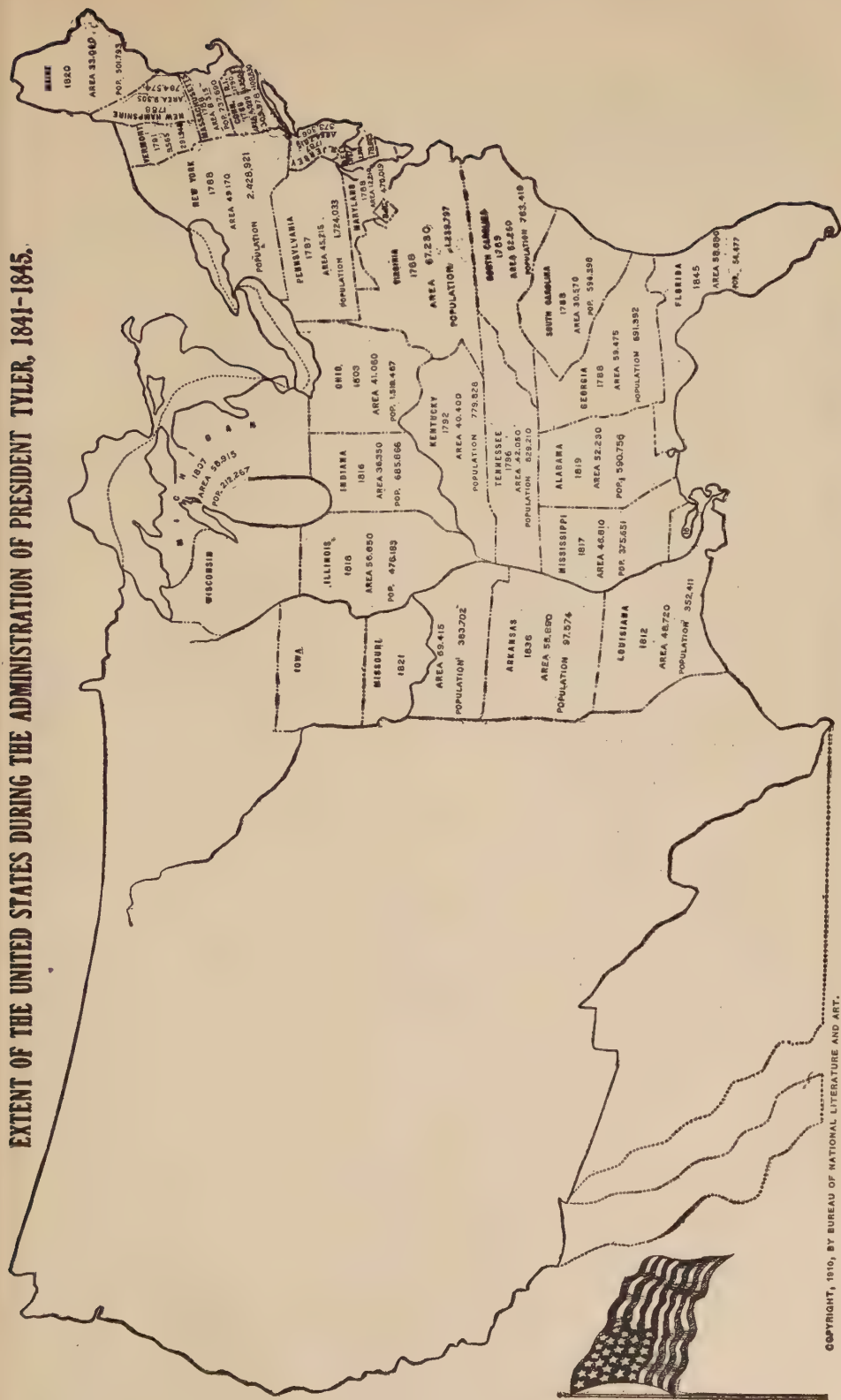
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, 1837-1841.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT WM. H. HARRISON, 1841.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT TYLER, 1841-1845.





**EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT POLK, 1845-1849.**

MAINE 1850 AREA 33,040 POP. 233,195

NEW HAMPSHIRE 1850 AREA 9,305 POP. 170,000

VERMONT 1850 AREA 9,444 POP. 131,000

MASSACHUSETTS 1850 AREA 8,000 POP. 317,926

CONNECTICUT 1850 AREA 4,544 POP. 233,195

NEW YORK 1789 AREA 49,170 POPULATION 3,037,394

NEW JERSEY 1850 AREA 8,000 POP. 170,000

DELAWARE 1850 AREA 2,485 POP. 69,000

MARYLAND 1850 AREA 10,000 POP. 317,926

VIRGINIA 1789 AREA 67,230 POPULATION 1,211,000

NORTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 52,550 POPULATION 655,051

SOUTH CAROLINA 1789 AREA 30,770 POP. 688,507

GEORGIA 1789 AREA 59,475 POPULATION 918,183

FLORIDA 1845 AREA 59,000 POP. 87,445

ALABAMA 1819 AREA 52,230 POP. 771,923

MISSISSIPPI 1817 AREA 46,810 POP. 686,326

LOUISIANA 1812 AREA 48,720 POPULATION 317,762

TEXAS 1845 AREA 268,760 POPULATION 212,192

ARKANSAS 1836 AREA 53,080 POPULATION 209,687

KENTUCKY 1792 AREA 40,400 POPULATION 981,405

TENNESSEE 1819 AREA 52,050 POPULATION 1,022,717

INDIANA 1816 AREA 36,350 POP. 851,479

ILLINOIS 1816 AREA 56,650 POP. 851,479

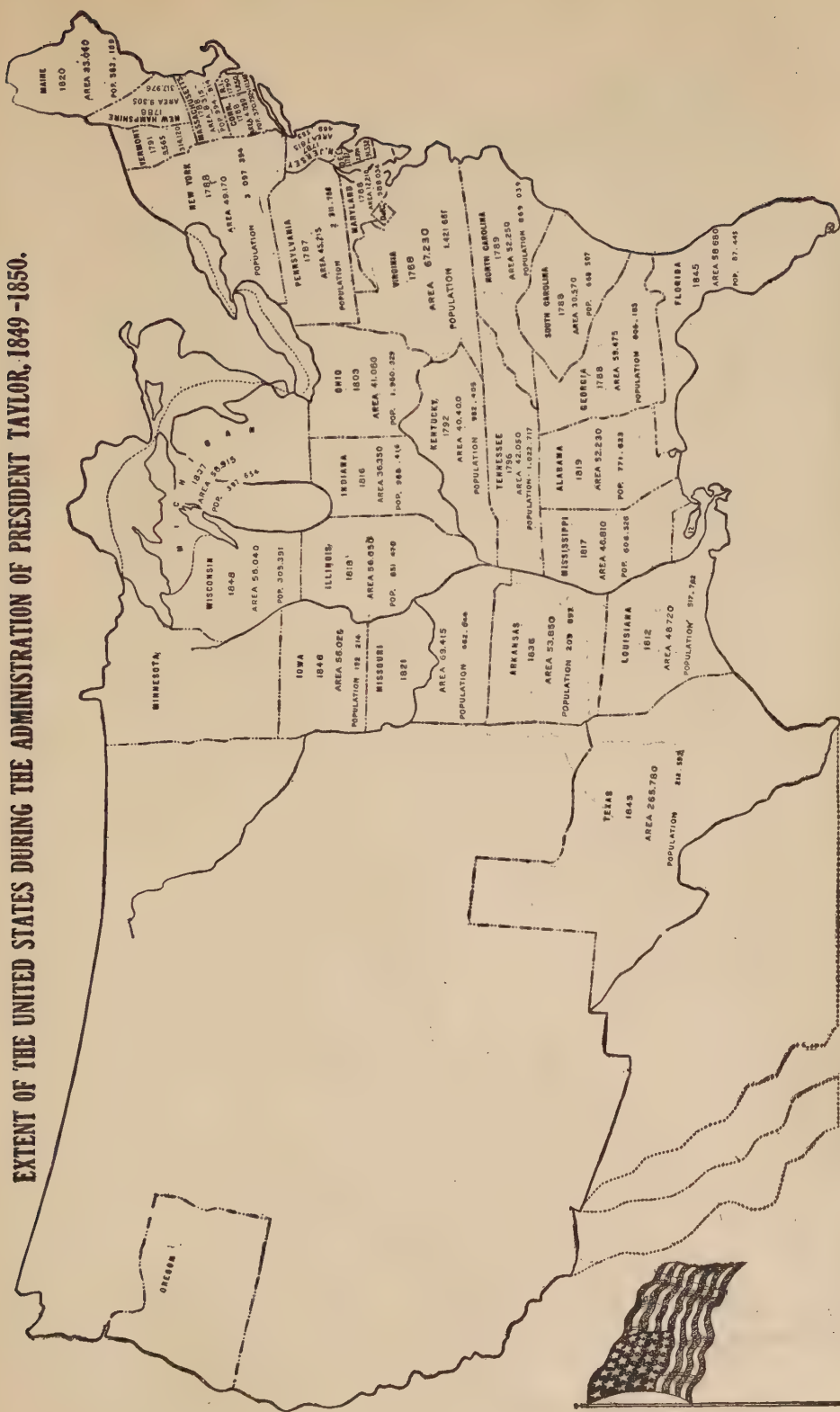
MISSOURI 1821 AREA 69,415 POPULATION 822,044

IOWA 1846 AREA 56,025 POPULATION 129,216

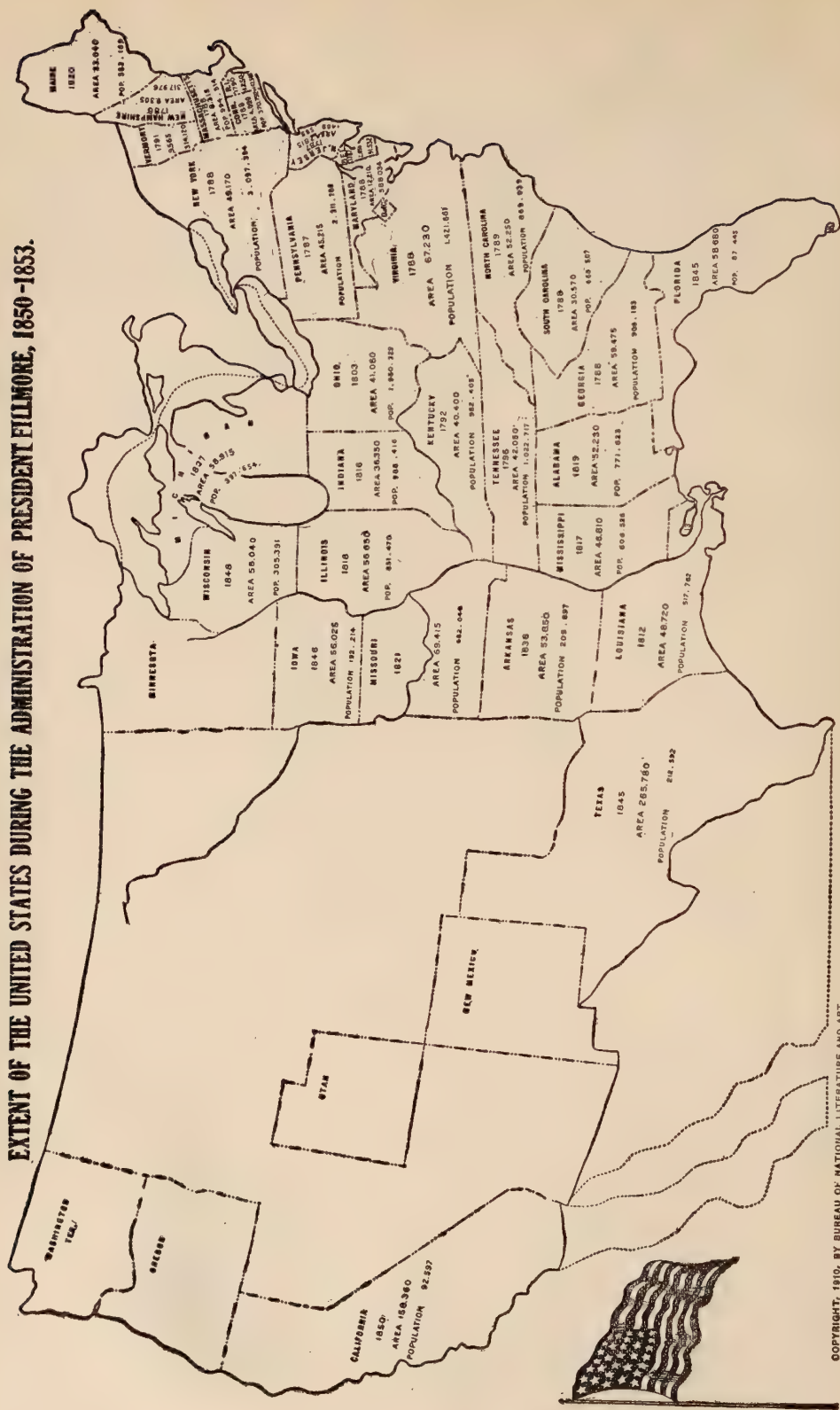
WISCONSIN 1848 AREA 56,040 POP. 305,351

MINNESOTA 1857 AREA 55,915 POP. 317,926

# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR, 1849-1850.



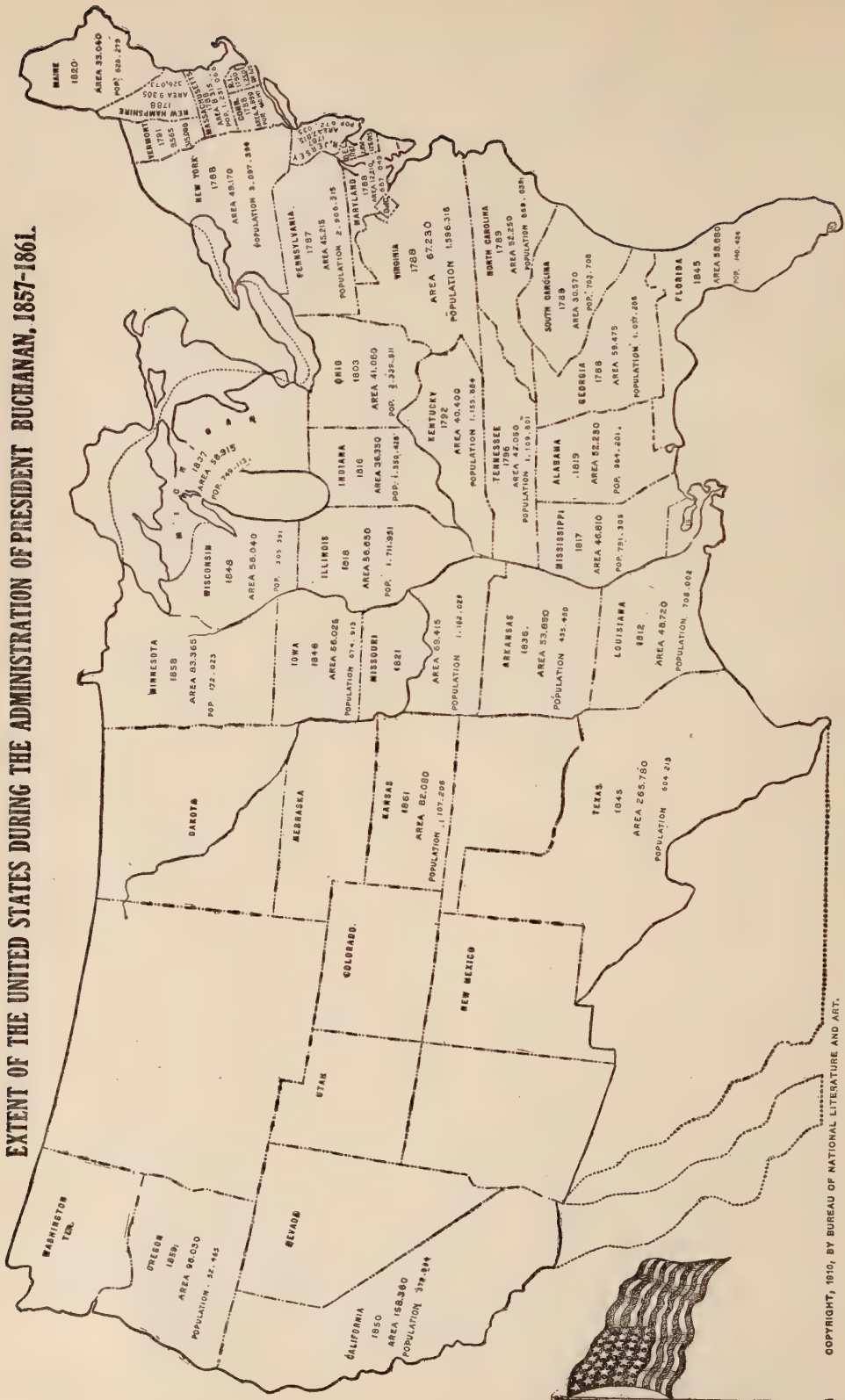
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, 1850-1853.





**EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE, 1853 -1857.**



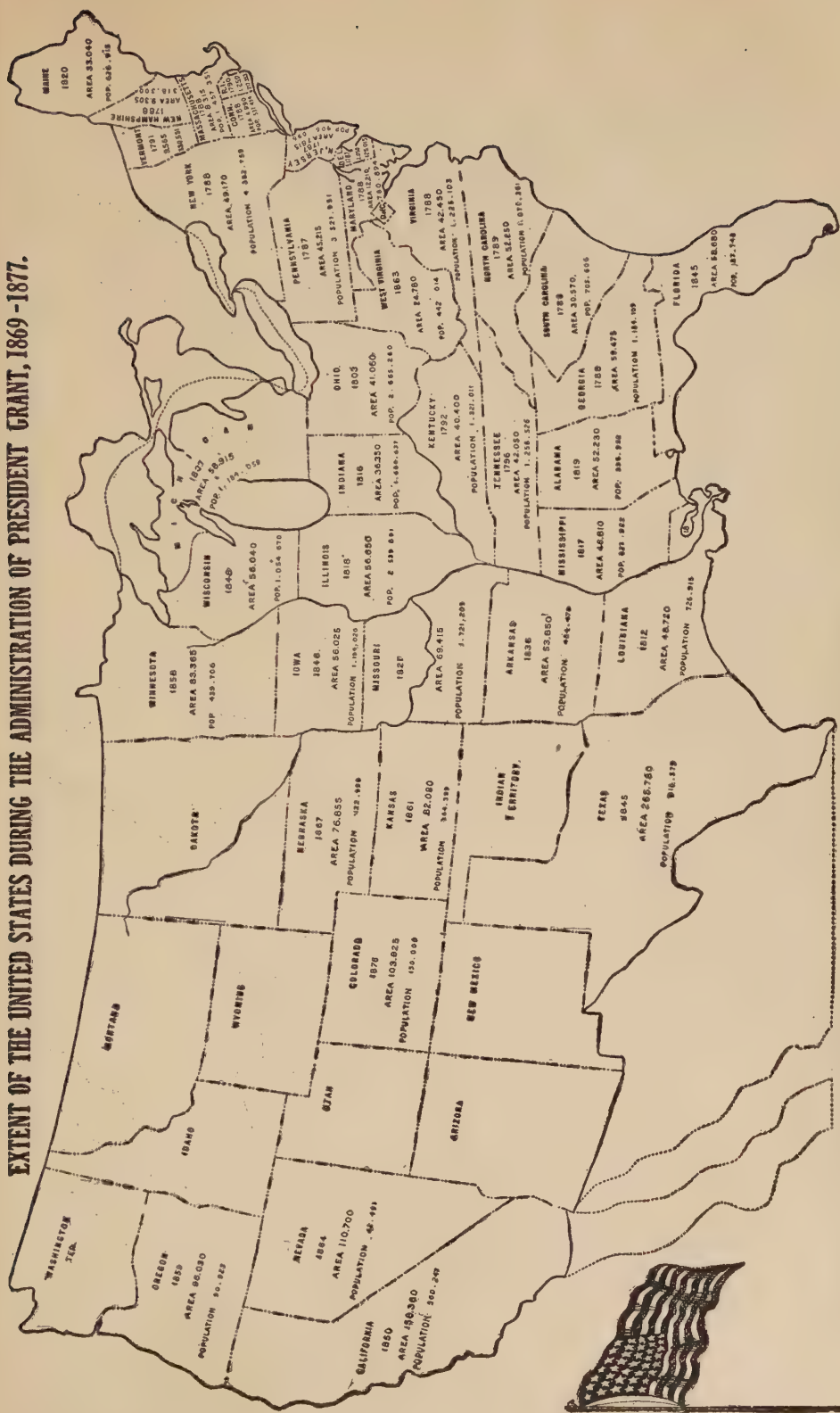
[illegible]



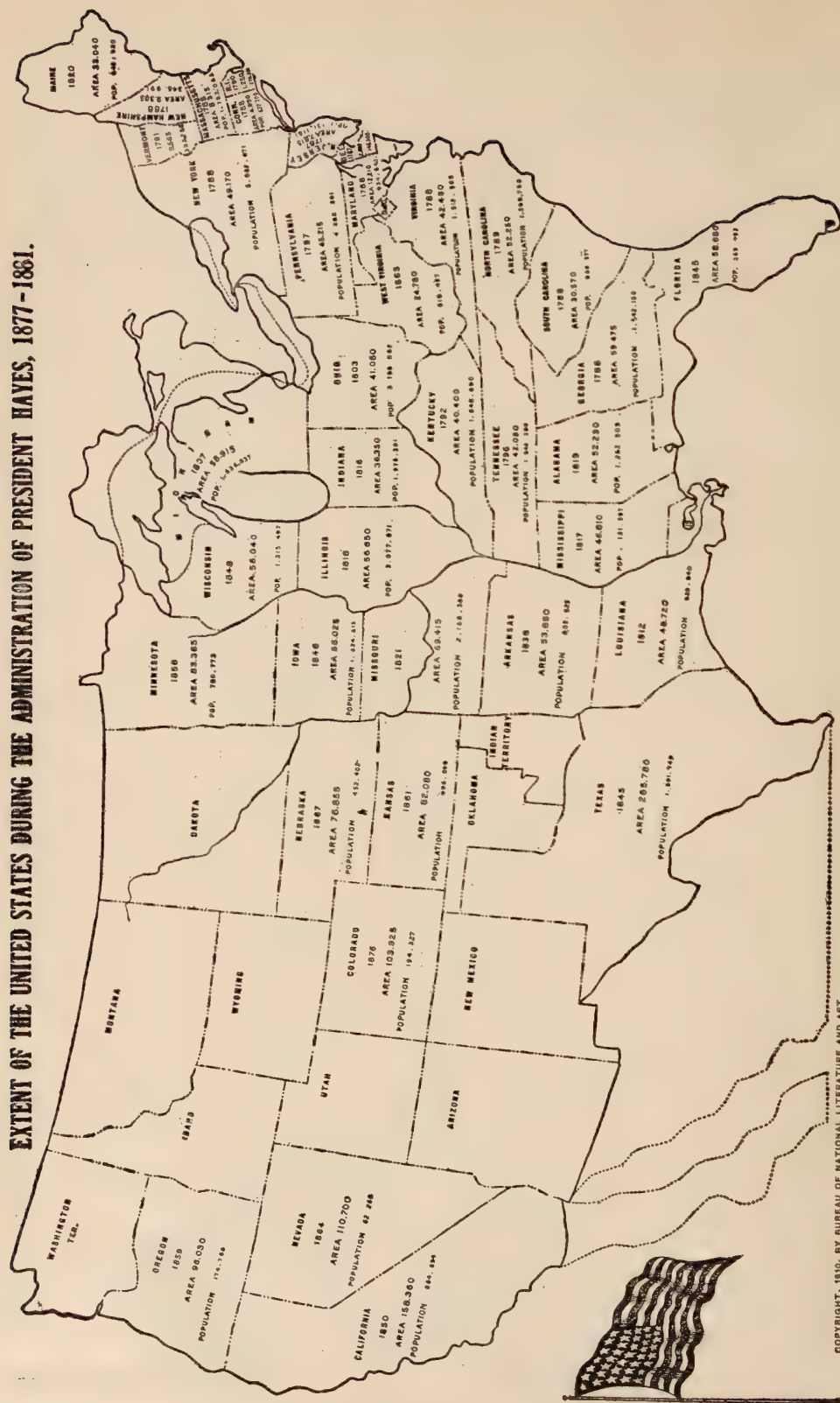




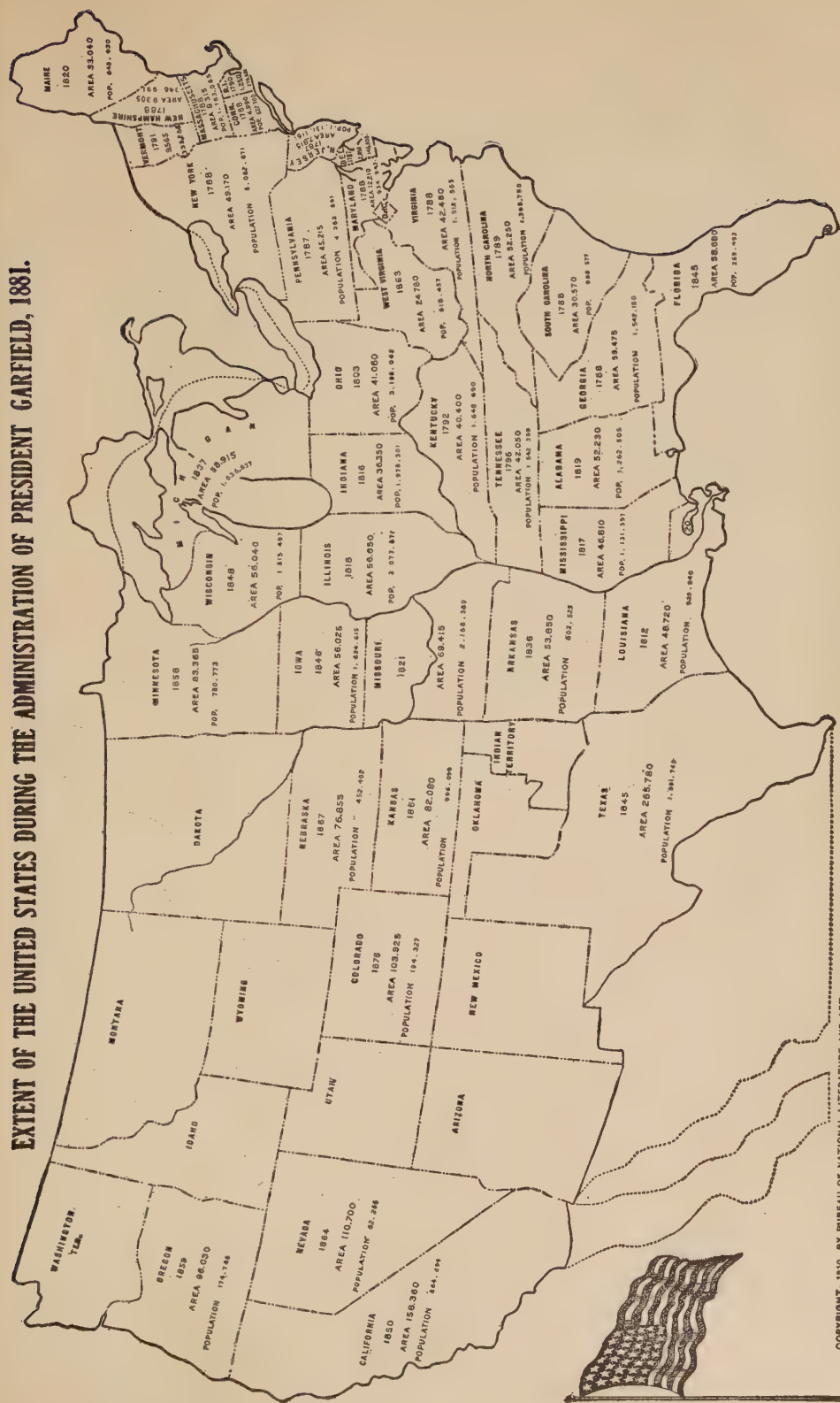
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT, 1869-1877.



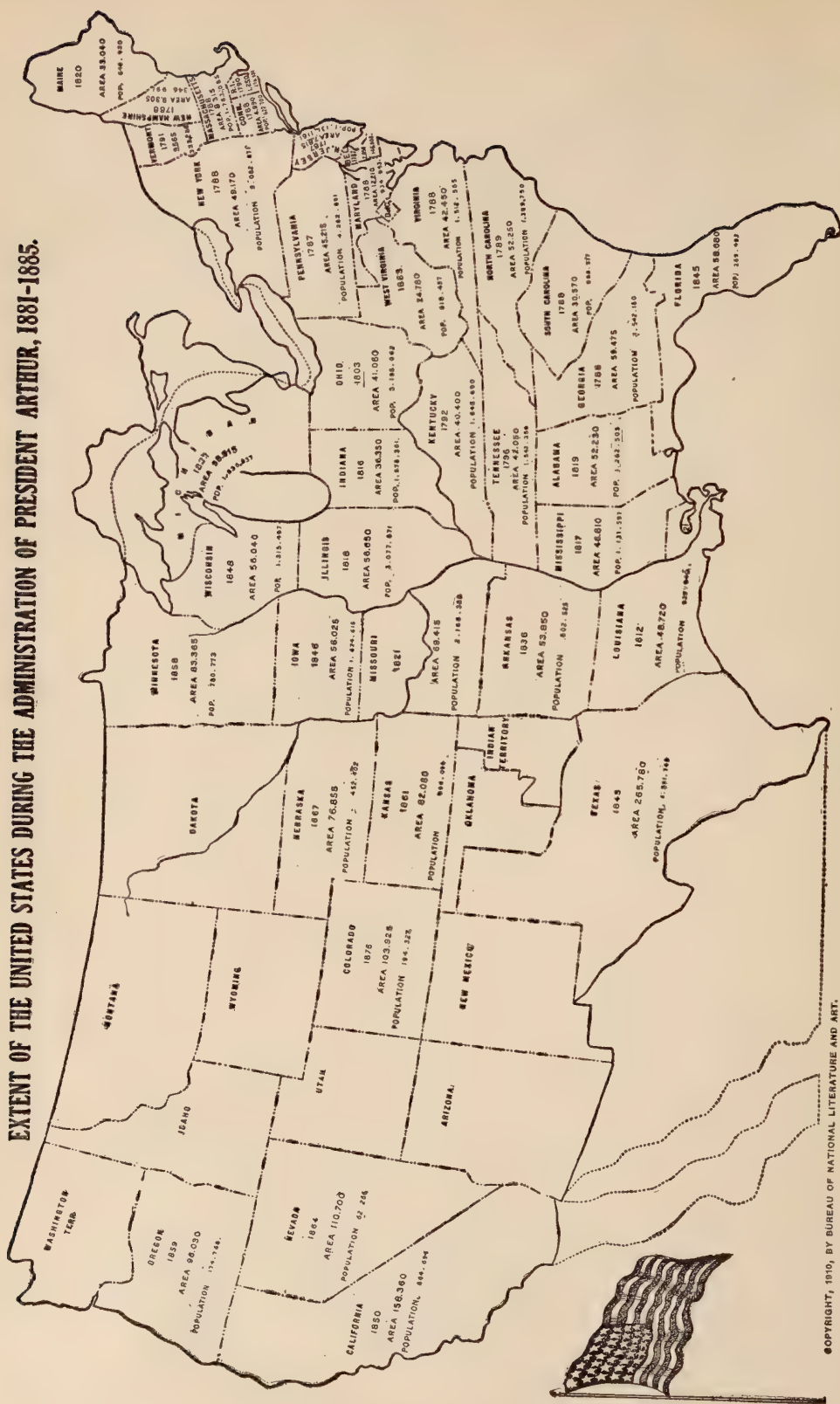
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES, 1877-1881.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD, 1881.

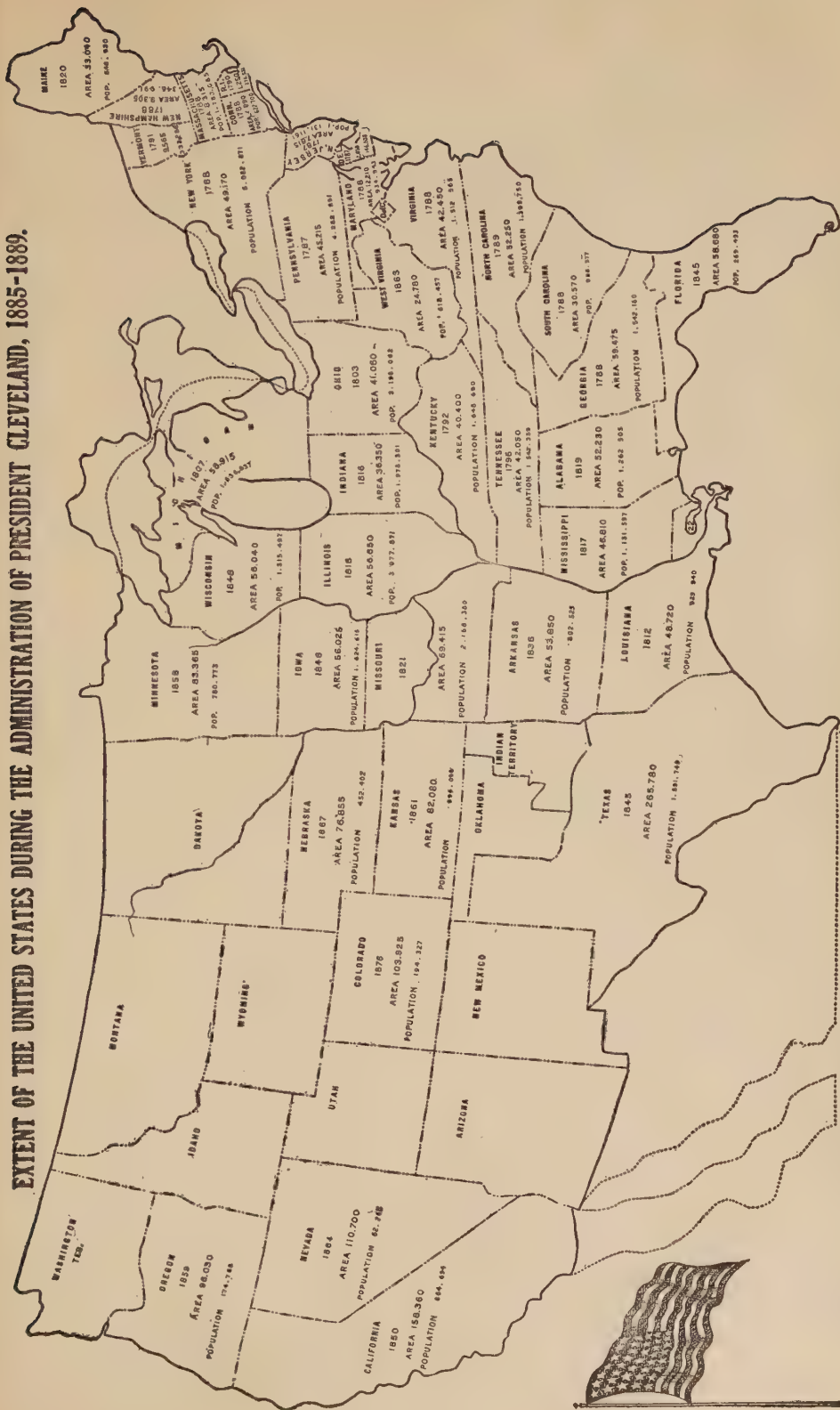


# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR, 1881-1885.

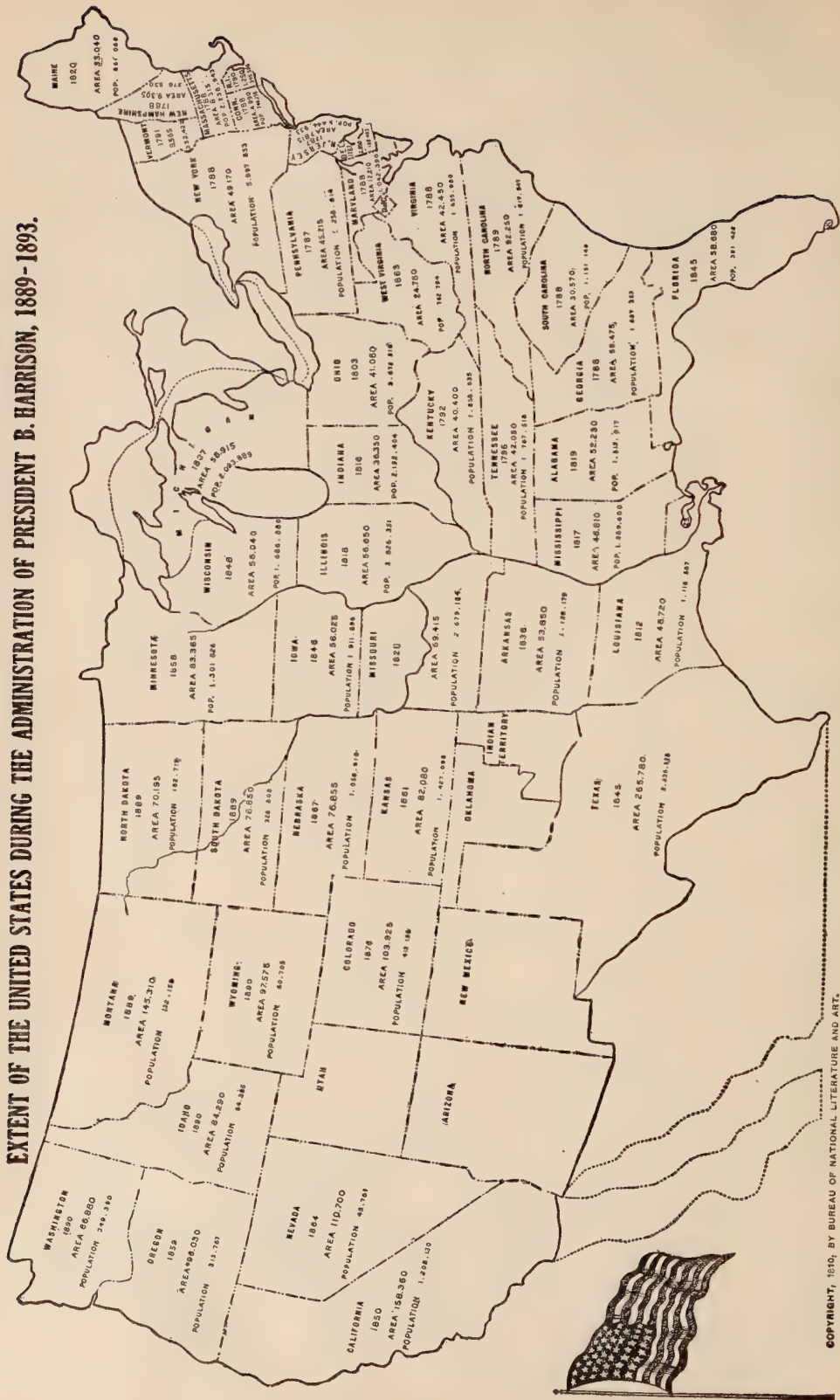




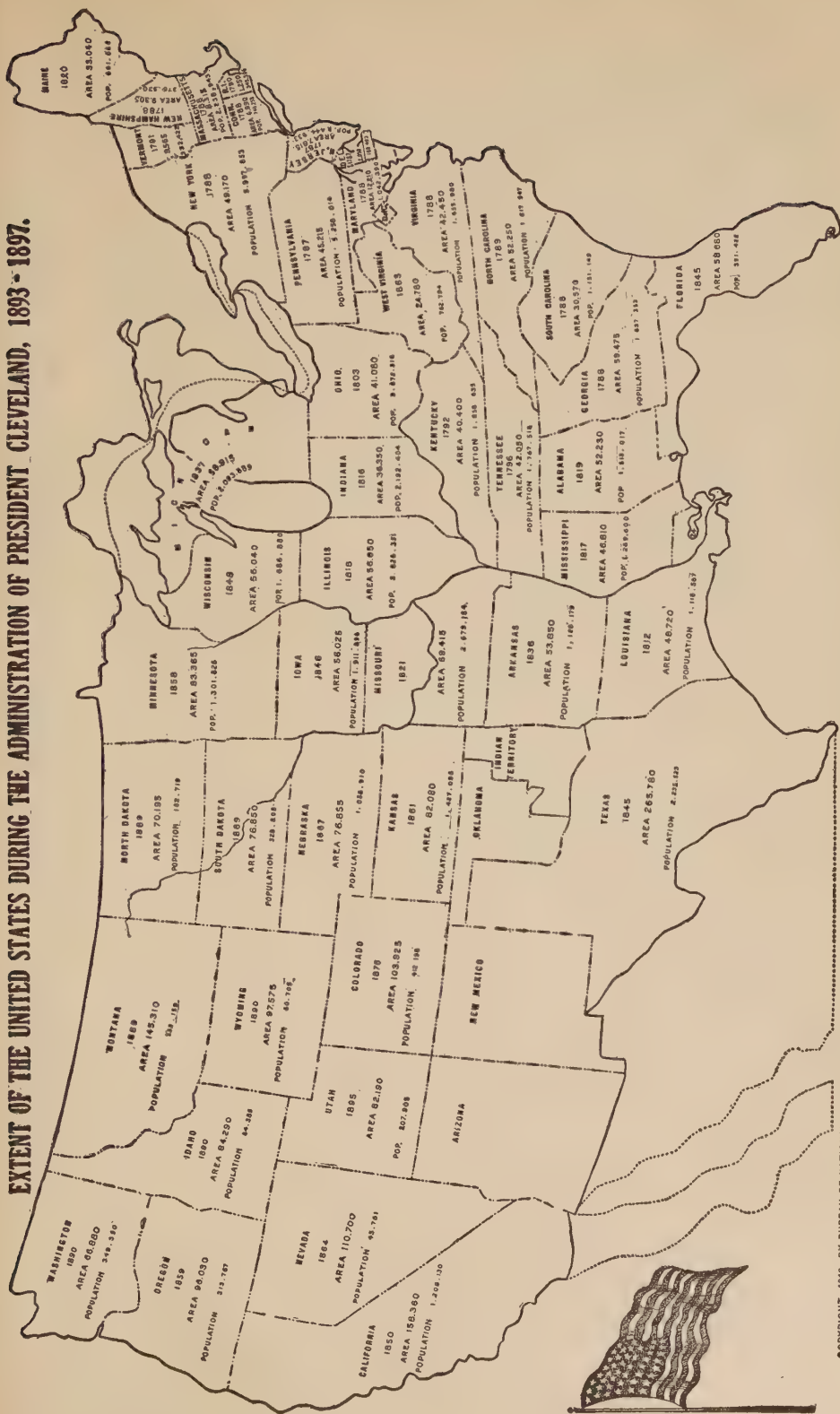
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, 1885-1889.



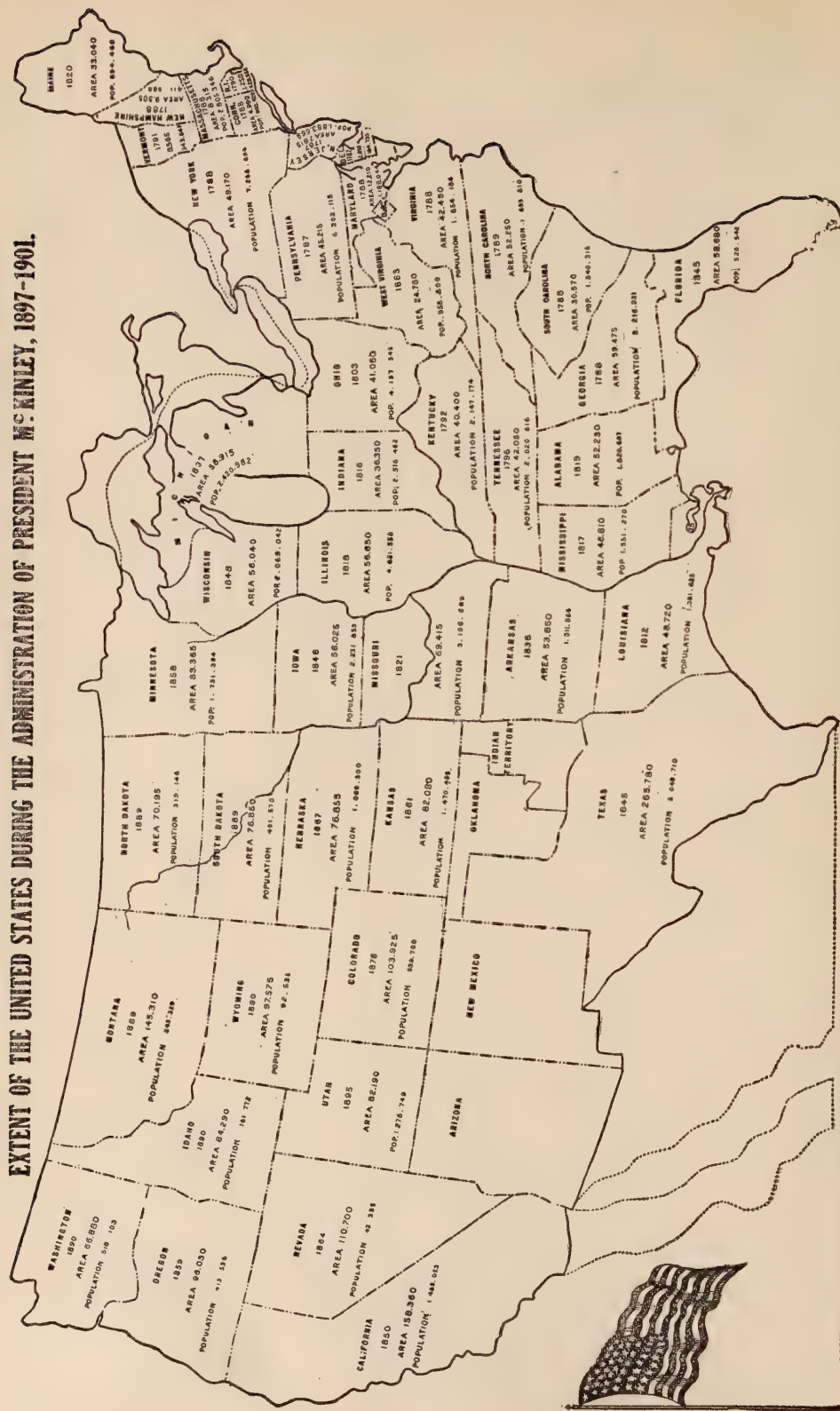
# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT B. HARRISON, 1889-1893.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, 1893-1897.

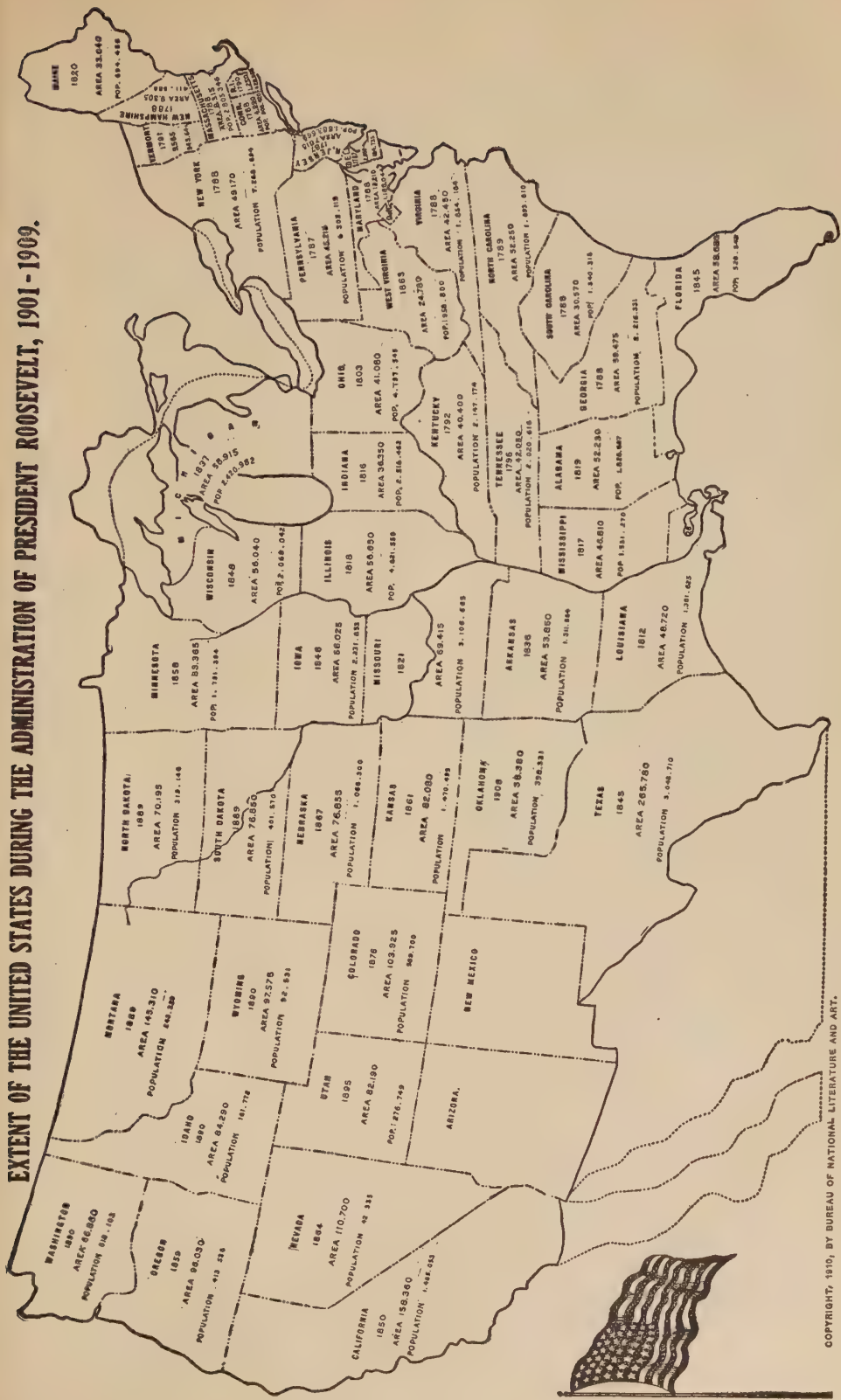


# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT M. C. KINLEY, 1897-1901.

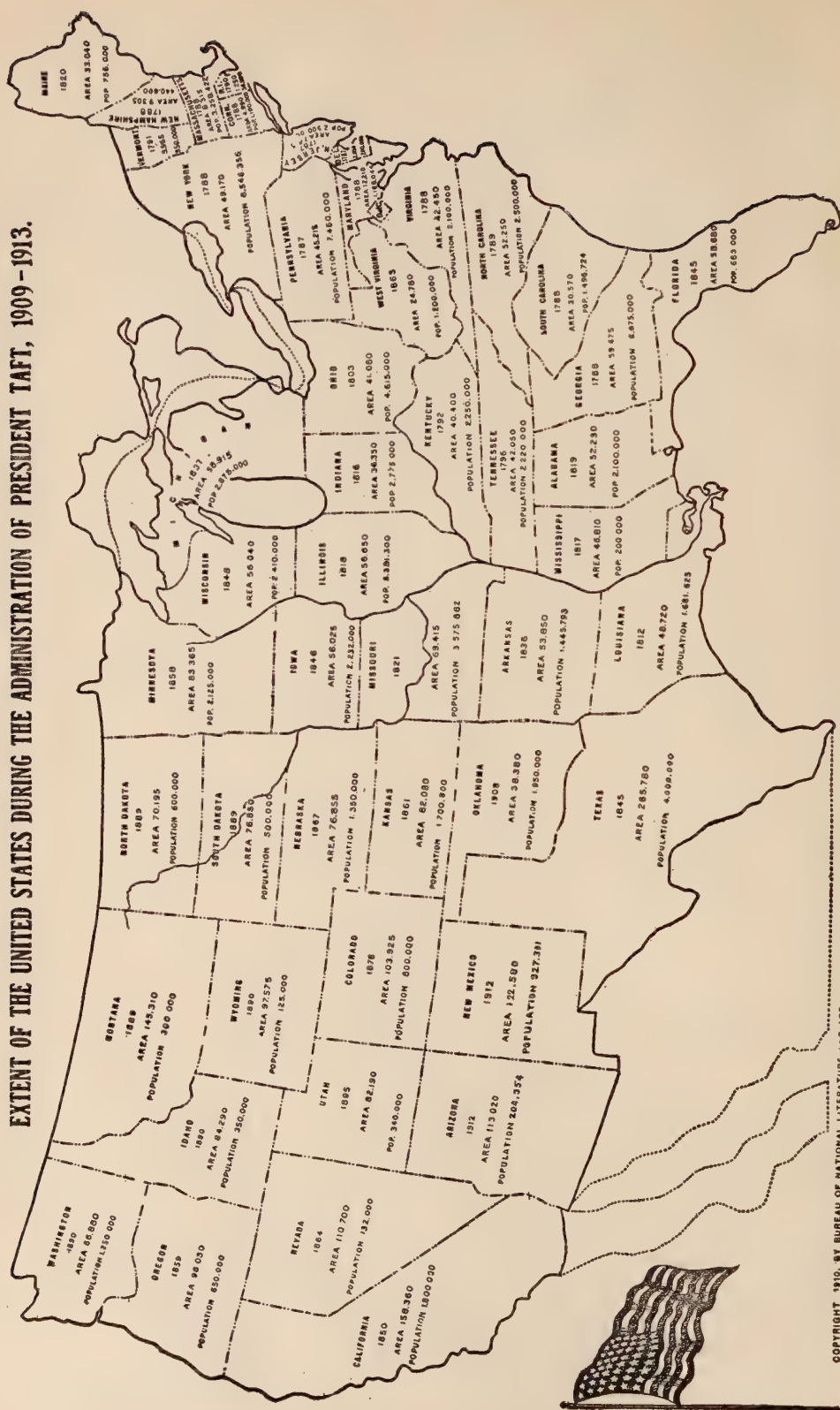




# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, 1901-1909.



# EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT, 1909-1913.



*Index Numbers Refer to Pages Only—Consecutive from Beginning to End of Set.*

Pages	1 to 446 inclusive	Vol. 1	Pages	4079 to 4556 inclusive	Vol. 10
"	447 to 884	Vol. 2	"	4557 to 4995	Vol. 11
"	885 to 1359	Vol. 3	"	4996 to 5473	Vol. 12
"	1360 to 1835	Vol. 4	"	5474 to 5948	Vol. 13
"	1836 to 2276	Vol. 5	"	5949 to 6425	Vol. 14
"	2277 to 2718	Vol. 6	"	6426 to 6900	Vol. 15
"	2719 to 3159	Vol. 7	"	6901 to 7364	Vol. 16
"	3160 to 3602	Vol. 8	"	7365 to 7822	Vol. 17
"	3603 to 4078	Vol. 9	"	7823 to 8283	Vol. 18

## A

**A. B. Plot.**—William H. Crawford, of Georgia, was a prominent Democratic-Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1824. During the early part of that year a series of letters signed "A. B." appeared in a Washington newspaper charging him with malfeasance in office as Secretary of the Treasury. They were written by Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, who had just been appointed minister to Mexico, and who acknowledged their authorship. Apr. 19, 1824, Edwards presented a memorial to the House of Representatives making specific charges. These he failed to sustain, and Crawford was exonerated.

**Abaco Island** (Bahamas), negotiations for cession of lands on, for erection of light-houses, 845.

**Abandoned Farms.**—In his "Altruria," a novel, printed in 1894, William Dean Howells, an American novelist, predicted that soon the railroads would be imploring men to go from the cities and till the soil. Mr. W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad, in a speech in New York City in 1910, declared that there are 16,000 square miles of practically abandoned farms in New York, New England, the south and middle Southern States, and that there are 2,700 acres of abandoned tillable land within two hours' journey from New York City which can be purchased for \$20 an acre. Mr. Brown declared himself willing to head a million-dollar syndicate to buy and reclaim these abandoned farms in a practical effort to decrease the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer.

The reasons for farm abandonment are the impoverishment of the soil, through lack of fertilizer and rotation of crops, the meager financial rewards of ordinary farm labor, and the disinclination of country-bred men and women to remain on farms when the conveniences and luxuries of life are to be found in the cities, and enjoyed with greater comfort. The city man who takes his family to the country is usually actuated by two motives—sentiment and the high cost of living in the city. When a man only one generation

from the farm finds eggs selling at 60 cents a dozen, broiled chickens at a dollar, and the kind of apples he formerly fed to hogs bringing a cent apiece in city markets he is apt to long for the abundant food of his boyhood days.

Many men with city experience and modern industrial and business ideas have made farming profitable where the country-bred farmer with only the conventional methods has failed. The back-to-the-farm movement was given considerable impetus by the development of intensive farming in the West, by irrigation, by the railroads, the Department of Agriculture and the high price of foodstuffs in the cities.

**Abbot, Henry Larcom;** soldier, civil engineer, author; b. Aug. 13, 1831, in Beverly, Mass.; General in United States Army, and prominent as an engineer; author of lectures and papers on the Defence of the Sea Coast of the United States, and Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River.

**Abert, James William;** Major of Engineers, United States Army; b. Nov. 18, 1820, in Mount Holly, N. J.; served in Civil War, and attained rank of major; resigned in 1864; was Examiner of Patents in Washington, and later professor of mathematics and drawing in University of Missouri at Rolla.

**Abert, John James;** soldier, engineer; b. Sept. 17, 1788, in Shepherdton, Va.; in 1829 took charge of topographical bureau at Washington, and in 1838 became Colonel of Engineers; retired in 1861, after long and faithful service; was engaged in many of the earlier works of national engineering, and his reports prepared for the Government are standards of authority; was member of several scientific societies and one of the organizers of the National Institute of Science, which later was merged into Smithsonian Institution; died Sept. 27, 1863, in Washington.

**Ableman vs. Booth.**—An important Supreme Court case maintaining the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Booth was tried before a commissioner appointed by the United States district court of Wisconsin for

**Ableman vs. Booth—Continued.**

violation of the fugitive-slave law, and ordered to appear before the district court. Failing to do so, he was imprisoned by Ableman, the United States marshal for the district, but was released by the supreme court of the State on a writ of habeas corpus. Later he was indicted before the United States district court, but was again released by the State supreme court. In 1858 the case came before the United States Supreme Court. Booth had pleaded the unconstitutionality of the law. The court upheld the law and reversed the decision of the State supreme court.

**Abolitionists.**—A term applied during and preceding the Civil War to the members of the New England Anti-Slavery Society and those who held with them that "immediate unconditional emancipation without expatriation was the right of every slave and could not be withheld by his master an hour without sin."

Jan. 1, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison began the publication in Boston of a paper called *The Liberator*, which advocated the immediate liberation of slaves, regardless of all laws or constitutional provisions to the contrary. At the beginning of the following year he organized the above-named society, with the foregoing as its chief doctrine. Near the close of 1833 a similar society was formed in Philadelphia.

From this time forward the question became one of national importance. In consequence of his uncompromising utterances Garrison was indicted by grand juries in several Southern States and rewards were offered for his conviction. The *New York Weekly Emancipator* was another organ of the Abolitionists. Some strong pamphlets on the subject were: "Justice and Expediency; or, Slavery Considered with a View to Its Rightful and Effectual Remedy"; "Abolition," by John G. Whittier, Haverhill, Mass.; "Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans Called Africans," by Lydia Maria Child; and "The Sin of Slavery and Its Remedy," by Elizur Wright, a professor in the Western Reserve College. Abolition sentiments were not confined solely to the Northern States.

**Aborigines.**—A word used to designate the earliest inhabitants of a country. In America the term is applied generally to the Indians found by the early settlers.

**Absaroka Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 6738.

**Absentee Shawnee Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Abyssinia**, an empire in Africa, bounded on the north by Eritrea, on the east by Danakil country and Somaliland, on the south and west by British East Africa, and on the northwest by the Sudan. It is the direct descendant of the ancient Ethiopia, possesses an ancient and interesting national Christian church which owes allegiance to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and has a code of laws based upon that of Justinian. The political institutions are feudal in character, bearing a marked likeness to those of mediæval Europe. In 1872, Kassai, of Tigre, who had assumed the title Negus Negust, (King of Kings,) was crowned as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. At his death in 1889, Menelik II. (born 1842), became supreme ruler. Menelik has no direct heir, but has proclaimed as his successor Lij Yasu, son of his daughter, born in 1887. Oct. 13, 1889, the Italian Government assumed a protectorate over Abyssinia, and by a subsequent treaty with King Menelik, the country came wholly under Italian influence. By an agreement signed Dec. 13, 1906, Italy, France and Great Britain undertake to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. It was announced on May 18, 1911, that Lij Yasu had been proclaimed Emperor after an effort by his cousin to wrest the government from him.

Abyssinia is the home of the coffee plant, which furnishes one of the chief exports. Cotton, sugar cane and vines flourish. Iron is abundant. Cattle, sheep and horses are raised. American gray shirting, hardware, ammunition, petroleum are imported. The chief exports are coffee, gum, wax, gold, ivory and civet. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at from 9,000,000 to 11,000,000.

**Academy, Military.** (See Military Academy; War, Department of.)

**Academy, Naval.** (See Navy, Department of; Midshipman.)

**Academy of Sciences, National**, commission from membership of, to formulate plans for forestry system, 6167. (See also National Academy of Science.)

**Acapulco, Mexico:**

Controversies between American consul at, and Mexican authorities, 2695.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2720, 2834, 2837.



**Acapulco, The, seizure and killing of** Gen. Barrundia on, and action of American minister to Guatemala, discussed, 5544.

**Conduct of commander Reiter regard-** ing, referred to, 5569.

**Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.**

**Accessory.**—In law one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An accessory *before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact*, one who receives and conceals or in any way assists the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. The laws of different States vary as to the punishment of accessories.

**Accounts, Public, system of, should be** improved, 1120.

**Acheen, native Kingdom of North** Sumatra, war with Netherlands, neutrality preserved by United States in, 4192.

**Acknowledgment.**—An acknowledgment is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

Seals or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. Forms are prescribed

or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. Separate acknowledgment by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. One witness to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. Two witnesses to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

**Acre Right.**—The share of a citizen of a New England town in the common lands. The value of the acre right was a fixed quantity in each town, but varied in different towns. A 10-acre lot or right in a certain town was equivalent to 113 acres of upland and 12 acres of meadow, and a certain exact proportion was maintained between the acre right and salable lands.

**Acts of Congress.** (See Bills and Acts.)

**Acts, Public.**—Public acts are the laws of a State and of the United States. State records are the registered deeds of property, journals of legislatures, etc. Judicial proceedings are the records of courts. Under the Constitution each State must give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State (24). The chief value of this provision is that it prevents endless lawsuits. When a case has been decided in one State, it cannot be opened in the courts of another State.

**Adair, John A. M.;** b. Jay Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1895; elected to the general assembly of Indiana in 1902, and to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Indiana.

**Adams, Charles Francis;** lawyer, author, member State legislature and Congress; b. Aug. 18, 1807, in Boston, Mass.; son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, and grandson of John Adams, second President of United States; served five years in Massachusetts legislature; nominated for Vice-President on ticket with Martin Van Buren; was twice elected to Congress from Massachusetts; served as minister to Eng-

Adams, Charles Francis—*Continued.*  
land during Civil War in America;  
died Nov. 21, 1866, in Boston, Mass.

Adams, C. F.:

Arbitrator named by United States  
for Geneva Tribunal, 4139.

Correspondence regarding publica-  
tions for Library of Congress trans-  
mitted, 3347.

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr., son of  
above; soldier, author, railroad presi-  
dent; b. May 27, 1835, in Boston,  
Mass.; officer in Union Army during  
Civil War; president of Union Pacific  
Railway; wrote works on railroads  
and history.

Adams, John (second President United  
States):

John Adams was elected by the  
Federalists, Nov. 8, 1796. Thomas  
Jefferson was supported by the Dem-  
ocratic-Republicans. There were no  
conventions, platforms, or nomina-  
tions. The Federalists worked for a  
strong central government and were  
supported by the more populous  
States, as Virginia, Massachusetts,  
and Pennsylvania; the leaders were  
Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Mad-  
ison, and Jay. The Anti-Federalists  
insisted upon greater States rights  
and a curtailing of Federal author-  
ity; were supported by the States of  
lesser population, as New York, New  
Jersey, and Delaware, who favored  
the retention of the Articles of Con-  
federation. The Anti-Federalist lead-  
ers were George Clinton, George Mas-  
son, and Patrick Henry. This party  
eventually merged into the Repub-  
lican party under the leadership of  
Thomas Jefferson. Thus the contest  
between Adams and Jefferson, in  
1796, marks the birth of the modern  
Democratic party; and the second  
contest between these two, in 1800,  
marks the death of the Federalist  
party. The candidates were the  
strongest representatives of the re-  
spective parties. Adams was the  
logical successor of Washington,  
though Hamilton was the ablest man  
in the Federalist party, yet he was  
less conspicuous in the eyes of the  
people, and, besides, could not com-  
mand the vote of New England. Jay  
was at this time extremely unpopular  
because of his treaty negotiations  
with Great Britain. Jefferson was  
strong in the South, was the builder  
of the Democratic party, and repre-  
sented the principle of extreme self-  
government far beyond the point of  
which the Federalists believed the  
people to be yet capable.

The election was an extremely bit-

ter struggle, and there is some rea-  
son to believe that Hamilton did not  
lend hearty and loyal support to  
Adams. Adams received 71 votes,  
Jefferson 68, Pinckney 59, Burr 30,  
Samuel Adams 15, and the rest scat-  
tering. There was thus a Federalist  
President and a Democratic (Repub-  
lican) Vice-President. In the event  
of the President's death or disability  
the opposing party would take the  
reins of government,—a condition so  
vicious that it did not last long.

*Party Affiliations.*—Adams was es-  
sentially a Federalist, and in common  
with his party, distrusted the self-  
governing power of the masses. He  
believed in strong central government  
by a class, not hereditary, but fitted  
by merit. He was democratic to the  
extent of believing that equality  
meant that all men should have  
equal rights in the eyes of the law;  
but that in hereditary rights, capac-  
ity, advantages, and position, all  
men are by no means equal. While  
Vice-President and presiding officer  
in the Senate he was frequently  
called upon to decide by his casting  
vote questions of vital importance  
in the maintenance of the policy of  
Washington. This occurred no fewer  
than twenty times in one session of  
Congress.

*Political Composition of Congress.*—  
In the Fifth Congress the Senate of  
32 members was made up of 21 Fed-  
eralists and 11 Democrats; the House,  
of 105 members, was made up of 51  
Federalists and 54 Democrats. In  
the Sixth Congress the Senate, of 32  
members, was made up of 19 Fed-  
eralists and 13 Democrats; the House,  
of 105 members, was made up of 57  
Federalists and 48 Democrats.

*Foreign Policy.*—Party lines and  
party strife during the Adams ad-  
ministration was more largely influ-  
enced by foreign than by domestic  
political issues. Despite the humilia-  
tion inflicted upon the young Repub-  
lic by both France and Great Brit-  
ain, Adams resolutely followed Wash-  
ington's policy of strict neutrality.  
It was difficult to steer safely be-  
tween the bitter feeling against  
Great Britain which the Democrats  
displayed, and the dislike for France  
manifested by the Federalists. The  
Decrees issued by France against  
American commerce caused Adams to  
convene Congress in Special session  
soon after his inauguration. In his  
message on this occasion (page 224)  
he reviews the situation and asks  
Congress to consider how war with

**Adams, John—Continued.**

France may be averted. He said: "I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honor of the nation." The special commission composed of Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry, was sent to France, but was not openly received. Then followed the X. Y. Z. affair, and the publicity of the despatches relating to it aroused great excitement in Europe and a storm of indignation in America. From all parts of the United States came the war-cry, "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute." It was then that the nucleus of the navy was formed, and the army strengthened and commanded by Washington, who accepted the rank of lieutenant-general. When the French directory saw the error it had committed and made overtures to the United States, Adams met them, though his manner of doing so by appointing Vans Murray to negotiate peace, antagonized Hamilton and his friends and brought about a rupture in the Cabinet. Adams always stoutly maintained that this was the most meritorious act of his life; and later generations have so testified. "I desire," he said, "no other inscription over my gravestone than this: 'Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of peace with France in 1800.'" The stringent alien and sedition acts, passed later in this administration, greatly increased the unpopularity of Adams.

**Finances.**—Adams very closely followed Washington's policy of paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible, so far as the exigencies of war would permit. He, however, deprecated doing so by means of loans. In his First Annual Address (page 253) he said: "The national defense must be provided for as well as the support of Government; but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans." Feb. 12, 1798, in a special message (page 252) he reports a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$15,494.24. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 97) he is able to report to Congress a greater revenue during the year than ever before, and says: "This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this

country and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures adopted by Congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit." In his reply to the Senate (page 302) he fully agrees "that the great increase in revenue is a proof that the measures of maritime defense were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of nations." By proclamation of July 22, 1797 (page 239) all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to pass current or to be legal tender within the United States after Oct. 15, 1797; and all foreign gold coins shall cease to be legal tender after July 31, 1798. It also records the fact that coinage of silver began at the Mint of the United States on Oct. 15, 1794; and of gold on July 31, 1795.

**Tariff.**—July 8, 1797, an act was passed "laying additional duty on salt imported into the United States and for other purposes."

**Public Debt.**—During the administration of John Adams the public debt of the United States stood as follows:

January 1, 1798...	\$79,228,529.12
January 1, 1799...	78,408,669.77
January 1, 1800...	82,976,294.35
January 1, 1801...	83,038,050.80

**Commerce.**—The retaliatory prohibition of trade with certain of the French West Indies was removed by proclamations in 1799. These applied to ports in the Island of Santo Domingo. The defensive measures adopted by Congress for the protection of merchant vessels under convoy of an armed frigate, together with the renewal of amity and friendship with France, caused a rapid recuperation in commercial circles. Commercial transactions in the country for the year 1800 are represented as follows:

Total money in circulation, \$26,500,000; Revenues, \$10,848,749; Expenditures, \$7,411,370; Imports, \$91,252,768; Exports, \$70,971,780.

**Adams, John:**

Annual addresses of, 240, 261, 279, 295.  
Addresses of Senate in reply, 244, 265, 282, 298.

Replies of President, 246, 267, 283, 299.

Addresses of House in reply, 247, 267, 283, 300.

Replies of President, 248, 270, 286, 302.

Biographical sketch of, 217.



**Adams, John—Continued.**

- Constitutional amendment relative to postponement of meeting of Congress suggested by, 240.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 914.
- Referred to, 930.
- Death of Washington announced by, 287.
- Addresses and replies, 288, 289, 290.
- Division between people and government discouraged by, 229.
- Exequaturs issued consuls of France revoked by, 260.
- Finances discussed by, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 228.
- Hostile policy of France discussed by, 262.
- Inaugural address of, 218.
- Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 1220.
- Pardons granted insurgents in Pennsylvania by, 293.
- Portrait of, 217.
- Proclamations of—
  - Commerce with France, restraints on, removed, 278, 292, 294.
  - Exequaturs of French consuls revoked, 260.
  - Extraordinary session of—
    - Congress, 222.
    - Senate, 306, 1220.
  - Foreign coins, *légat* tender of, 239.
  - Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 276.
  - Land for light-house designated, 1221.
  - Pardons to insurgents in Pennsylvania, 293.
  - Restraints on commerce with France removed by proclamation, 278, 292, 294.
  - Thanksgiving, 258, 274.
- Property of United States in possession of, discussed by, 305.
- Senate requested by, to postpone adjournment, 257.
- Special session message of, 223.
- Address of Senate in reply, 229.
- Reply of President, 232.
- Address of House in reply, 232.
- Reply by President, 234.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 258, 274.

**Adams, John Quincy** (sixth President of the United States):

John Quincy Adams became Chief Magistrate by popular choice in an election where personality was considered more than party affiliation. The election of 1824 was not regulated by Congressional caucus, which had lost its importance with the waning of the Federalists, nor by national convention, which mode of nomination did not originate until

formed by the Anti-Masons in 1830. The contest was free for all, and narrowed down to four candidates: Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 2. This is the earliest election in which there appears a record of the popular vote, as most of the electors were chosen by that means. That record shows that Andrew Jackson received 155,872 votes; John Quincy Adams, 105,321; William H. Crawford, 44,232; and Henry Clay, 46,587. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1825, gave Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41; and Henry Clay, 37. As no one received a majority, the House proceeded on the same day to elect a President from the three highest candidates. This excluded Clay, the most popular of the candidates in the House. John Quincy Adams was elected by the votes of thirteen States; Jackson received seven, and Crawford four. The electoral college had elected John C. Calhoun Vice-President, with 182 votes. In the electoral college, had three New York men, who were returned as Clay men, voted in accordance with their instructions, Clay would have been one of the three to go to the House, and the result might have been very different. This was the second time that the House was called upon to choose a President.

*Party Affiliation.*—Though trained in politics and diplomacy by his father, John Quincy Adams soon manifested independence of political thought and action. He broke with the Federalists when he gave unqualified support to Jefferson on the Louisiana Purchase and, later, on the embargo. Speaking of the Federalists defending the *Leopard* affair, he said: "This was the cause which alienated me from that day and forever from the councils of the Federalist party." It was not long until he became active in Republican circles, both as a diplomat and as a Cabinet officer. During his administration, he was Whig so far as favoring internal improvements, the national bank, and high tariff on importations. As ex-President, he was elected to Congress (1831) by the anti-Masonic party, but he there maintained a perfectly independent attitude. When he left Congress he supported the Abolitionists, and from 1836 until 1845 he was fierce in his renunciation of gag-rule.



**Adams, John Quincy—Continued.***Political Complexion of Congress.—*

In the Nineteenth Congress (1825-1827) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 38 Democrats and 10 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 79 Federalists and 134 Democrats. In the Twentieth Congress (1827-1829) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 37 Federalists and 11 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 85 Federalists and 128 Democrats.

*Tariff.*—Two acts relating to the tariff were passed in this administration—that of May 22, 1824, and of May 19, 1828. Speaking of the latter in his Fourth Annual Message (page 980) President Adams said: "The tariff of the last session was in its details not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to serve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws, but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. . . . But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another."

*Internal Improvements.*—The policy of President Adams differed materially in regard to internal improvement from those of his immediate predecessors. In his Inaugural Address (page 864) he said: "To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition instituted or recommended by him [Monroe] will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which, I am satisfied, that the unborn millions of our posterity who are in future ages to people this continent will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. . . . The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government in rela-

tion to this transcendently important subject will be settled and acknowledged to the common satisfaction of all, and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing."

*Public Debt.*—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Adams stood as follows:

January 1, 1826...	\$81,054,059.99
January 1, 1827...	73,987,357.20
January 1, 1828...	67,475,043.87
January 1, 1829...	58,421,413.67

In his Second Annual Message (page 924) the President says: "It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt." In his Third Annual Message (page 952) he says: "The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds."

*Finance.*—In his Fourth Annual Message (page 977), at the close of his administration, President Adams was able to say: "The condition and prospects of the revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated." He reported a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1828, of \$5,861,972.83; with a prospect of a balance of over \$5,000,000 on the first of the coming year. "The receipts for the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress."

*Slavery.*—"The African Slave Trade," said President Adams in his First Annual Message (page 875), "has long been excluded from the use of our flag, and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of nature and humanity, at defiance by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours." But the intensity of feeling with which the President loathed

**Adams, John Quincy—Continued.**

slavery came out in its fullest force when, as ex-President, he returned to Congress and, single-handed, fought the pro-slavery forces and brought about the repeal of the "gag-law" which the House tried to enforce against the Abolitionists.

**Adams, John Quincy:**

Annual Messages of, 865, 916, 944, 973.

Astronomical observatory, establishment of, recommended by, 602.

Biographical sketch of, 857.

Commissioner to negotiate treaty with Sweden, nomination of, 254.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2477.

Election of, notification of, 858.

Reply of, 858.

Finances discussed by, 869, 923, 952, 977.

Foreign Policy discussed by, 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.

Inaugural address of, 860.

Internal Improvements discussed by, 982.

International congress at Panama discussed by. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

Minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of Russia at St. Petersburg appointed by President Madison, June 26, 1809, 456.

Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 859.

Portrait of, 857.

Private secretary of, assaulted while delivering message to Congress, 966.

Proclamations of—

Commercial intercourse with British colonial ports suspended, 941.

Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—

Hanover, 970.

Italy, 942.

Extraordinary session of Senate, 997.

Reward for apprehension of Willis Anderson, 943.

Secretary of State, 604.

Correspondence in regard to claims against France, 834.

State of the Union, discussed by, 865, 916, 944, 978.

Tariff discussed by, 979.

Tribute paid memory of Jefferson and Adams by, 930.

**Adams, Samuel** (1722-1803); statesman; b. Boston, Mass.; as a Revolutionary leader his work was most important in the first and second Continental Congresses; was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the ratifying Congress in Massachusetts, 1788; was

lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1789-94, and governor, 1794-97.

**Adamson, William Charles**; b. Bowdon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1854; was admitted to the bar Oct., 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Addison, The**, impressment of seamen from, 2772.

**Adee, Alvey A.**; engineer, diplomat; b. Nov. 27, 1842, in Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; learned civil engineering; secretary to American legation in Spain, 1870 to 1877; transferred to State Department, and in 1878 became chief of diplomatic division, and in 1882 was appointed third assistant Secretary of State.

**Adee, Alvey A.:**

Acting Secretary of State, 5536, 6475.

Second Assistant Secretary of State, Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5678. (See also 5675.)

**Adelaide**, international exhibition at, discussed, 5116.

**Adet, Pierre Auguste**; French artillery, chemist, and diplomat (1763-1832); became minister to United States in 1795; in 1797 he severed diplomatic relations between France and America with a note from the Directory stating that France would treat neutrals as they allowed themselves to be treated by English; issued inflammatory address to American people.

**Adet, P. A.**, colors of France presented to United States by, on the occasion of the presentation of an address, dated October 21, 1794, by the committee of public safety, 181.

**Administration.**—This term is generally applied to the President and his Cabinet. The President as chief executive officer of the nation may direct, without consultation, the acts of any departmental chief, guided solely by the Constitution. He is authorized, however, to consult the heads of Departments. Washington consulted with his Attorney-General and Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury. When in 1798 the Navy Department was established, Benjamin Stoddert, its chief executive officer, was admitted to the President's council. The Postmasters-General were not called into council until 1829, during William T. Barry's incumbency. Secretaries of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor were invited to seats at the council table immediately upon the establishment of their Departments.

**Admiral.**—The title of the officer of highest rank in a navy. The rank of

**Admiral—Continued.**

admiral in the United States Navy, as distinguished from vice-admiral and rear-admiral, was established by act of Congress July 25, 1866. There have been only three admirals, the first of whom was David G. Farragut, commissioned in 1866, and the next David D. Porter, commissioned in 1870, after Farragut's death. On the death of Porter, in 1891, the rank became extinct. In 1899 the rank was revived and George Dewey commissioned. (See also Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral.)

**Admiral**, revival of grade of, recommended, 6345.

**Admiral P. Tordenskiold, The**, appropriation in behalf of owners of, recommended, 3328.

**Admission of States.**—The Declaration of Independence declares "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," (4). Its adoption on July 4, 1776, created as such the original thirteen States of the Union, viz: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. Shortly before this date several of the Colonies had modified their original charters and established independent local governments. Oct. 10, 1780, the Continental Congress passed a resolution providing that western territory which might be "ceded to the United States by any particular State shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States"; and in 1789 the Constitution made its provision for the admission of new States (see 24). Most of the States that have been admitted since the formation of the original Union have achieved statehood from a condition of territorial organization prescribed by Congress, although some have not gone through this process. Such territorial organization was first established by Congress in July, 1787, when it passed the ordinance providing a government for the Northwest Territory (q. v.) The method of direct admission is illustrated by Vermont, which was formed out of territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire; Texas, which was annexed; and Cali-

fornia, which was admitted soon after the Mexican war, without waiting to be organized as a Territory. The usual steps by which a Territory becomes a State are: (1) A petition to Congress expressing the desire of the people for admission; (2) an enabling act passed by Congress stating the conditions of admission; (3) the adoption of a constitution and a form of State government by a convention of delegates chosen by the people; (4) the ratification of the constitution and the election of State officers by the people; and (5) a proclamation by the President announcing that the Territory has become a State. Provisions for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States were made by Chapter 310 of the acts of the Second Session of the 61st Congress, approved June 20, 1910.

Constitutional conventions were held in both Territories under the provisions of the above-mentioned act. State Constitutions were framed and submitted to the people for ratification and were adopted.

The Constitution of Arizona having contained a provision providing for the recall of the judiciary by the electors and the Constitution of New Mexico having contained a clause "attempting to annul and set aside the boundary lines heretofore legally run" between the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Texas, said Constitutions failed to receive the approval of the President and Congress.

At the First Session of the 62d Congress, a joint resolution "to admit the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona upon an equal footing with the original States" was adopted, which admitted both Territories to statehood conditionally; the condition being the elimination of the objectionable provisions from the State Constitutions adopted by the people of the respective Territories. The first State to be joined to the original Union of thirteen States was Vermont, in 1791, and the last, Arizona, in 1912.

**Admission of States** (see also the several States; Reconstruction; Restoration):

Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.

Recommendations regarding, 3033, 3086.

**Admittance, The**, seizure of, on coast of California, 2456.



**Aeronautics.**—The science of navigating the air has an authentic history dating back to A. D. 67. The free flying balloon or aerostat is a spherical bag filled with gas whose specific gravity is lighter than the air near the surface of the earth; it cannot be steered, and is at the mercy of the air currents. A dirigible balloon has an elongated envelope, and is equipped with a motor, propellers and a rudder, and can be steered in a moderate wind.

Flying machines which are not lifted into the air by gas bags are generally known as aeroplanes. They are respectively classified as monoplanes, biplanes, triplanes, etc., according as they consist of one or a number of plane surfaces.

The French army, in a battle with the Austrians at Mauberge, June 13, 1794, used an aerial vessel for reconnoitering the position of the enemy, and balloons were used during the Civil War in the United States and by the French at the siege of Paris.

Experiments with plane surfaces driven at high speed were first successful in 1843, when the English inventor Henson flew the first aeroplane. In America the pioneers in mechanical flight were Octave Chanute, of Chicago, and his assistant, A. M. Herring.

The first substantial advance in flying machines was made by Lilienthal in Germany, in the seventies and eighties. His researches, followed by practical demonstration of aeroplanes, have formed the basis of all subsequent achievement. Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, began experimenting in 1885, and flew across the Potomac River in 1896. The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, following the lines of Langley and Lilienthal, made their first flights under motor power in 1903. July 4, 1908, Glenn H. Curtiss flew in a biplane at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

International meetings, the possibility of securing government contracts and offers of prizes by newspapers and aviation societies gave great impetus to the development of aeroplanes in 1909, 1910 and 1911. The Wright brothers and Glenn H. Curtiss continued to be the foremost experimenters in America, as well as winning fame and prizes abroad. In September, 1908, Orville Wright had almost met the government requirements for a practical aeroplane

for use in the army, when one of his propeller blades broke during a flight at Fort Myer, Va., and the machine fell to earth, killing Lieut. Selfridge, U. S. A., who was a passenger, and seriously injuring Wright. In July, 1909, Orville Wright fulfilled all the specifications laid down by the government and won a bonus of \$25,000 for exceeding the stipulated speed, and the Wright machine was purchased by the government for the use of the Signal Corps.

The American aviator, Curtiss, was the most conspicuous winner at the Rheims, France, meeting in 1909, winning the James Gordon Bennett Cup and \$5,000. A few weeks previously he had won the *Scientific American* Cup for the second time. The New York *World* offered a prize of \$10,000 for the first aviator to fly from Albany to New York or vice versa. Curtiss made this trip, winning the prize, May 29, 1910. He covered the distance in 2 hours, 46 minutes on the wing, an average of 54 miles an hour. June 30, 1910, Charles K. Hamilton won a prize offered by the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* by flying from New York to Philadelphia carrying a message from the Mayor of New York to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and returning. Nov. 7, 1910, Philip P. Parmalee flew from Dayton to Columbus, O., a distance of 62 miles, in 57 minutes, carrying 200 pounds of merchandise. Charles T. Weymann, an American, won the James Gordon Bennett Cup at Eastchurch, England, July 1, 1911.

At the close of 1910 France had thirty aeroplanes building and in commission for military service. The first use of the aeroplane under conditions of actual warfare occurred at Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico, in Feb., 1911, when Charles K. Hamilton crossed the Mexican border from the United States, made a circuit over the territory supposed to be occupied by the insurgent army and discovered that the insurgents had retired to distant mountain fastnesses. As a naval auxiliary the aeroplane promises to be of great value in rising to a height of a mile or more to inspect the wide expanse of ocean visible from such an elevation. The use of the aeroplane in war may revolutionize military tactics by discovering the exact location, armament and numbers of the enemy, and might prove destructive by dropping ex-



**Aeronautics—Continued.**

plosives upon battleships in the enemy's lines.

Philip Parmalee, in a Wright flyer, accompanied by Lieut. Foulois, on March 5, 1911, made a long reconnoitering flight along the Mexican frontier. The aeroplane was in constant communication by means of wireless telegraphy with military headquarters, and Lieutenant Foulois carried a carbine. A distance of 116 miles was covered in 2 hours and 7 minutes. Ascents have been made from ships at sea and landings have been made upon the decks of vessels. These facts, together with a demonstration of the bombardment of a vessel at sea, have shown the formidable character of airships in warfare. During 1911 and 1912 a number of flights were undertaken to show the possibility of carrying mail by aeroplane. In connection with the aviation meet at the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome on Long Island, N. Y., in September, 1911, an aerial post was maintained and letters carried to Mineola, and delivered to the postmaster. On one occasion Postmaster General Hitchcock was a passenger on a biplane and personally carried a mail sack.

All world records for cross-country flying were broken during the New York to Los Angeles flight of Calbraith P. Rodgers, who left Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 17, 1911, and completed his flight to the Pacific coast on Sunday, Nov. 5, at Pasadena, Cal. Rodgers flew a Wright biplane, and during his long trip the machine was repeatedly repaired, so great was the strain of the long journey in the air. Rodgers is estimated to have covered 4,231 miles, although the actual route as mapped out was but 4,017 miles.

Jan. 18, 1911, E. Ely flew from aviation field near San Francisco to deck of the U. S. cruiser *Pennsylvania*, anchored in San Francisco Bay, in flight of 16 minutes' duration. Ely, flying a Curtiss biplane, landed on a specially built platform at the stern of the vessel. Later he successfully arose from the deck and returned to the aviation field. This was the first time that an aeroplane ever landed upon the deck of a vessel.

**Affairs, Foreign.** (See Foreign Affairs and also the several powers.)

Expense incurred in, for which no provision was made by law, 108.

Report on, transmitted, 5200.

**Afghanistan**, a country of Asia, lying between 30° and 38° 20' north latitude and between 60° 30' and 74° 30' east longitude. The surface is extremely mountainous and there are large desert tracts, but many of the valleys are of great fertility. The chief exports are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, tea, sugar, furs, shawls, carpets and horses; most of the trade being with Russia and British India. The population are fanatical Mohammedans and are ruled by a hereditary prince, called the Amir. The capital is at Kabul. The Mogul Emperors of Delhi ruled the land for two centuries, but in 1747 it became an independent empire. The British restored Shah Shuja to the throne in 1838, and in 1878 marched into the country and captured the capital, Kabul, settling Yakub Khan upon the throne. This Amir soon afterwards was responsible for the murder of the British minister and his entire staff, which led the British to again interfere, and Abdurrahman was made Amir and held the throne till his death in 1901, when he was succeeded by his son, Habibulla Khan.

In the Anglo-Russian agreement, which was signed Aug. 31, 1907, Great Britain undertakes neither to annex nor occupy any portion of Afghanistan, nor to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided the Amir fulfills his engagements toward the British Government; the Russian Government declares that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence and agrees that its political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government; equality of commercial opportunity will be observed. The length of Afghanistan from east to west is about 600 miles, the breadth, from north to south, about 500 miles, and the area about 250,000 square miles. The population is between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000. The army is reported to number from 60,000 to 90,000 men, including 9,000 cavalry and 360 guns, with a conscript reserve. At least 30 mountain guns and howitzers of precision from Essen are known to be in the country, and probably enough breech-loading rifles to equip an army of 100,000 men.

**Afognak Island** (in Gulf of Alaska, separated from Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait), lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.

**Africa.**—One of the great divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere. It extends from lat. 37° 20' north to 34° 51' south, and from long. 17° 34' west to 51° 28' east. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the south by the Southern Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The countries bordering the Mediterranean have long been inhabited by nomadic tribes of Moors and Arabs. In Egypt are found traces of the most ancient civilization. Between the cultivated tract which borders the Mediterranean and the Soudan stretches the great Desert of Sahara, 2,000 miles from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. Over a great part of this region rain never falls and it is everywhere rare. The inhabitants of Africa are chiefly of the negro race, with Kafirs, Hottentots, Copts, Arabs, Moors, Berbers, and some Europeans. The western coast was for many years ravaged by European slave traders, who captured the natives and sold them into bondage in foreign lands. (See also African Slave Trade.) In the North and Northeast Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion; there is an interesting national Christian church in Abyssinia, and a Coptic church in Egypt, both of ancient origin. Paganism prevails over the greater part of Africa, except where the natives have been brought under the influence of missionaries of various denominations. Liberia and Abyssinia are practically the only really independent countries; the Congo Free State, though nominally independent, is really a dependency of Belgium. The rest of Africa is apportioned among European nations, Great Britain and France being the largest holders.

The area of the continent is 11,508,793 sq. miles, of which 8,087,555 sq. miles is in the hands of various European powers. The population is estimated at 170,104,871. In 1911 France and Germany became involved in a controversy in Morocco. France demanded a full protectorate over Morocco, just as England has over Egypt. Germany insisted that her industries should be given complete freedom of action, and her commerce should continue undisturbed in Morocco. On this condition political predominance would be conceded to France at the price of a stipulated compensation.

A Federation of four British Col-

onies in South Africa, namely, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Cape Town. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament Aug. 16, 1909, and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Herbert John Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors, a Governor-General advised by an executive council and ministers of state. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of eight members, nominated for ten years by the Governor-General in council, and eight members for each original province elected for ten years by the two houses of the Colonial legislature sitting together, and a House of Assembly, consisting of members chosen as follows: From the Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. The Governor-General has the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually.

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years, appointed by the Governor-General, and a provincial council elected for three years.

Pretoria, in the Transvaal, is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament. The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape of Good Hope, 276,995; Natal, 33,371; Transvaal, 110,139; Orange Free State, 50,392. Total Union, 472,897. The population is: Cape of Good Hope, 2,507,500; Natal, 1,206,386; Transvaal, 1,269,951; Orange Free State, 466,380. Total Union, 5,450,217.

#### **Africa:**

Agents sent to, to receive slaves taken from vessels, 633.

Citizens of United States must not violate rights of inhabitants of, 396.

**Africa—Continued.**

Natives of, in slavery. (See African Slave Trade.)

Naval force of United States stationed on coast of, referred to, 2173, 3071.

Repressing liquor trade in, suggestions made by Belgium, 6363, 6425.

Slavery on coast of, 4160.

Vessels of United States seized on coast of, 1857, 3017.

**Africa, The,** attempted seizure of Mr. Fauchet by commander of, 3344.

**African Slave Trade.**—Prior to the discovery of America negroes, like other savage races, either enslaved or put to death the captives taken in war. The deportation of the captives to the mines and plantations of the New World increased the value of the African and made slavery rather than death the prisoner's fate. This disposition of captives also led many petty chiefs to wage war for the prospective gain in human chattels. The aborigines of America having proved too weak for the work required of them, the Portuguese, who possessed a large part of the African coast, began the exportation of negroes, in which they were imitated by other nations of the Old World. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman to engage in slave traffic. The first importation of negro slaves was authorized in 1517. Extreme cruelty and inhuman treatment characterized their transportation. They were landed at Haiti and Santo Domingo and placed in the mines. In 1619 a Dutch vessel brought a cargo of slaves into the James River. Twenty negroes were sold to Virginia settlers. In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain obtained the contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish West Indies. This stimulated the slave trade generally. Several of the Colonies attempted to prohibit the importation of slaves, but Great Britain forced the trade upon them. Virginia passed several acts forbidding the traffic, but they were vetoed by the British Government, as were also those passed by Pennsylvania in 1712, 1714, and 1717, and by Massachusetts in 1774.

Slavery was prohibited by Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1774, and by all the Colonies under the non-importation covenant of Oct. 24, 1774, and forbidden by nearly all the States during the Revolution. The slave-trade question was an important one in the formation of the Constitution. The Southern States, except Virginia and Maryland, insisted that

no restriction should be imposed upon the traffic.

A compromise was finally effected allowing Congress to prohibit it after 1808. The act of March 22, 1794, prohibited the carrying of slaves from one foreign country to another by American citizens; that of May 10, 1800, allowed United States war ships to seize vessels engaged in such traffic; that of Feb. 28, 1803, prohibited the introduction of slaves into States which had forbidden slavery. In 1808 the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden. The acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1819, authorized the President to send cruisers to the coast of Africa to stop the slave trade. As no restrictions were ever placed upon domestic slave trading before its abolition in 1865, the surreptitious trade in imported slaves was not entirely given up until that time.

**African Slave Trade.** (See also Slavery.)

Abuse of United States flag referred to, 2134.

Act for suppression of, referred to, 5621.

Agents sent to Africa to receive slaves, 663.

American citizens engaged in, 2215.

Information regarding, requested, 2907.

Cargo of African negroes—

Captured on coast of Cuba, and return of to Africa, discussed, 3058, 3124, 3126.

Landed on coast of Georgia, referred to, 3065, 3069, 3086.

Stranded on coast of Florida, and removal of, discussed, 967.

Ceased in United States, 3779.

Correspondence regarding—

Referred to, 2268, 2287, 2426, 2428, 2538, 2765.

Surrender of slaves to United States consul referred to, 1944.

Discussed by President—

Adams, J. Q., 875, 967.

Buchanan, 3086, 3124, 3126, 3180. Lincoln, 3254.

Madison, 470, 562.

Monroe, 583, 631, 783, 812, 819.

Taylor, 2553.

Tyler, 2215.

Van Buren, 1836.

Excluded from use of United States flag, 875.

Foreign slave traders discussed, 3446.

International congress at Brussels for abolition of, 5471, 5543, 6363.

Interpretation given act prohibiting, 632.



**African Slave Trade—Continued.**

Laws for suppression of—  
 Amendments recommended, 2553.  
 Should be more severe, 1903, 1931.  
 Liberation of slaves by authorities of Nassau, New Providence, 2064.  
 Proposition to Great Britain to abolish mixed courts created for suppression of, 3989.  
 Treaty regarding, 4055.  
 Punishment for engaging in, should be same as for piracy, 779, 812.  
 Referred to, 1755, 2064, 2173, 2202, 2219, 2268, 2587, 2630, 3015, 3071, 3121, 3185, 3413.  
 Removal of negroes—  
 Captured by American vessels, to Liberia, recommended, 3058, 3124.  
 Captured on coast of Cuba, 3058, 3124, 3126.  
 Stranded on coast of Florida recommended, 967.  
 Seizure of slaves on board the *Encomium* and *Enterprise*, 1499.  
 Suppression of and suggestions that Great Britain be asked to discontinue the naval force maintained for its suppression, 3779.  
 Desired by Government, 631, 1836, 1930, 2082, 2215, 3086, 3254.  
 But interpolations into maritime code not permitted, 1930.  
 Inquiry of Senate respecting, and reply of President, 2068.  
 Protest of American minister to France regarding, 2011, 2048, 2297.  
 Referred to, 649, 650, 651, 678, 827, 958, 1857, 2048, 2082, 2553, 3180.  
 Squadron kept on coast of Africa for, 2173.  
 Treaty between five powers of Europe for, 2011.  
 Treaty with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 810, 812, 819, 886, 2016, 2048, 2071, 2082, 3272, 3281, 3328, 3366, 3380, 4017.  
 Vessels transporting slaves should be seized, 632, 783.

**African Squadron**, instruction to commanding officers of, referred to, 2173, 3071.

**Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe**; author, educator, naturalist; b. May 28, 1807, in Switzerland; came to United States in 1846; in coast survey steamer *Bibb*, made a scientific cruise of Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida; in 1848 made professor of zoology in Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and founded Museum of Natural History at Cambridge; in 1871 given charge of scientific expedition on war vessel *Hassler*, which made trip around Cape Horn to San Fran-

cisco; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873.

**Agassiz, J. L. R.**, visit of, to Brazil, referred to, 3664.

**Agents, Indian.** (See Indian Agents.)

**Agricultural Census** recommended, 5982.

**Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.** (See Agriculture, Department of.)

**Agricultural Experiment Stations** discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347.

**Agricultural Products:**

Beet Sugar—

Culture of, 6939.

Coffee—

Production of, 6771.

Commerce with foreign countries in, 4973.

Corn—

Commerce in, restrained by Great Britain, 138.

Introduction of products of, into Europe discussed, 5764.

Cotton—

Captured and forfeited referred to, 3666.

Commerce in, referred to, 4973.

Culture of, in—

African possessions of Portugal, 3864.

Brazil, 4711.

Discriminating duties on, from British North American colonies discussed, 996.

Duty on, Lord Aberdeen's letter regarding, 1134.

Persons engaged in bringing out, order regarding, 3439.

Exportation of, discussed, 5887, 5979, 6171.

Hay, exportation of, prohibited, 3476.

Order rescinding, 3532.

Referred to, 4800.

Rice—

Duties on, discussed and referred to, 1243, 1931, 2112, 2181, 2274, 2419.

Production of, in U. S., 6767, 7036.

Tobacco—

Duties on, in foreign ports, 1648, 1738, 1909, 2167, 2192, 2909, 3120.

Exportation of, to countries at peace with United States, orders regarding, 3379, 3434.

From Netherlands and Dutch colonies, tax on, discussed, 4979, 4986, 5088.

Growth, production, and trade of, referred to, 2133.

Internal tax on, removal of, recommended, 5474.

Trade with foreign countries to be promoted, 1588, 1713, 1822, 2167.

Referred to, 1806.

Value of annual production of, discussed, 5642, 5744, 5764, 5978.



**Agricultural Land Grants.** (See Lands, Public.)

**Agriculture:**

Advancement of, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 77, 78, 194, 197, 318, 361, 3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112.  
 Prosperous state of, 978, 1747.  
 Reference to, 95, 175, 240, 3353.

**Agriculture, Bureau of:**

Appropriations for, recommended, 3996.

Discussed, 3334, 3452, 3564, 4066, 4106, 4364, 4645, 4947, 5112, 5383.

**Employees in—**

To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350.

To participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.

To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.

Enlargement of facilities of, recommended, 4530.

Establishment of, 3334.

Recommended, 2556, 2622, 2663, 2714, 3253.

Referred to, 4066, 4947.

Experiment stations, recommendations regarding, 5384, 5888, 5980.

Food adulteration discussed, 5384.

Seed distribution. (See Seed Distribution.)

**Agriculture, Commissioner of:**

Reply of, to Senate resolution regarding diseases prevailing among swine, 4435.

Reports of, referred to, 4158, 4364, 4428, 4432, 4462, 4578.

**Agriculture, Department of.—History—**

This Department of the Executive Branch of the Government had its origin in the recommendation of Washington. As early as Dec. 7, 1796, in his eighth annual address (194) he said that "with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance," and at the same time urged the importance of the "establishment of boards \*\*\* charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." The sentiments expressed by Washington were reiterated and enlarged upon by all or nearly all of his successors (3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112). From the very beginning of the Government its foreign representatives had sent home seeds and cuttings of agricultural products to be tried in the United States, and in 1839 Congress made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the distribution of material thus collected and for the

publication of agricultural statistics. This work was entrusted to the Patent Office, which belonged to the Department of State until 1849, when the Department of the Interior was established and the Patent Office became a part of it. Up to 1849 the agricultural work was carried on by the Commissioner of Patents, Henry L. Ellsworth, but from that time until 1861, a special official, under the direction of the Commissioner, was employed for the work.

May 15, 1862, an act was approved which created the Department of Agriculture, the duties of which were to diffuse "useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." It was provided that the head of this Department should be a Commissioner of Agriculture, to hold office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President. The Department was made a full Executive Department by an act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1889, and placed under the supervision and control of a Secretary, who was made a member of the President's Cabinet. To promote the agricultural interests of the country in the most thorough manner an act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations (see Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations), in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several States and Territories and placed the Commissioner of Agriculture over these stations in an advisory and administrative capacity. To represent the Department of Agriculture in its relation with these experiment stations, the Office of Experiment Stations was established in the same year. There are now more than sixty of these experiment stations in the United States, each State and Territory having one or more, besides those in Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which are managed directly by the Office of Experiment Stations. The Agricultural colleges established in the several States and Territories in accordance with the land grant act of Congress of July 2, 1862 (see Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations), have no organic relation to the Department of Agriculture further than that the agricultural experiment stations are generally depart-

**Agriculture, Department of—Continued.** ments of the agricultural colleges, and that the president of each of these colleges is obliged to make an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Weather Bureau (q. v.), an important branch of the Department, was authorized by Congress Feb. 4, 1870, under the direction of the War Department, but by an act of Oct. 1, 1890, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Some other important bureaus are:

Bureau of Animal Industry (established in 1884), which, besides its investigations to improve the condition of the animal industries of the country, has wide powers of inspection and supervision as to the health of live-stock.

Bureau of Forestry (1881), which has charge of the administration of the national forest reserves. (See Forest Reserves.)

Bureau of Entomology (1863), which obtains and disseminates information regarding injurious insects and their relation to plant and animal life.

Bureau of Chemistry (1862), whose work includes the investigation of food products imported into the United States, analysis of adulterated products, and experiments to determine the effect of adulterants upon the human system.

Bureau of Statistics, organized as the Division of Statistics in 1863 and made a bureau in 1903. This bureau is the oldest distinctively statistical agency of the Government, its work being the gathering of material of interest to the agriculturist, from all parts of the world.

The following persons have held the office of Commissioner of Agriculture in the order named: Isaac Newton, Pennsylvania; Horace Capron, Illinois; Frederick Watts, Pennsylvania; William G. Le Duc, Minnesota; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; and Norman J. Colman, Missouri. Those who have held the Office of Secretary of Agriculture are: Norman J. Colman, Missouri; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska, and James Wilson, Iowa.

**Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.**—Large tracts of land in the Northwest Territory were granted to the States formed therefrom, to be sold by the legislatures or by the Federal Government for educational purposes. As early as 1785 Congress,

foreshadowing the permanent policy of the nation in encouraging education, enacted that one thirty-sixth of all the public lands should be set apart for and dedicated to the cause of education, and by the act of July 23, 1787, this reservation was made perpetual. The further to encourage and dignify the science of husbandry, Congress, by the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, provided "that there be granted to the several States \* \* \* an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860," but excepting mineral lands, to found colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts. This act was amended by an act of March 3, 1883, which provided that all money derived by the States from the sale of land apportioned by the general Government must be invested in stocks of the United States or in the several States, or in some safe manner to be prescribed by the legislature of the several States in such a manner as to yield not less than five per cent., the principal to remain forever inviolate and undiminished.

By an act approved Aug. 30, 1890, Congress provided an annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of this amount for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year, the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State or Territory to be \$25,000. This appropriation must, however, be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their application to the industries of life. A law approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment—under the direction of the agricultural colleges, or agricultural departments of colleges, established in each State or Territory in accordance with the law of July 2, 1862, mentioned above—of departments to be known as Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was provided that the duties of these stations should consist in conducting original research as to the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are subject and their remedies; the chemical composition of useful plants; the comparative ad-

**Agriculture, Department of—Continued.** vantages of rotative cropping as pursued under varying series of crops; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical compositions of natural and artificial fertilizers; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other matters bearing directly upon the agricultural industries of the United States as might be deemed advisable by the directors of the several stations. For carrying on this work the act provided \$15,000 a year to each State and Territory out of funds proceeding from the sale of public lands.

In his report for 1908, Secretary Wilson said: "It has been demonstrated that the granting of Federal aid to the States for the maintenance of the stations gave an immediate and tremendous impulse to the organization of these institutions throughout the country and led to increasing liberality on the part of the States in providing for their equipment and maintenance. The latest statistics gathered by the Office of Experiment Stations show that though the Federal aid to them was greatly augmented by the passage of the Adams Act, the increase in their local funds kept pace with this, so that now more than half the annual income of the stations is derived from sources within the States.

"The progress made in agricultural education in the United States during the past eleven years as a result of popular demand stimulated by the work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations and of this Department is unprecedented in the history of the world. In 1897, when the present administration of this Department began, all but one of the land-grant colleges were in running order and doing excellent work, but their total income was only \$5,000,000; to-day it is almost \$15,000,000. The property of these institutions was then valued at \$51,000,000; now at \$96,000,000. Then there were less than 4,000 students in agricultural courses; now there are over 10,000.

"The efforts of the Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico stations along the lines of diversified agriculture have been continued. The Alaska stations devote their principal efforts to live stock, horticultural crops, and cereal growing. The cattle formerly at the Kenai station have been removed to Kodiak and the two herds combined.

The station now has about 60 head of registered Galloway cattle, which have demonstrated their ability to withstand winter conditions by going through the last winter without any shelter except an open feeding shed.

"The work in Porto Rico consists of experiments in plant and animal introduction and breeding, crop production, control of insect and fungus pests, reforestation, etc. Experiments in breeding pigs and poultry have proved quite successful at the station and the surplus is sold to planters at fair prices. No difficulties have been met with in raising any of the improved strains and the demand is always in excess of the station's supply.

"Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment and maintenance of an experiment station in the island of Guam, and the conditions in that island are believed to be favorable for the restoration of agriculture and its development along more modern lines." At present (1912) agricultural experiment stations maintained in whole or in part by the federal government, exist in every State and territory. The total amount expended in one recent year was \$3,053,446, of which nearly half was received from the National government. Agricultural experiment stations represent one of the most important institutions in the United States, doing much to promote intensive farming and to show farmers how to reduce costs and derive the greatest benefit from their crops.

**Official Duties.**—The Secretary exercises personal supervision of public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the department with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the bureaus, divisions, offices, and the Forest Service, embraced in the department. He exercises advisory supervision over agricultural experiment stations, which receive aid from the National Treasury; has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels; and directs the enforcement of the meat inspection and food and drugs laws under which the inspection of domestic and imported food products is carried on. He is



**Agriculture, Department of—Continued.** charged with the duty of issuing rules and regulations for the protection, maintenance, and care of the National Forests. He also is charged with carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws and excluding from importation certain noxious animals, and has authority to control the importation of other animals.

**Chief Clerk.**—The chief clerk has the general supervision of the clerks and employees; of the order of business, and of all expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, etc.; is responsible for the enforcement of the general regulations of the department; and is custodian of the buildings occupied by the Department of Agriculture.

**Solicitor.**—The solicitor acts as the legal adviser of the Secretary, and has charge of the preparation and supervision of all legal papers to which the department is a party, and of all communications to the Department of Justice and to the various officers thereof, including United States attorneys. He examines and approves, in advance of issue, all orders and regulations promulgated by the Secretary under statutory authority. He represents the department in all legal proceedings arising under the laws intrusted to the department for execution, and prosecutes applications for patents by employees of the department. His duties are performed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary.

**Appointment Clerk.**—The appointment clerk is charged by the Secretary with the decision of all questions affecting appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, details, furloughs, and removals in their relation to the civil-service law and regulations, and with the preparation of all papers necessitated thereby.

**Supply Division.**—It is the duty of the Chief of the Supply Division to make all purchases of stationery and miscellaneous supplies and to issue the same, on requisitions to the various bureaus and divisions of the department; to receive and send out all express and freight shipments; and to receive and dispose of, by sale or otherwise, all property turned in by the various bureaus and offices when it is of no further use to them.

**Weather Bureau.**—The Chief of the Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, has

charge of the forecasting of weather; the issue and display of weather forecasts and storm, cold-wave, frost, and flood warnings for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation; the gauging and reporting of rivers; the maintenance and operation of Weather Bureau telegraph and telephone lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation; the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the corn, wheat, cotton, sugar, rice, and other interests; the conducting of investigations in climatology and evaporation; the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

**Bureau of Animal Industry.**—The Bureau of Animal Industry conducts the inspection of animals, meats, and meat-food products under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906, and has charge of the inspection of import and export animals, the inspection of vessels for the transportation of export animals, and the quarantine stations for imported live stock; generally supervises the interstate movement of animals, and reports on the condition and means of improving the animal industries of the country. It makes investigations as to the existence of dangerous communicable diseases of live stock, carries out measures for their control and eradication, and makes original scientific investigations as to the nature and prevention of such diseases. It makes investigations concerning the breeding and feeding of animals and in regard to dairy subjects, and supervises the manufacture of and interstate commerce in renovated butter.

**Bureau of Plant Industry.**—The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops, and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of



**Agriculture, Department of—Continued.** new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops, tea, and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. It is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fiber and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of cotton and grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seed for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of our principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops. It is engaged in the operation of testing stations in the semiarid regions for the cooperative investigation of the problems encountered in crop production under the conditions existing in those areas. The bureau is conducting farm-management investigations throughout the country to devise improved methods of farm management and farm practice. In the South it is carrying on farmers' cooperative demonstration work, with special reference to the boll-weevil situation and its amelioration.

**Forest Service.**—The Forest Service is charged with the administration of the National Forests. It also gives practical advice in the conservative handling of National, State, and private forest lands, and in methods of utilizing forest products; investigates methods of forest planting, and gives practical advice to tree planters; studies commercially valuable trees to determine their best management and use; tests the strength and durability of construction timbers, railroad ties, and telephone poles, and methods of increasing their durability through seasoning and preservative treatment; in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census gathers statistics on forest products; investigates the control and prevention of forest fires, and other

forest problems; and advises, when requested, concerning State legislation to encourage the holding and protecting of growing timber.

**Bureau of Chemistry.**—The Bureau of Chemistry makes such investigations and analyses as pertain in general to the interests of agriculture, dealing with fertilizers and agricultural products. It investigates the composition and adulteration of foods and the composition of field products in relation to their nutritive value and to the constituents which they derive from the soil, fertilizers, and the air. Under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, it inspects the conditions of manufacture, transportation, and sale of food and drug products, collects samples, and examines the same for the purpose of determining whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. Under this law it also inspects imported food products and excludes from entry those injurious to health or which are falsely branded or labeled.

**Bureau of Statistics.**—The Bureau of Statistics collects information as to crop areas, conditions, yields, values and allied data, and the numbers, values, and status of farm animals, through corps of county and township correspondents, State agents, special field agents, and other agencies, and obtains similar information from foreign countries through consular, agricultural, and commercial authorities.

**Bureau of Soils.**—The Bureau of Soils investigates soils in all their relations to climate and to organic life. It makes field investigations and prepares soil-survey maps showing the extent, distribution, and characteristic properties of all the important soil types found in various portions of the United States, and in its published reports suggests possible lines of improvement in the treatment, management, and use of these soils. It investigates and represents upon maps the distribution and concentration of alkali salts in soils of various portions of the arid regions. Through its laboratories it investigates the fundamental causes of the fertility or infertility of soils and the causes for low yields of crops. It also investigates the fertilizer resources of the country.

**Bureau of Entomology.**—The Bureau of Entomology obtains and disseminates information regarding injurious insects affecting field crops,

**Agriculture, Department of—Continued.** fruits, small fruits, and truck crops, forests and forest products, and stored products; studies insects in relation to diseases of man and other animals and as animal parasites; experiments with the introduction of beneficial insects and with the fungous and other diseases of insects, and conducts experiments and tests with insecticides and insecticide machinery. It is further charged with investigations in apiculture. The information gained is disseminated in the form of reports, bulletins, and circulars. A good deal of museum work is done in connection with the Division of Insects of the National Museum, and insects are identified for experiment stations and other public institutions and private individuals.

**Bureau of Biological Survey.**—The Bureau of Biological Survey investigates the economic relations of birds and mammals, recommends measures for the preservation of beneficial and the destruction of injurious species, and has been charged with carrying into effect the provisions of the Federal laws for the importation and protection of birds and certain provisions of the game law of Alaska. It is intrusted with the care and maintenance of the National Bird Reservations and the National Bison Range, in charge of the Department of Agriculture. It also studies the geographic distribution of animals and plants and maps the natural life zones of the country.

**Division of Accounts and Disbursements.**—The Division of Accounts and Disbursements audits, adjusts, and pays all accounts and claims against the department.

**Division of Publications.**—The Division of Publications is the publishing house of the Department of Agriculture. Its force comprises editors, proof readers, compilers, indexers, abstractors, artists, draftsmen, engravers, and photographers, together with clerks and laborers engaged in the distribution of publications. The division is charged with (1) preparation and editing of manuscripts and indexing the publications of the department, including the Yearbook, annual reports, bulletins, etc.; (2) the preparation, printing, and distribution of farmers' bulletins; (3) supervision and equitable assignment of the printing fund; (4) the general direction of expenditures under the statutory and divisional appropria-

tions; (5) the supervision of the printing and binding done for the department; (6) the preparation of drawings for illustrations, of wood engravings and photographic work; (7) the distribution of department publications and all correspondence relating thereto; (8) the preparation and distribution of official information and of advance notices of publications to agricultural writers and papers.

**Library.**—The librarian has charge of the department library, purchases all books and periodicals and supervises their arrangement and cataloguing; prepares for publication bibliographies of special subjects and a monthly bulletin containing current accessions to the library; also has charge of the foreign mailing lists of the department publications.

**Office of Experiment Stations.**—The Office of Experiment Stations represents the department in its relations with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which are now in operation in all the States and Territories, and directly manages the experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam.

**Office of Public Roads.**—The Office of Public Roads collects information in regard to systems of road management, investigates the best methods of road making and the best kinds of road-making materials throughout the United States, and furnishes expert advice on road construction, maintenance, and administration; investigates the chemical and physical character of road materials and cooperates with schools and colleges in highway engineering instruction.

#### **Agriculture, Department of:**

Creation of, discussed, 5486.

Discussed, 5554, 5641, 5763, 5886, 5978, 6169, 6346, 6390, 6455, 6653.

Educational work of, 7035, 7036.

Expenditures of, 5886, 5981.

Experiment Stations of, 6773, 7035.

Forest Service recommended, 7040.

Land reserved for use of, 6749.

Law officer for, recommended, 5487.

Statistical division of, 5982.

Sugar-beet culture, 4534, 5554, 6280, 6347, 6356, 6415, 6455, 6939.

Sugar cane experiments, 7079.

Transfer of Weather Service to, 5487.

Usefulness vindicated, 7471.

Works of, 6653, 6767, 7036, 7057.

**Aguinaldo, Emilio;** Filipino leader; of Chinese and Tagalog parents; b. in 1870, in Cavité, Luzon; educated at College of St. Jean Lateran and University of St. Thomas, in Manila, and

**Aguinaldo, Emilio—Continued.**

as protégé of Jesuit priests, studied English, French and Chinese languages at Hong Kong, and became interested in military affairs; as head of diplomatic commission to treat with Spain in 1896, he sold out the Filipino insurgents, and after a quarrel with his comrades over division of Spanish money, set up the Filipino republic, June 12, 1898, with himself as president; protested against American possession of Philippine Islands and planned to massacre Americans in Manila, but failed; attacked Americans in Manila, Feb. 4, 1899, and was defeated and driven to the mountains, where he was captured by Gen. Funston March 23, 1901, and taken a prisoner to Manila, when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

**Aguinaldo**, referred to, 6408, 6414.

**Aiken, Wyatt**; b. Dec. 14, 1863, Abbeville Co., S. C.; was an official court stenographer in South Carolina for nineteen years; farmer all his life; during the war with Spain was a soldier; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from South Carolina.

**Ainsworth, F. C.**, work of, in Record and Pension Division of War Department discussed, 5631.

**Airships.** (See Aeronautics.)

**Akin, Theron**; b. Johnstown, N. Y., 1855; educated in the common school of Amsterdam and at home; president of the village of Akin, N. Y.; never held other public office; farmer by occupation; elected to the 62d Congress from New York.

**Alabama.**—One of the United States; nicknamed, the "Land of Flowers." The name is Indian and means "Here we rest," and has been adopted as the motto of the State. Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, and on the west by Mississippi. A small portion of the southern boundary extends to the Gulf of Mexico, the remainder being separated from the Gulf by the western projection of Florida. It lies between lat. 30° 13' and 35° north and between long. 84° 53' and 88° 35' west. It is about 330 miles in length from north to south and its greatest width is 200 miles. It contains 52,250 sq. miles of area, or about 33,000,000 acres.

The staple production of Alabama is cotton, though corn, oats, wheat, and vegetables are produced, as well as butter, cheese, and lumber. Alabama is particularly rich in mineral

deposits. A vein of bituminous coal runs eastward from Tuscaloosa into Georgia. The statuary granite of Alabama is among the best in the United States. The chief industries of the State are farming and the manufacture of iron and cotton fabrics. The most valuable agricultural product of the State is cotton. It is grown on about 3,436,000 acres, and the yield in 1911 was 1,600,000 bales. Other field crops were: corn, 3,000,000 acres, 54,000,000 bushels, valued at \$42,120,000; oats, 283,000 acres, 5,434,000 bushels, \$3,586,000; hay, 120,000 acres, 168,000 tons, \$2,150,000. There are more than 171,000 horses in the State, worth about \$22,525,000; 253,000 mules, 817,000 cattle, worth \$11,399,000; 178,000 sheep, \$325,000, and 1,176,000 pigs, \$7,056,000. The wool clip of 1909 weighed about 552,250 pounds and sold for \$185,650. About 95,882,000 gallons of milk are annually produced, from which are made twenty million pounds of butter and forty thousand pounds of cheese.

Iron and coal are the leading mineral products. More than 1,700,000 tons of pig iron are produced annually. Birmingham is the center of the iron district. The total iron ore production of 1910 was 4,801,275 tons, valued at \$6,082,722. In the production of coal, next in importance to iron, only four States take precedence to Alabama. The bituminous coal mined in the State exceeds ten million tons. The total of anthracite and bituminous for 1910 was 16,091,979 short tons, valued at \$20,209,537. The mines employed 22,210 men, who worked on an average 249 days, chiefly of ten hours. The output for 1911 was about 10 per cent less, due largely to the curtailment in the production of pig iron.

The capital is Montgomery, the commercial metropolis is Mobile, and Birmingham is the most important manufacturing city. The State was admitted to the Union Dec. 14, 1819, seceded Jan. 11, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868. (3521, 3857.) The population in 1910 was 2,138,136, of which 45 per cent. are negroes. There are 72 National and 99 State banks, with total deposits of nearly \$6,000,000 to the credit of less than 40,000 depositors.

**Alabama** (see also Confederate States; Tuscaloosa, Ala.):

Act prescribing number of district attorneys and marshals in, vetoed, 5785.



**Alabama—Continued.**

Direct tax due from, request of United States for payment of, 3579.  
Fifteenth amendment ratified by, 3998.

Fourteenth amendment ratified by, 3843.

Proclaimed, 3837.

Indian depredations in, 1645.

Indians attempt to establish government in, 1020.

Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.

Memorial from colored citizens of Montgomery asking rights of citizenship referred to, 4258.

Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.

Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, 3521.

Railroads in, memorial from legislature of, asking extension of time to complete, 3579.

**Alabama Claims.**—During the Civil War in the United States the Queen of England issued a proclamation of neutrality, May 13, 1861, granting belligerent rights to both combatants and forbidding her subjects to take part with either. Great Britain's laws prohibited the equipment of any land or naval forces within her dominions to act against any friendly power. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, *Shenandoah*, and other vessels were built in Great Britain for the Confederate States, and, regardless of the remonstrances of the American minister, were allowed to escape from British ports fitted out as commerce destroyers. In less than 2 months the *Alabama* had taken 27 prizes. After a long cruise among islands of the East and West Indies and along the coast of Brazil the *Alabama* came to anchor at Cherbourg, France. Off this harbor she was sunk by the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, after having destroyed 58 vessels and about \$6,550,000 worth of property. After the war the United States pressed a claim for damages against Great Britain. After much discussion it was agreed to submit the matter to a court of arbitration composed of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the President of the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, by the Queen of England; Count Federico Sclopis, by the King of Italy; M. Jacques Staempfli, by the President of Switzerland, and Viscount d'Itajuba, by the Emperor of Brazil. The commissioners met at Geneva, Switzerland,

Dec. 15, 1871, Count Sclopis presiding. The United States were awarded \$15,500,000 in gold in satisfaction for all claims. All claims to indirect damages were rejected, and Great Britain was held culpable for not doing more to prevent the sailing and success of the cruisers. The award was paid.

**Alabama Claims:**

Arbitration of, proposed by United States, and reply of Great Britain discussed, 3565.

Commission to take proof on, recommended, 4056.

Correspondence regarding mode of settling, 4075.

Court of Commissioners of—

Discussed, 4244, 4296, 4356, 4372.

Time of duration of, extended, 4278, 4296.

Discussed, 3565, 3655, 3777, 3987, 4056, 4321.

Transfer of indemnity to United States referred to, 4312.

Tribunal at Geneva for settlement of—Award of, 4138.

Commissioners to report on distribution of, appointment of, recommended, 4139, 4190.

Payment of, 4190.

Case of United States and counter case referred to, 4115, 4118, 4119.

Differences of opinion regarding powers of, 4120, 4122.

Discussed, 4097, 4138.

Legislation in connection with, urged, 4164.

Referred to, 4161.

**Alabama Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)  
**Alabama, The**, destruction of, by the *Kearsarge* referred to, 3457. (See also Alabama Claims.)

**Alaska.**—A territorial possession of the United States lying in the extreme northwestern part of North America, about 600,000 square miles in area. It was discovered by an expedition sent out from Russia under Behring, in 1741; and from 1799 to 1863 it was held by the Russo-American Fur Company under a grant from the Russian emperor. As early as 1859 official communications passed between the United States and Russia concerning the purchase of Alaska, or, as it was then called, Russian America. Russia was desirous of parting with the territory, and the fishing and trading interests favored the change of sovereignty. It was not until 1867, however, that definite steps were taken toward the transfer. In March of that year the Russian minister at Washington reopened negotiations, and on the 23d of that



*Alaska—Continued.*

month Secretary Seward made an offer of \$7,200,000 for the peninsula. A week later the minister communicated the Czar's acceptance, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th the treaty was signed, and later ratified by the Senate, and on Oct. 18 following the formal transfer was made at Sitka, Gen. Rousseau taking possession for the United States. Ever since the acquisition of the territory by the United States there had been trouble between that country and Great Britain on account of the endeavor of the United States to protect its Alaskan seal-fisheries against Canadian vessels. In 1893, however, an agreement was made with Great Britain covering this point. (See Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and also Bering Sea Fisheries.)

There had also been a disagreement with Great Britain over the location of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, owing to a difference in the interpretation of a treaty made between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, defining this boundary; and on the discovery of gold in Alaska, in 1895-96, this matter reached a serious stage. The main point of difference was whether the boundary line should be thirty marine leagues (mentioned in the Russia-Great Britain treaty of 1825) east from the western boundary of the islands off the Alaskan coast, or that distance east of the mainland coast. In 1899 a provisional boundary was agreed upon, and on Jan. 24, 1903, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States providing for a tribunal of three British and three American commissioners to settle the dispute. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 11, 1903, and on March 3 ratifications were exchanged between the two governments. The commission sat in London and on Oct. 17, 1903, made a decision mainly in favor of the United States, granting Canada access to the Pacific only near the southern end of the boundary and giving her Wales and Pease islands, in Portland Canal. In June, 1904, a survey of the boundary thus determined was begun by engineers of the United States and Canada.

Mining is the chief industry and its settlement was due largely to the discovery of gold. The production of gold in 1910 was 787,148 fine ounces, worth \$16,271,800, and for

1911, as estimated by the United States Geological Survey, \$17,150,000. The production of copper in 1910 was 4,311,026 pounds, valued at \$547,500, and in 1911, 22,900,000 pounds, valued at \$2,830,000. The products of Alaska shipped to the States in 1911, besides gold and silver, were valued at \$13,813,824. Next to the mines the products of the fisheries are the most important. The amount of capital invested in fisheries in 1910 was \$20,711,422, and 15,620 persons were employed. The finished product was 214,536,433 pounds, having an export value of \$13,259,859. The salmon output for 1911 exceeded the above figures, but exact statistics have not been compiled. Eleven new factories were established during the year. The value of furs exported during the fiscal year 1911 was \$394,485, showing a decrease, owing to the inadequate protection of seals and fur bearing animals. At the close of 1911 there were 465 miles of railway in the territory against 371 in 1910, yet there is greater need for transportation facilities from the undeveloped sections to tide-water. The question of a proper form of government for the territory, which has been before Congress for several years, has not been settled. Recommendations made by President Taft in his annual messages in 1909 and 1910 (7816, 7915) were not acted upon. In a speech delivered Oct. 9, 1911, Mr. Taft declared that while he favored a government by commission he was willing to compromise on a partially elected and partially appointed commission out of deference to the wishes of the people.

The general question of the public lands was opened up by President Taft in throwing open to private entry in July, 1911, a tract containing 12,800 acres of land on Controller Bay, near the Bering coal fields. In these fields are situated the Cunningham claims, which were the chief subject of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Charges were made that these grants were made in favor of a monopoly which was endeavoring to secure control of the one good harbor from which coal mined in these fields could be brought. President Taft on July 26, 1911, sent a message to Congress with the avowed purpose of reassuring the American people that the alleged danger of monopoly was not a real danger (7979). In this message (q. v.) he set forth at considerable length his reasons for

**Alaska—Continued.**

throwing open this tract of land for private entry. The population of Alaska in 1910 was 64,356, about half of whom were white.

**Alaska:**

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition commended, 7432, 7483.

Attempted occupation of portion of, by Great Britain and Canada, 6097. Attempts of Great Britain and Canada to establish post routes in, 6097.

Boundary line with British possessions—

Commission to determine, recommended, 4141.

Discussed, 4141, 4917, 4985, 5085, 5366, 5400, 5958, 6063, 6370, 6429, 6866, 6868, 6900.

Report regarding, referred to, 4985.

Cession of, to United States—

Discussed, 3778, 3886.

Referred to, 3798.

Treaty regarding, referred to, 3719, 3722.

Appropriation for payment under, recommended, 3719, 3778.

Chinamen in, cruel treatment of, 5083.

Coal fields of, 8100.

Collection district established at Sitka, 3865.

Commission government suggested for, 8102.

Condition of, 6765, 6766, 6866, 6873, 7048, 7049, 7400.

Controller Bay, opening to settlement of land on, discussed, 7979.

Delegate to Congress from, 7050, 7399.

Education in, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483, 6453.

Encroachments of Hudsons Bay Company upon trade of, 3898.

Government for—

Act providing for, 4879.

By commission, 8102.

Discussed by President Benj. Harrison, 5760.

Municipal governments recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5483, 5641.

Recommended by President—

Arthur, 4651, 4731, 4771.

Hayes, 4522, 4573.

Taft, 7816, 7915.

Government railroad suggested for, 8101.

Importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition into, forbidden, 4282.

Instructions regarding, modified, 4711.

Lands in—

Proclamation modifying order reserving, 6128.

Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.

Legislation, recommended, 3722, 6269, 6400, 8102.

Light-house on coast of, point to be selected for, 3902.

Military arrests in, 4312, 4313, 4314.

Military Department of, 3830, 6269.

Mineral wealth in, discussed, 6063.

Necessity for development of, 7998.

Port of entry in, establishment of, recommended, 5484.

Privileges of hunting, trading, and fishing in, referred to, 3829, 3830.

Property rights of natives, 7050, 7051.

Public Lands of, 6735, 6873, 8099.

Referred to, 3818, 3829, 6269, 6352, 6453.

Report of governor of, 4975.

Report of Lieut. Emmons, 7071.

Seal fisheries within limits of. (See Bering Sea.)

Seal islands in, sale of, recommended, 3990.

Alaska Salmon Commission, mentioned, 6934.

**Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.**—For the purpose of exploiting the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories and to demonstrate the progress of the western parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to foster the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific, an international exposition was held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1, to Oct. 15, 1909. Eleven exhibition palaces were built on the Campus of the University of Washington (a tract of 225 acres). The grounds were beautified by a unique display of landscape gardening. The exhibits consisted of fine arts, manufactures, education, agriculture, horticulture, machinery, transportation, irrigation, mining, and fisheries. The expenses preliminary to opening were \$10,000,000. The funds were raised by appropriations by the federal government, the State of Washington, the city of Seattle, and boards of trade and business organizations and individuals.

The extent to which the federal government participated in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is outlined by an act of Congress admitting all exhibits free of duty and directing exhibits to be made from the Smithsonian Institution of such articles as will impart a knowledge of national history, especially of Alaska and the states west of the Rocky Mountains; a life-saving station, an exhibit of Pacific Ocean fish, of the products of the Philippine

**Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—Continued.**

Islands, and to have the medals awarded as prizes coined at a mint of the United States at cost.

**Albany, The,** cruise of, referred to, 2838.

**Albany Convention.**—One of the important predecessors of the Continental Congress and among the first definite steps taken toward national union. Upon a call issued by the Lords of Trade, commissioners from the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, met at Albany, N. Y., on June 19, 1754, to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians. Benjamin Franklin proposed and the convention adopted a plan for colonial union. It provided for a president-general of all the Colonies, with veto power, and a grand council to be composed of from 2 to 7 delegates from each Colony, chosen by assembly for a term of 3 years each. This grand council was to be authorized to equip forces for the common defense of the Colonies and to levy taxes for their maintenance and have control of all Indian affairs. The plan was rejected by the Crown because it gave too much power to the Colonies.

**Albany Regency.**—A combination of politicians of the Democratic party. Prominent among these were Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, and Silas Wright. This combination was, it was charged, organized to manage and control that party in New York State from about 1820 to 1855. Their organization was quite thorough and complete, and its success was mainly due to this fact. A majority of these in the combination resided in Albany or operated from that city. The name arose from this circumstance.

**Albemarle, The.**—A Confederate iron-clad ram built on the Roanoke River, below Weldon, N. C., in 1863. She was destroyed with a torpedo by Lieut. W. B. Cushing on the night of Oct. 27, 1864 (3457). Before her destruction she did much damage to vessels of the United States. In 1867, she was raised, towed to Norfolk, and sold.

**Albemarle, The:**

Destruction of, 3457.

Referred to, 6306.

Engagement of, with the *Sassacus* referred to, 3411.

**Albion, The,** seizure of, referred to, 2636.

**Alden, James;** naval officer; b. March 31, 1810, in Portland, Me.; as midshipman he accompanied Wilkes' exploring expedition around the world, 1838-42; commissioned commodore in 1866, and in 1868 placed in charge of Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco; died Feb. 6, 1877.

**Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth;** b. Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841; received an academic education; member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1875-76, serving the latter year as speaker; elected to the 46th Congress and reelected to the 47th; elected Oct. 5, 1881, to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, and reelected 1886, 1892, 1898, and 1905. In 1908 appointed chairman of a national monetary commission to inquire into and report what changes are desirable in the laws relating to banking and currency.

**Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Law.**—A measure passed by Congress May 30, 1908, to render the currency of the United States more elastic by placing it within the power of the national banks to transform all suitable available assets into money in response to any financial emergency. The purpose of the law is to prevent panics, and was the direct result of the financial stringency of 1907. The law provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, who has governmental supervision over the national banks, shall cause to be printed and kept on hand at all times a special issue of currency amounting to 50 per cent of the combined capital stock of all the national banks. To secure a portion of this emergency bank note issue a bank must be a member of a currency association formed by at least ten banks having a combined capital of not less than \$5,000,000. State, county or municipal bonds, commercial paper or other valuable and readily convertible assets may be used as security, provided it first secures the approval of the association and the government. If the securities are acceptable the currency is immediately forwarded to the bank.

**Alert, The,** convention, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed on, 6325. (See also Greely, A. W.)

**Aleutian Islands.**—A chain of about 150 islands extending from the western extremity of Alaska to near the continent of Asia. The area is about 6,000 square miles. The inhabitants, a half-civilized and declining race, about 2,000 in number, are variously regarded as of Asiatic or American



**Aleutian Islands—Continued.**

origin. Their trade is chiefly in fish and furs. The islands belong principally to the United States by reason of the acquisition of Alaska. They were discovered by the Russians about the middle of the eighteenth century.

**Alexander, Edward Porter;** soldier, author, engineer; b. May 26, 1835, in Washington, Ga.; graduated at West Point in 1857; served as engineer officer in Utah expedition, 1858; professor of mathematics and engineering in West Point, 1859-60; served in Confederate Army, and later as instructor in South Carolina University; became a railroad official, and wrote works on railroading.

**Alexander, General E. P.,** settlement of question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua by, 6427.

**Alexander, James,** crimes charged against, 405.

**Alexander, Joshua W.;** b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1852; moved to Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., and entered Christian University at Canton, Mo.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 at Gallatin, Mo.; in 1882 was elected representative to the general assembly of Missouri from Daviess County, and reelected in 1884 and 1886; served two terms as mayor of Gallatin; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Missouri.

**Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 6735.

**Alexandria, Va.:**

Act incorporating church in, vetoed, 474.

Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3371.

British retreat from, 582.

Property in, destroyed by British forces, 530, 532.

**Alexandria County, D. C.:**

Court-house in, unsafe and new one recommended, 1621.

Jail erected in, 930.

Retrocession of, to Virginia by proclamation, 2320.

**Alfalfa.**—A leguminous fodder plant, native to the valleys of Central Asia. It has been cultivated in Europe for more than 2,000 years, and was introduced into Mexico and South America at the time of the Spanish conquest. In 1854 it was brought from Chile to California, whence it spread rapidly over the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, where it is now more extensively grown than any other forage crop. The word alfalfa is derived from the Arabian and comes to us through the Spanish lan-

guage. It is interpreted to mean "the best feed." It is also known as lucerne. The plant is an upright branching perennial, one to three feet high, with triple parted leaves and irregular purple flowers, which grow in loose clusters like pea flowers. On loose, permeable soils the roots frequently descend to ten or twelve feet. It grows best on rich, sandy, well-drained loams of a calcareous nature, and does not succeed on damp soil or tenacious clay. Two years are required thoroughly to establish a field, but when once established the plant endures many years. The crop is cut when the plants are coming into bloom, and again from two to six times, according to the length of the season. The ordinary annual yield varies from three to eight tons of dry hay per acre. Green or cured hay is relished by all farm animals, and is used both for fattening and milk production.

Statistics of production gathered by the Census Bureau show that in 1909 there were 4,702,202 acres devoted to alfalfa in the United States, from which 11,849,998 tons of hay was cut and 259,586 bushels of seed gathered.

**Algeciras Convention.**—At a conference of the Powers at Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 16, to April 7, 1906, France and Spain were commissioned to maintain order on the Moroccan coast. The town lies on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, seven miles from Europa Point. The convention was called in response to many complaints by Europeans and Americans that treaty rights were not respected by the Moors, and that life and property of foreigners were unsafe in Morocco. It was participated in by United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Sweden. The treaty was published Jan. 22, 1907. (See Treaties.) Before the end of the year French troops were landed at Ujda and Casablanca. Jan. 11, 1908, the religious authorities of Morocco deposed Abdel Aziz and proclaimed his brother Mulai Hafid Sultan. His embassy to Berlin were refused recognition without consent of the Powers. (See Morocco.)

**Algeciras Convention,** ratification urged, 7442.

**Alger, Russell A.;** soldier, lawyer, lumbrerman; b. Feb. 27, 1836, Lafayette, Ohio; studied law, and enlisted in



**Alger, Russell A.—Continued.**

Civil War as private, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general for gallant conduct; elected governor of Michigan in 1884; candidate for Republican nomination for President in 1888; commander of Grand Army of Republic, 1889; appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1897; one of the wealthiest men in Michigan, where he owns large lumber interests. Senator from Michigan 1902-07; died, 1907.

**Alger, R. A.**, thanks of President tendered Gen. Shafter through, 6574.

**Algeria.**—A country on the north coast of Africa, about 343,500 miles in area and containing a population of about 5,231,850. This includes the acquisition since 1901 of some 250,000 square miles of territory on the south. The chief native people are Berbers and Arabs. Its capital and principal city is Algiers. It comprises the ancient country of Numidia and a portion of Mauritania. For many centuries it was a nest of corsairs, who haunted the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean as far as the North Sea, preying upon the commerce of all nations which refused to pay them tribute. To pay this tribute was deemed wiser by many European powers than to wage war against them. Following the examples of other nations, the United States signed a treaty in 1795 agreeing to pay the Dey \$1,000,000 for the ransom of American captives and promising an annual tribute (115, 174). Algeria made war against the United States in 1815. Commodore Decatur, with 10 vessels, sailed against the Dey and met with such success that he was enabled to exact indemnity from the Dey himself, and also a treaty renouncing all claim to tribute, presents, or ransoms, and a promise not to reduce prisoners of war to slavery (547). France has since reduced Algeria to the dominion of her Government, organizing it as a colonial possession in 1834, of which it is now the most important. The chief resource of the country is agriculture. Since 1870 there have been a number of extended revolts; and in recent years the country has suffered from serious anti-Jewish agitations. France contributed imports and received exports (1909) valued at 397,108,000 and 271,966,000 francs respectively, and the United States 6,515,000 and 3,638,000. Algeria is

administered by a French Governor-General (M. Lataud in 1911).

**Algeria:**

Consuls of United States in, 169,380, 506.

Banished, 503.

Change in pay of, 1318.

Powers of, should be increased, 238.

Salary of, should be increased, 238.

Unjustifiable proceedings toward, by Dey of, 441.

Declaration of war against, recommended, 539.

Hostile attitude of, toward United States, 428, 539, 560.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 80, 90, 115, 140, 169, 192, 197, 199, 539.

Referred to, 144, 145, 202.

Treaty of peace with, 554, 679.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 115, 174, 178, 184, 197, 554, 679.

Annulled by Algeria, with alternative of war or renewal of former treaty, 560.

Tribute to be paid by United States to, 115, 174.

Payment of, 325.

Vessels sold to, 237.

War with United States. (See *Algerine War*.)

**Algerine War (see also Algeria):**

Declaration of war by Congress recommended, 539.

Dey of Algiers commences war against United States, 428.

Information of amicable settlement, 428.

Termination of, 547.

Threatened by Algiers, 560.

Treaty of peace concluded, 554, 679.

**Algonquin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)****Aliens. (See Naturalization.)**

**Alien and Sedition Laws.**—Two important acts of Congress passed by the Federalists in 1798. Their importance consists not so much in their essential character and the fact that they largely caused the downfall of the Federalist party as in their position in American history as a landmark beyond which it is unsafe for the law-making power to go. During the French Revolution American feeling was high and bitter. Many public speakers and writers openly advocated intervention by the United States in favor of the one side or the other, denounced the neutral attitude of the Government as cowardly and ungrateful, and heaped invectives upon the Administration. The fact that many of the newspapers in which the Government was so bitterly assailed were in the hands of foreign-

**Alien and Sedition Laws—Continued.**

ers, had much to do with the passage of the alien act. This law authorized the President to order out of this country all such aliens as he might judge to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or engaged in plotting against them. The sedition act provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any person who should conspire to oppose the United States Government or laws, or who should print or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the Government, Congress, or the President intended to bring disrepute or hatred upon them or to stir up sedition. These laws were regarded by the Republican party of that day as unconstitutional and were denounced by the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions as subversive of the liberty of speech and the press. They expired in 1800 and 1801 respectively. (See also Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.)

**Alien Contract Law**, amendment of, recommended, 6348, 6455.

**Alien Laborers** discussed, 6065.

**Aliens in United States** (see also Naturalized Citizens):

Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.

Allegiance of, to Government discussed and orders regarding, 3318. Claims of, court to try, recommended, 4191, 4243, 4297, 4360.

Liability of, to perform military duty—

Discussed, 3381.

Proclaimed, 3369.

Number of, employed in Executive Departments, report on, transmitted, 6102.

Offenses against treaty rights of, should be cognizable in Federal courts, 5618.

**Allatoona (Ga.), Battle of.**—In the hope of drawing Gen. Sherman's army out of Georgia, the Confederates, 36,000 strong, under Gen. Hood, threatened his railroad communications with Nashville. Oct. 5, 1864, a division of Hood's infantry appeared before Allatoona Pass, where were stored about \$1,500,000 rations. The post was held by Col. Tourtelotte, who was re-enforced by Gen. Corse, thus increasing the Union force to 1,944 men. The attack was made on the 6th. The conflict lasted from 8:30 A. M. until night, when the Confederates withdrew, leaving 231 dead and 411 prisoners. Corse lost 707

men and was himself wounded. Hood crossed the Coosa Oct. 10, and Sherman's army followed him to Gaylesville by way of Rome, and then returned to Atlanta.

**Allegiance.**—According to Blackstone, allegiance is "less the tie which binds the subject to the sovereign in return for that protection which the sovereign affords the subject." Natural or implied allegiance is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. Express allegiance is that obligation which arises from an expressed oath or promise. Local allegiance is that obedience and temporary aid due by an alien to the State or community in which he resides. Local allegiance is temporary and expires with residence.

**Allegiance, Oath of**, army officers directed to subscribe anew, 3219.

**Allen, Alfred G.**; b. near Wilmington, Ohio, July 23, 1867; attended the public schools of Wilmington, and afterward entered the law school of the Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated in 1890; since that time he has been in active practice of the law in Cincinnati; served two years as councilman at large and two years as a member of the board of sinking-fund trustees of Cincinnati; Dec. 10, 1901, married Miss Clara B. Forbes, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two children; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Ohio.

**Allen, Ira**; soldier, author; b. April 21, 1751, in Cornwall, Conn.; was an officer in the American Army during Revolution, and was afterward instrumental in settling the boundary disputes between Vermont and neighboring States; author of "Natural and Political History of Vermont"; died Jan. 7, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pa.

**Allen, Ira**, claims of heir of, against Great Britain, 1268.

**Allen, Walter**, member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

**Allentown, Pa.**, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5243.

**Alliance, The**, firing upon, by Spanish vessel disavowed by Spain, discussed, 6068.

**Allotment of Lands.** (See Lands, Indian.)

**Almirante Oquendo, The**, mentioned, 6317.

**Almodovar, Duke of**, communication from, regarding Spanish-American peace negotiations, 6320.

**Alsop Case.**—The Alsop case, which was settled by King George V of England, as arbitrator, was a dispute with the Republic of Chile of forty years' standing. It grew out of a debt incurred by a Brazilian to the firm of Alsop & Co., of Valparaiso, a chartered Chilean concern with American members. In settlement of the debt the Brazilian made over to the Chilean firm certain claims from Bolivia lying in territory which was afterward, as a result of the war of 1879, ceded to Chile. In 1909 Secretary Knox demanded the reference of the claim to the Hague, but Chile objected to this unless her government was allowed to use the argument that Alsop & Co. had been expressly excluded from the rights of American nationals by the Chilean-American claims Tribunal in 1900, the American Government having insisted on this exclusion. Then Secretary Knox issued an ultimatum demanding reference of the case to the Hague or payment of a million dollars to the United States. Finally an alternative was offered of reference of the claim to King Edward as arbitrator, and Chile was induced to accept this, Dec. 1, 1909. King Edward died, and his son and successor on July 10, 1910, rendered his award in the Alsop claim. It assigned £187,000 to the Alsop firm in full settlement, and Chile paid this amount through the United States Government Nov. 13, 1910. The original amount of the claim was £600,000 with interest. The award was received with satisfaction in the United States.

**Alta Vela Island** (Santo Domingo), claim of citizens of United States to guano on, 3827.

**Altamaha River**, canal from Tennessee River to, referred to, 1027.

**Alvarez, Manuel**, acting governor of New Mexico, 2611.

**Alvord, H. J.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3460.

**Amazon River:**

Explorations of, by officers of Navy, 2712, 2724, 2762, 4449.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4201.

Free navigation of, desired, 2744.

Attempts to secure, unsuccessful, 2813.

Opened to commerce, 3776.

**Ambassador.**—This term was long erroneously used in reference to our envoys to foreign countries. The United States did not appoint diplomatic representatives of higher rank than en-

voy or minister until the year 1893, when by act of March 3 of that year the higher grade was established. Thomas F. Bayard was raised to the rank of ambassador to Great Britain, being the first to hold that rank. Ambassadors are now duly accredited to Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, and Austria-Hungary (5874, 6335) and receive salaries of \$17,500 per annum. In ancient times ambassadors were appointed on special occasions. Mediæval republics, like Venice, both received and sent ambassadors.

**Ambassadors** (see also Ministers):

Elevation of missions of—

Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany to grade of, and like action of United States, 5874.

Russia to grade of, and like action of United States, 6335.

Announced, 5874.

Official residences for, recommended, 6072, 6155.

**Ambristie** [Ambrister] and Arbutnot, courts-martial of, referred to, 612.

**Amelia Island.**—A coast island, N. E. of Florida, between St. Marys and Nassau rivers.

Colonial governments not responsible for unlawful conduct of persons in, 601.

Governor Mitchell ordered to restore, to the Spanish, 493.

Possession of—

Inquired into, 620.

Taken by Gen. Matthews, 492.

Unlawful expeditions to, discussed, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620.

**Amendments.**—One of the chief defects of the original Articles of Confederation was that they could only be amended by the unanimous consent of the thirteen States. Three needful changes having failed of ratification, a convention was called in 1787 to consider amendments. The result of the deliberations of this convention is the present Constitution, which provides for amendments in the following words: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode



**Amendments—Continued.**

of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided," etc. (Art. V. 25.) Many amendments to the Constitution have been proposed, but only seventeen have been ratified. They relate to (1) freedom of speech, the press, and religion (28); (2) right to establish State militia (28); (3) quartering of troops in private houses (29); (4) security against unreasonable search and seizure (29); (5) capital crime (29); (6) criminal prosecutions (29); (7) trial by jury under common law (29); (8) forbidding excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment (30); (9) relation of constitutional to natural rights (30); (10) powers reserved to the States (30); (11) suits of non-residents against States in Federal courts (30); (12) election of President and Vice-President (30); (13) slavery (31); (14 and 15) abridgment of the franchise, etc., by States (31, 32). The first ten of these were submitted to the State legislatures by a resolution of Congress passed Sept. 25, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by a sufficient number of States by Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was declared adopted Jan. 8, 1798; the twelfth Sept. 25, 1804; the thirteenth Dec. 18, 1865; the fourteenth July 28, 1868, and the fifteenth March 30, 1870. The sixteenth, permitting a tax on incomes without apportionment among the states according to population, was proposed at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress in July, 1909, and by Feb. 25, 1913, it had been sanctioned by the necessary two-thirds of the states and was certified as part of the Constitution. (See Income Tax.) The seventeenth amendment provides for the election of United States senators by popular vote and was ratified in 1913. (See Senate.)

**Amendment, Constitutional:**

Proposed by Johnson, 3840, 3889.

By Taft, 7770, 7771.

**America.**—The entire Western Continent, including North, Central, and South America and the adjacent islands. It was named in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, an early explorer, whose accounts of the country received wide publicity. It was visited by Norse navigators as early as about 1000 A. D., and there are myths of Chinese and Irish discoveries, but it was not until after its discovery by Columbus in 1492 that it became generally known to Europeans.

On the north the country includes the unexplored regions of the Arctic Ocean, and extending south all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific. The northern portion of America consists of a central basin divided by a watershed and marked by Hudsons Bay and its feeders on the north and drained by the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers and their tributaries flowing into the Gulf of Mexico on the south. This great basin is separated from the ocean on each side by ranges of mountains in the general form of the letter V, having the Rocky Mountains for one arm and the Appalachian system for the other, the latter being shortened by the depression of the St. Lawrence River, which runs transversely to the general course of other rivers of the great basin.

In South America the Andes—a continuation of the Rocky Mountain system—skirts the Pacific coast, and the general course of the rivers is to the southeast, except those north of the valley of the Amazon, which run north to the Caribbean Sea, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. All America, from the frigid zone of the north through the torrid Tropics to the icy extreme of the south, is rich in either mineral or vegetable products or the flesh and furs of native animals. The original inhabitants of the country, called Indians (q. v.), have now almost entirely disappeared in most regions before the advance of the Caucasian race. The several political divisions of America are treated under separate headings.

**America, Four Hundredth Anniversary of Discovery of:**

Celebration of. (See Madrid, Spain; World's Columbia Exposition.)

Observance of, enjoined by proclamation, 5724.

**American Continentals.**—Uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and offices of the Adjutant are Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

**American Cross of Honor.**—This life-saving order was organized A. D. 1898, and is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor. May 1, 1906, Congress incorporated the order, and the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Herndon, President; John



**American Cross of Honor—Continued.**

J. Delaney, Vice-President; Harry A. George, Secretary, and Richard Stockton, Treasurer. All persons who have received the life-saving medal of honor under any act of Congress are eligible to membership in the order. No membership fees or annual dues are collected from any member of this order, only voluntary contributions being received to assist in paying the current expenses.

The cross of the order will be conferred annually upon the person who has rendered the most heroic service in saving life and who, also, has received the medal of honor of the United States Government.

**American Flag Association.—Organized**

Feb. 17, 1898, its motto being, "One Flag, One Country, God over all." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to coordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

**American Merchant Marine, need for,**

8054.

**American National Red Cross.—Incorporated** by Congress, 1905, National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. President, William H. Taft; Treasurer, Beekman Winthrop; Counsellor, Alfred W. Cooley; Secretary, Charles L. Magee; Chairman of Central Committee, Maj.-General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., Ret.; Board of Consultation, Brig.-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

**American National Red Cross:**

Aid furnished Cubans by, discussed, 6284, 6308.

Work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6320.

**American Nations, Congress of.** (See Pan-American Union, also Panama, Isthmus of.)**American Peace Society.—National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New**

York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1837 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. President, Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Benjamin F. Trueblood; Field Secretary, Charles E. Beals, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pacific Coast Representative, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.; New England Representative, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.

**American Protective Association.—**

While disclaiming to be a political party, this association, popularly known as the A. P. A., has influenced results in many localities. Its principles, as set forth in a platform adopted at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894, are (1) protection of our nonsectarian free public-school system; (2) no public funds or property to be used for sectarian purposes; (3) preserving and maintaining the Constitution and Government of the United States; (4) restriction of immigration, and (5) extension of time required for naturalization. The association was organized in 1887, and soon had well-attended councils in nearly every State of the Union.

**American Republics, Bureau of the International Union of.** (See also International American Conference and Pan-American Union.)**American Republics, Bureau of:**

Buildings of, 6898.

Bulletins of, transmitted, 5678, 5785.

Discussed, 6338, 6349, 6381, 6436.

Report of, transmitted, 5647, 5769, 5907, 6001, 6099, 6183, 6349.

Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to The Hague Tribunal by, 7440.

Conference at Rio Janeiro, visited by Secretary of State Root, 7438.

**American Seamen.** (See Seamen, American.)**American Society of Mechanical Engineers,** memorial of, relating to Ericsson transmitted, 5565.**American System.—In his annual message, December, 1848, President Polk discussed what its authors and advocates called the "American system" (2504). He insisted that this so-called system was founded on a departure from the earliest policy of the Government; that it depended on an en-**

**American System—Continued.**

largement of the powers of the Federal Government by construction and was not warranted by a just interpretation of the Constitution. One branch of the new system, it was claimed, was the establishment of a large national bank. The next branch was a high protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely; the next was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, and finally a plan for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. But the term "American system," as most generally understood, is used to denote the policy of protection to home industries by means of high duties on imports. The term was probably first used by Henry Clay in the debates which preceded the enactment of the tariff law of 1824, when he called his plan of protective duties and internal improvements the "American system."

**American Wood Preserving Co.**, purchase of machinery from, referred to, 4676.

**Americanism**, President Roosevelt defines, 7045.

**Ames, Butler**; b. Lowell, -871; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1894; at outbreak of Spanish war, was made lieutenant and adjutant of Volunteers; at Camp Alger, near Washington, appointed acting engineer of the Second Army Corps, under General Graham, in addition to his duties as adjutant; went to Cuba and Porto Rico under General Miles; was civil administrator of Arecibo district of Porto Rico till November, 1898; served as member of the Massachusetts State legislature for three years, 1897, 1898, 1899; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.

**Ames, Fisher**; author, publicist, orator, statesman; b. April 9, 1758, in Dedham, Mass.; graduated from Harvard; studied law and was a distinguished member of Massachusetts Convention for ratifying the Constitution in 1788; member of State legislature; in Congress from 1789 to 1797; was conspicuous for his eloquence and patriotism; devoutly attached to George Washington, and wrote the address of the House of Representatives to the President on his retirement from office; wrote many articles on public affairs of America, England and France; died July 4, 1808.

**Ames, Fisher:**

Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 250.

On committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 39.

**Amin Bey**, visit of, to United States referred to, 2655.

**Amistad Case.**—The case of the United States against the Spanish vessel, *Amistad*. A cargo of kidnapped Africans who had been landed near Havana, Cuba, by a Portuguese slaver, was shortly afterwards placed aboard the Spanish vessel *Amistad* for shipment to Puerto Principe. On the voyage the negroes took possession of the vessel and ordered the crew to return to Africa; but the sailors brought her into American waters, where, off the coast of Long Island, she was captured by a United States war vessel and carried into New London, Conn., Aug. 29, 1839. On a libel for salvage the Supreme Court of the United States held on appeal that the negroes, having been kidnapped from a foreign country, were free men, and not bound by treaties with Spain.

**Amistad, The:**

Appropriations for claimants in case of, recommended, 2401, 2742, 2977, 3042, 3092.

Claims arising out of, 2634, 2720.

Negroes taken on board, referred to, 1856.

Reference to, 2128, 3172.

Release of, demanded by Spanish minister, 1805.

Salvage due on, referred to, 2085.

**Ammunition.** (See Arms and Ammunition.)

**Amnesty.**—An act of pardon for political offenses. The effect of it is that the crimes and offenses against the State specified in the act are so obliterated that they can never again be charged against the guilty parties. When amnesty is proclaimed without restriction as to persons or localities it is called absolute. Numerous instances of qualified amnesty are found in ancient and modern history. When Thrasybulus overthrew the oligarchy at Athens he proclaimed an amnesty, excepting 30 tyrants and a few of their followers. President Lincoln's first amnesty proclamation excepted all officers or agents of the Confederate government, all army officers above the rank of colonel, all naval officers above the rank of lieutenant, all persons who left the service of the United States to participate in the insurrection, and all those who had resigned from the military

**Amnesty—Continued.**

or naval service and afterward participated in rebellion; also all those who had treated colored persons or those in charge of them otherwise than as prisoners of war (3414). Dec. 25, 1868, President Johnson proclaimed absolute amnesty, 3906.

**Amnesty (see also Pardons):**

Proclamation of President Lincoln, 3414.

Discussed, 3390, 3455.

Persons entitled to benefits of, defined, 3419.

Referred to, 3508.

Proclamation of President Roosevelt, 6718.

Proclamations of President Johnson, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.

Authority for, discussed, 3895.

Circular regarding, 3539.

Persons worth more than \$20,000 to whom special pardons issued, referred to, 3583.

Referred to, 3659, 3669, 3722, 3779.

Recommendations of President Grant regarding, 4107, 4209.

**Amphion, H. B. M. S.**, protects American interests, 6809.

**Amphitrite, The**, mentioned, 6318.

**Amsterdam, Netherlands:**

Accounts of bankers of United States in, rendered, 113.

Loan contracted by United States with, 120.

**Anarchy**, legislation for suppressing, recommended, 6641, 6642.

**Anatolia College** (Marsovan, Turkey), partial destruction of by mob, and indemnity paid for, discussed, 5872.

**Anderson, Carl Carey**; b. Bluffton, Allen Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1877; when a lad his parents moved to Fremont; in 1904 moved to Fostoria, and opened a factory for the manufacture of underwear; twice elected mayor of Fostoria; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Ohio.

**Anderson, Edward C.**, lieutenant in Navy, resignation of, referred to, 2610, 2612.

**Anderson, John H.**, appointed to Civil Service, 6855.

**Anderson, Richard Clough, Jr.**; lawyer, Congressman, diplomat; b. Aug. 14, 1788, in Louisville, Ky.; practised law in Kentucky; served three terms in State assembly, of which he was chosen speaker in 1822; appointed minister to Colombia in 1823, and in 1826; when on his way to attend Congress of American Nations as envoy extraordinary, he died in Panama, July 24, 1826.

**Anderson, Richard C.**, minister to Panama, nomination of, 886.

**Anderson, Robert**; soldier; b. June 14, 1805, in Louisville, Ky.; graduated from West Point in 1825; colonel of Illinois Volunteers in Black Hawk War, in 1832, and took part in Seminole and Mexican wars; major of First Artillery, and in command of Fort Sumter, S. C., in 1861, when forced to surrender to Confederate troops; attained rank of brigadier-general, and was brevetted major-general; one of the founders of National Soldiers' Home, in Washington; died Oct. 27, 1871, in Nice, France.

**Anderson, Robert:**

Commander of forts in Charleston Harbor, 3139.

Dispatches of, while in command of Fort Sumter referred to, 3213, 3222.

Empowered to receive volunteer troops, 3219.

Flag over Fort Sumter at evacuation of, to be raised on ruins of, by, 3484.

**Anderson, Sydney**; b. Goodhue County, Minn., Sept. 17, 1880; educated in the common schools of Zumbrota, Minn., and the University of Minnesota; lawyer; served as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War; married and has two children; elected to the 62d Congress from Minnesota.

**Andrews, T. P.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2304.

**Andrews, William H.**; b. Jan. 14, 1842, Youngsville, Warren Co., Pa.; engaged in farming, mercantile business, and railroading, being president of the Santa Fe Central Railway Company; member Senate of Pennsylvania, 1895 to 1898; member House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1889, 1890, 1901, and 1902; member Territorial council, New Mexico, 1903 and 1904; elected Delegate to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Mexico.

**Andrus, John Emory**; b. at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1841; fitted for college at Charlotteville Seminary, Schoharie Co., N. Y.; graduated Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., A. B., 1862; engaged in the manufacture of medicinal preparations; president of the New York Pharmaceutical Association; trustee Wesleyan University; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Animal Industry, Bureau of:**

Appropriation for discussed, 5887, 5979.

Inspector and assistant inspector in, recommendation that diplomas and



**Animal Industry, Bureau of**—*Continued.*  
examinations be required of applicants for, 5887.

Report of, 6774, 6931.

(See also *Agriculture*, Department of.)

**Animals and Animal Products:**

Commission appointed to report on unhealthfulness of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4793.

Contagious diseases among animals discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.

Exportation of, discussed, 4578, 5554, 5763, 5887, 5978.

Importation of, into United States—Discussed, 5887.

Laws prohibiting, in certain cases recommended, 5197.

Proclamation removing prohibition on, 6025.

Preserves for native animals, recommended, 7041.

Restrictions upon importation of, into foreign countries—

Austria, 4916.

Belgium, 5956, 6325.

France, 4693, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5194, 5545.

Germany, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5957, 6061, 6330.

Great Britain, 4519, 5764, 6178.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4979.

Decrees of—

France regarding, 5517.

Germany, France, Belgium, and Denmark regarding, 6100.

Discussed, 4947, 5554, 5641.

Removed, 5616, 5641, 5763.

**Annals of Congress.**—A record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from the commencement of the First Congress, March 4, 1789, to the close of the first session of the Eighteenth Congress, May 27, 1824. The Annals also contain many valuable State papers, public documents, laws, and much correspondence. (See *Congressional Globe*; *Congressional Record*; *Register of Debates*.)

**Annapolis, Md.:**

Act for erection of public building at, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5071.

Naval Academy at. (See *Naval Academy*.)

**Annexation.**—After the adoption of the Federal Constitution the individual States ceded to the United States all territory west of the lines they established as their western boundaries. In the original charters this territory extended nominally to the Pacific Ocean, but really only to the Mississippi River, for Louisiana and Florida

were Spanish possessions. In 1800 Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France, and was acquired by the United States from the latter April 30, 1803, by payment of \$15,000,000. The territory embraced all of the present State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and the adjacent district east; Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a portion of Idaho and Minnesota, all of the Dakotas, most of Kansas, all of Nebraska and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana, and contained 1,171,931 sq. miles. Feb. 22, 1819, Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000. Texas, which had for 9 years existed as an independent Republic, was added to the United States as a State Dec. 29, 1845. As a result of the Mexican War and the payment of \$18,250,000 to Mexico and \$10,000,000 to Texas, territory including what are now California and Utah and portions of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado was added, and later the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico were by the Gadsden treaty purchased from Mexico. Alaska was acquired in 1867 by purchase, the price being \$7,200,000, and Hawaii in 1898 by treaty. By the Treaty of Paris, between the United States and Spain at the close of the Spanish-American War, Dec. 10, 1898, the Philippine Islands; Guam, of the Ladrone Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Isle of Pines were ceded to the United States. Tutuila, Tau, Onesinga and Ofu, of the Samoan group, were acquired in 1899 by treaty with Great Britain and Germany. Wake and other small islands in the Pacific were taken in 1899. The Panama Canal Zone (see *Panama Canal*) was acquired in 1903.

**Annual Addresses of President—**

Adams, John, 240, 261, 279, 295.

Washington, 57, 73, 95, 117, 130, 154, 174, 191.

**Annual Messages of President—**

Adams, John (addresses), 240, 261, 279, 295.

Adams, J. Q., 865, 916, 944, 973.

Arthur, 4624, 4713, 4757, 4822.

Buchanan, 2967, 3028, 3083, 3157.

Cleveland, 4909, 5082, 5165, 5358, 5866, 5955, 6058, 6146.

Fillmore, 2613, 2649, 2699.

Grant, 3981, 4050, 4096, 4138, 4189, 4238, 4286, 4353.

Harrison, Benj., 5467, 5542, 5615, 5741.



**Annual Messages of President—Continued.**

Hayes, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.  
 Jackson, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1238, 1316, 1366, 1455.  
 Jefferson, 314, 330, 345, 357, 370, 393, 413, 439.  
 Johnson, 3551, 3643, 3756, 3870.  
 Lincoln, 3245, 3327, 3380, 3444.  
 McKinley, 6251, 6307, 6356, 6416.  
 Madison, 458, 467, 476, 499, 519, 532, 547, 558.  
 Monroe, 580, 608, 623, 642, 667, 754, 776, 817.  
 Pierce, 2740, 2806, 2860, 2930.  
 Polk, 2235, 2321, 2382, 2479.  
 Roosevelt, 6639, 6749, 6858, 7024, 7353, 7403, 7450.  
 Taft, 7789, 7872.  
 Taylor, 2547.  
 Tyler, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.  
 Van Buren, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.  
 Washington (addresses), 57, 73, 95, 117, 130, 154, 174, 191.  
**Ansberry, Timothy T.**; lawyer; b. Dec. 24, 1871, Defiance, Ohio; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Ohio.

**Anthony, Daniel Read, Jr.**; b. Aug. 22, 1870, at Leavenworth, Kans.; admitted to the bar, but engaged in newspaper work; was mayor of Leavenworth in 1903-1905; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Charles Curtis to the United States Senate; and reelected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Kansas.

**Anthracite Coal Strike Commission**, referred to, 777.

**Anti-Federalists.**—A political party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the National Government at the expense of the States. George Clinton, George Mason, and Patrick Henry were its leaders. Their strength was shown in the First and Second Congresses. They opposed Hamilton and his followers and championed a strict construction of the Constitution as against monarchical federalism. They later became merged into the Republican party, under the leadership of Jefferson. There have been many political parties, termed "antis." As their names imply, they have opposed some specific measure, organization, or person. Though acting as political parties, they are not such in the strict sense of the word, for they have no affirmative policy and their claims are negative. Organized with a specific purpose to oppose,

they disappear with the issue. Prominent among quasi parties have been the Anti-Lecompton, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Nebraska, and Anti-Renters.

**Anti-Masonic Party.**—In 1826 William Morgan and David C. Miller, of Batavia, N. Y., announced that they were about to publish an exposé of Freemasonry. Before the book was produced Morgan was arrested for debt and confined in the jail at Canandaigua, whence he disappeared on the night of Sept. 12, 1826. It was charged, but never shown to be true, that he had been foully dealt with by members of the Masonic order, as all attempts to discover his whereabouts were unavailing. The oft-reiterated charges aroused a bitter opposition to the order, and Thurlow Weed began the publication of the *Anti-Masonic Enquirer* at Rochester. In 1827 a convention was held by the Anti-Masons of Genesee County at Le Roy, N. Y., and a political party organized. It was claimed that many of the State officials were Masons and regarded their fraternal obligations as more binding than their civil oaths. The Anti-Masonic feeling grew rapidly. The party cast 33,000 votes in New York State in 1828, 70,000 in 1829, and 128,000 in 1830, though many of the latter were anti-Jackson men regardless of Masonry. In September, 1830, a national convention met at Philadelphia, Francis Granger, of New York, presiding. In 1831 they nominated William Wirt for President, but carried only the State of Vermont. In 1835, through a Democratic split, they elected Joseph Ritner governor of Pennsylvania. After this date the Anti-Masonic party declined as rapidly as it had arisen.

**Antietam (Md.), Battle of.**—After the severe engagement at South Mountain, Lee's army concentrated to the west of Antietam Creek, a small stream flowing into the Potomac River, 8 miles above Harpers Ferry. Here, near the town of Sharpsburg, between the Potomac and the creek, Lee awaited the return of Jackson, who had been sent to capture Harpers Ferry. According to Federal accounts, Lee had not more than 25,000 men until Jackson's two divisions came up. Later he was joined by D. H. Hill's, McLaw's and Anderson's divisions. This raised the strength of Lee's command to over 45,000 combatants. Sept. 16, 1862, McClellan's army, about 70,000 strong, was

**Antietam, (Md.), Battle of—Continued.** assembled on the east bank of Antietam Creek. This command was reinforced to 87,164, of which 4,320 were cavalry. About 60,000 of this force bore the brunt of the battle. On the evening of the 16th Hooker's division crossed the creek and began an attack, which darkness ended. Fighting was resumed at daylight on the 17th and continued all day, with varying success and terrific slaughter. Darkness again put an end to the carnage. McClellan did not renew the attack on the 18th, but orders were issued to resume fighting on the 19th. During the night of the 18th, however, the Confederates withdrew to the west of the Potomac and proceeded toward Martinsburg. A few days later McClellan occupied Martinsburg. The total loss of the Union army was 12,469 (2,010 killed); of the Confederates, 25,899. Other estimates of the Confederate loss are 9,000 to 12,000. The official Confederate accounts claim that this was a drawn battle, and that the total effective force of Lee was a little more than 35,000. This was called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg.

**Antiquities American, Preservation of.**—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been reserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado. Eleven other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom in-

quiries in regard thereto should be addressed.

**Anti-Saloon League.**—Founded in 1890, and is installed in practically every State of the Union. The League throughout the nation employs 500 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 100 offices from which were distributed during the year 100,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature. The annual income is about \$400,000.

**Anti-Trust Law.**—In 1887 Congress enacted the Interstate Commerce Law, having for its purpose the regulation and control of the business of common carriers engaged in commerce between the States. The main object of this law was to prevent favoritism and unfair discrimination in freight rates, which had, it was claimed, contributed largely to the upbuilding of trusts and monopolistic enterprises and worked to the disadvantage of smaller competing concerns. This was amended and passed in 1890 as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It provides that all contracts, combinations in form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate or international commerce are illegal, and that all persons participating in such agreement, combination or conspiracy are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty for violation of the act. The statute also provides that all goods in transportation in violation of the act may be seized and forfeited by the Government, and that injunction proceedings may be brought by the Attorney-General under the act. Although supplemental acts were passed in 1903, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, the Sherman law was found ineffectual in the purposes for which it was intended, *i. e.*, restraining the growth of monopolies or trusts, so-called, and that it operated against both reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade, and prohibited all combinations, both good and bad. Further criticism of the law was invoked when the Supreme Court decided that a trade union boycott was a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor provided for a Bureau of Corporations, whose duty it should be to collect data regarding trusts, which might be used in shaping further legislation.

The decisions of the Supreme Court and of the United States Circuit Court indicate that the government

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

has the power to prevent combinations among railroads or manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business, even when such combination only tends toward monopoly. (See *Northern Securities Case*.)

While the law seems effective against railroads, it was set at defiance by the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, which pending the decision of a case brought against it by the Attorney-General, sold out the six defendant companies to a New Jersey corporation and continued the alleged unlawful practices. (See *Addyston Case*.)

Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, recommended, and President Roosevelt has urged upon Congress the necessity of a federal incorporation law. (7073, 7454.) To compel a corporation doing business in any State to secure a federal franchise to transact business in another State is of doubtful constitutionality.

Commissioner H. K. Smith of the Bureau of Corporations in 1908 said: "Corporate combination seems to be not only an economic necessity but also largely an accomplished fact. It is not the existence of industrial power, but rather its misuse, that is the real problem." Senator Beveridge said the most urgent legislation needed by honest business was a law legalizing capitalistic corporations for honest purposes. President Roosevelt declared it to be "profoundly immoral to keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions." (7455.)

Following is a complete list of suits brought and prosecutions instituted by the United States under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law:

*President Harrison's Administration.* [William H. H. Miller, Attorney-General, March 5, 1889, to March 6, 1893.]

*United States v. Jellico Mountain Coal Company.* Suit against the members of the "Nashville Coal Exchange," composed of various coal-mining companies operating mines in Kentucky and Tennessee, and of persons and firms dealing in coal in Nashville, formed for the purpose of fixing prices and regulating the output of coal. A preliminary injunction

was denied on Oct. 13, 1890. Upon full hearing the court, on June 4, 1891, held the combination to be in violation of the anti-trust law and enjoined the further carrying out of the agreement.

*United States v. Greenhut et al.* A proceeding by indictment against the officers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. (Whisky Trust) for an alleged violation of the anti-trust law. Indictment quashed, as allegations were held not to constitute an offense under the statute.

*In re Corning.* Application for a warrant of removal from Ohio to Massachusetts to answer to the indictment found in the Greenhut case. Application denied and prisoner discharged.

*In re Terrell.* Application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a discharge from arrest and detention upon a warrant for removal from New York to Massachusetts to answer to the indictment found in the Greenhut case. Petitioner discharged.

*In re Greene.* Petition for writ of habeas corpus to secure release from the custody of the marshal, by whom he was held awaiting an order for the removal of Greene to Massachusetts to answer to the indictment in the Greenhut case. Prisoner discharged.

*United States v. Nelson.* Indictment of a number of lumber dealers for conspiring together to raise the price of lumber in violation of the anti-trust law. Demurrer to indictment sustained, the court holding that an agreement between a number of dealers to raise prices, unless they controlled nearly the entire commodity, could not operate as a restraint of trade under the act.

*United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association.* Bill filed Jan. 6, 1892, to enjoin the operations of a combination of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, formed for the purpose of maintaining "just and reasonable rates," etc. Bill dismissed by Circuit Court; decree of dismissal affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals, and reversed by the United States Supreme Court on March 22, 1897.

*United States v. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans et al.* Suit to restrain defendants, a combination of workmen, from interfering with interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of the anti-trust law. The injunction was granted and the law held to apply



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

to combinations of laborers as well as capitalists. This decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

*United States v. Patterson et al.* Cash register case. Indictment of members of a combination formed for the purpose of controlling the price of cash registers. A demurrer was sustained as to certain counts of the indictment and overruled as to others and leave granted to file special demurrers to the counts which were sustained. The special demurrers were heard on June 1, 1893, and the demurrers overruled, the court adhering to its former ruling. Letter of Attorney-General dated Oct. 16, 1893, shows case was allowed to lapse because of consolidation of complaining witness with defendants.

*United States v. E. C. Knight Company (Sugar Trust).* Bill in equity to enjoin the operations of the Sugar Trust, charged with a violation of the anti-trust law. The bill was dismissed Jan. 30, 1894. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree affirmed. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decree of dismissal was affirmed. Seven cases.

*President Cleveland's Second Administration.* [Richard Olney, Attorney-General, March 6, 1893, to June 7, 1895; Judson Harmon, Attorney-General, June 8, 1895, to March 5, 1897.]

*United States v. Agler.* Information charging contempt of court in disobeying an injunction restraining Agler and others from interfering with interstate commerce and obstructing the mails. Information quashed. It was charged that Agler was a member of the American Railway Union, the members of which order were on a strike and had been enjoined under the anti-trust law from interfering with the carrying of the mails and from obstructing interstate commerce. This is one of the "Debs" cases.

*United States v. Elliott.* Suit to restrain Elliott, Debs, and others, members of the American Railway Union, from carrying out their unlawful conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and to obstruct the carrying of the mails, in violation of the anti-trust law. Preliminary injunction granted. A demurrer to this bill was overruled.

*United States v. Debs et al.* Pro-

ceedings in contempt to punish Debs and others for disobeying an injunction restraining them from interfering with interstate commerce and with obstructing the mails, by means of a conspiracy, in violation of the anti-trust law. Defendants found guilty and punished.

*In re Debs,* petitioner. Proceedings instituted July 2, 1894. Application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a discharge from imprisonment for disobeying an injunction of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, restraining Debs and others from conspiring to interfere with interstate commerce, in violation of the anti-trust law. Petition for the writ denied.

*United States v. Cassidy.* Cassidy and others were indicted under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, for conspiring to commit offenses against the United States, which acts consisted in a combining and conspiring to restrain trade and commerce between the States, in violation of the anti-trust law, and grew out of the Pullman strike in California. The trial lasted five months and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

*Moore v. United States.* Indictment of the members of an association of dealers in coal at Salt Lake City for entering into a conspiracy to regulate the price of coal. Indictment returned Nov. 4, 1895. Moore was tried and convicted in the District Court of Utah upon this indictment. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of conviction, for the reason that upon the admission of Utah as a State it was no longer a "Territory" within the meaning of the anti-trust act, and the combination was not in restraint of interstate commerce, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction of the offense.

*United States v. Joint Traffic Association.* Suit instituted Jan. 8, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the alleged violation of the anti-trust law by a combination of railroads. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the Circuit Court. These judgments were reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

*United States v. Addyston Pipe and Steel Company.* Suit instituted Dec. 10, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the operations of the Cast-Iron Pipe Trust, which attempted to control the price of cast-iron pipe.



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

The bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to enter a decree for the Government. On appeal to the Supreme Court the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals was affirmed.

*United States v. Hopkins et al.* Suit instituted Dec. 31, 1896. Bill to restrain the operations of the "Kansas City Live Stock Exchange," organized to control the shipments of live stock. The injunction was granted, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to dismiss the bill. Eight cases.

*President McKinley's Administration.* [Joseph McKenna, Attorney-General, March 5, 1897, to June 25, 1898; John W. Griggs, Attorney-General, June 25, 1898, to March 29, 1901; Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904.]

*Anderson v. United States.* Bill in equity to restrain the operations of "The Traders' Live Stock Exchange," of Kansas City, an association formed for the purpose of buying cattle on the market. This suit was instituted June 7, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Decree of temporary injunction was granted and the case appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. From there it was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for instructions upon certain questions, under the provisions of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 828). The Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with directions to dismiss the bill, holding that the acts complained of were not a violation of the anti-trust law.

*United States v. Coal Dealers' Association.* Suit brought Dec. 16, 1897. Bill for injunction to restrain the operations of a combination of coal dealers known as the "Coal Dealers' Association of California." A temporary injunction was granted.

*United States v. Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company et al.* Bill filed May 8, 1899, to annul a contract and dissolve a combination of producers and shippers of coal in Ohio and West Virginia, engaged in mining

coal and making coke intended for "Western shipment," under agreement to sell the same at not less than a memorandum price, to be fixed by an executive committee appointed by the producers. Defendants enjoined, contract declared void and illegal, and the combination dissolved. Affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals. No appeal taken. Three cases.

*President Roosevelt's Administration.* [Philander C. Knox, Attorney-General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904; William H. Moody, Attorney-General, July 1, 1904, to Dec. 16, 1906; Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General, Dec. 17, 1906, to March 4, 1909.]

*United States v. Northern Securities Co., Great Northern R'y Co., Northern Pacific R'y Co. et al.* This suit was brought on March 10, 1902, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, to enjoin the defendant, the Northern Securities Co., from purchasing, acquiring, receiving, holding, voting, or in any manner acting as the owner of any of the shares of the capital stock of the two defendant railway companies, and to restrain the defendant railway companies from permitting the securities company to vote any of the stock of said railways, or from exercising any control whatsoever over the corporate acts of either of said railway companies, it being charged that the securities company was formed for the purpose of acquiring a majority of the capital stock of the two railway companies in order that it might in that way effect practically a consolidation of the two companies by controlling rates and restricting and destroying competition, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Circuit Court on April 9, 1903, entered a decree in favor of the Government as prayed in the petition, and this decree was, on March 14, 1904, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

*United States v. Swift & Co. et al.* Suit brought on May 10, 1902, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois to restrain the defendants (commonly known as the Beef Trust), who are engaged in the buying of live stock and the selling of dressed meats, from carrying out an unlawful conspiracy entered into between themselves and with the various railway companies, to suppress competition

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

and to obtain a monopoly in the purchase of live stock and in the selling of dressed meats. A preliminary restraining order was granted on May 20, 1902. The defendants having demurred to the bill, the court, after hearing, on April 18, 1903, overruled the demurrers and granted a preliminary injunction. The defendants having failed to answer, the court, on May 26, 1903, entered an order making the decree final and perpetually enjoining the further operations of the trust. The defendants, on Aug. 14, 1903, appealed from the final decree of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, where decree was affirmed Jan. 30, 1905.

*United States v. The Federal Salt Company et al.* Suit brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, on Oct. 15, 1902, to restrain the defendants (known as the Salt Trust) from unlawfully combining and conspiring to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of salt in the States west of the Rocky Mountains, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. A temporary restraining order was issued on that date, and the cause coming on for hearing, the court, on Nov. 10, 1902, granted an injunction pendente lite, thus, in effect, making the restraining order perpetual. No appeal was taken from this order.

*United States v. The Federal Salt Company.* On Feb. 28, 1903, the grand jury for the United States District Court for the Northern District of California returned an indictment against the Salt Trust for having violated the anti-trust law. On May 12, 1903, the trust pleaded guilty, and the court sentenced it to pay a fine of \$1,000, which was paid.

*United States v. Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' Association.* A proceeding in equity, instituted on Sept. 12, 1903, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida, for the purpose of dissolving a combination of wholesale grocers, operating in violation of the anti-trust law. Nov. 1, 1907, dismissed.

*United States v. General Paper Co. et al.* Dec. 27, 1904, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota against the General Paper Co. and twenty-three other corporations engaged in the manufacture

and sale of paper, alleging that they had entered into a combination and conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in the manufacture of news print, manila, fiber, and other papers by making the General Paper Co. their common sales agent. On May 11, 1906, the court ordered judgment in favor of the Government, dissolving the combination and affording all relief prayed in the bill.

*United States v. Armour & Co. et al.* After the affirmance by the Supreme Court of the decree of the Circuit Court in *United States v. Swift & Company* (above referred to) complaints from various quarters were made to the department that the combination still continued. The department thereupon began an exhaustive inquiry before the grand jury for the northern district of Illinois, which resulted in the return of an indictment on July 1, 1905, against Armour & Co., J. Ogden Armour, president; Patrick A. Valentine, treasurer; Arthur Neekler, general manager; Thomas J. Connors, superintendent, and Samuel A. McRoberts, assistant treasurer of Armour & Co.; the Armour Packing Co., and Charles W. Armour, president; Swift & Co., and Louis F. Swift, president; Lawrence A. Carton, treasurer; D. Edwin Hartwell, secretary, and Albert H. Veeder and Robert C. McManus and Arthur F. Evans, agents of Swift & Co.; the Fairbank Canning Co., and Edward Morris, vice-president; Ira N. Morris, secretary of the Fairbank Canning Co.; the Cudahy Packing Co., and Edward A. Cudahy, vice-president and general manager of the Cudahy Packing Co.

Against this indictment many preliminary objections were urged. All were disposed of in favor of the Government, except certain special pleas of immunity in bar, based upon information concerning the matters for which the defendants were indicted, which they had given to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The court sustained the pleas so far as the individual defendants were concerned and overruled them with respect to the corporations.

*United States v. MacAndrews & Forbes Company et al.* In June, 1906, the grand jury returned an indictment against the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., the J. S. Young Co., a corporation of Maine, and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, their respective presidents, for illegally

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

combining and conspiring to regulate the interstate trade and sale in licorice paste, an article used in the manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco, snuff, and cigars. Defendants entered pleas of not guilty, with leave to withdraw or demur on or before July 9, 1906. July 9, 1906, demurrers filed by all of the defendants. Dec. 4, 1906, demurrers overruled. Dec. 19, 1906, trial commenced. Jan. 10, 1907, MacAndrews & Forbes Co. was found guilty on first and third counts of indictment, the J. S. Young Co. guilty on first and third counts; verdict of acquittal as to individual defendants. MacAndrews & Forbes Co. fined \$10,000. J. S. Young Co. fined \$8,000.

The Tobacco Trust Cases. (Hale v. Henkel; McAlister v. Henkel.) These cases grew out of an investigation by a Federal grand jury in the southern district of New York of the American Tobacco Co. and the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., believed to be violating the anti-trust laws, the matter having been brought to the attention of the grand jury by the officers of the Department of Justice, special counsel having been appointed for the purpose of investigation and prosecution. Subpœnas duces tecum were served upon the officers of the companies directing them to produce papers and other documentary evidence belonging to the corporations. They refused to obey the subpœna to answer questions propounded to them. The Circuit Court adjudged them in contempt and committed them until they should produce the books and answer the questions. They applied to another judge of the same court for writs of habeas corpus, which, upon hearing, were discharged. Upon appeal the Supreme Court affirmed the orders denying the writs.

United States v. Metropolitan Meat Company et al. Bill filed in equity in October, 1905, in the United States Circuit Court for Hawaii, to restrain the operation of alleged unlawful combinations in restraint of the trade in beef and beef products. Demurrer to bill overruled Oct. 2, 1906.

United States v. Nome Retail Grocers' Association. Nov. 4, 1905, the department directed the United States attorney for the Second Division of Alaska to file a bill in equity against the Nome Retail Grocers' Association, alleging a combination to fix prices and to suppress competition.

Suit was promptly instituted, whereupon the defendants agreed to the entry of a decree granting all the relief prayed for in the petition. A decree dissolving the combination was entered accordingly.

United States v. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al. Petition filed in Circuit Court of United States for the Eastern District of Missouri on Dec. 1, 1905, to enjoin the defendant railroads from continuing an unlawful combination entered into between them to operate Eads Bridge and Merchants Bridge as a common agency of interstate commerce. Upon disagreement of Circuit Judges case was carried to the Supreme Court and was remanded by that court for further proceedings. Government then attempted to secure rehearing in the Circuit Court and failed, and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was argued and is awaiting decision.

United States v. Allen & Robinson et al. Bill filed in October in United States Circuit Court for the District of Hawaii, alleging unlawful combination to control the trade in lumber in that Territory. Answers filed Jan. 2, 1906.

United States v. Otis Elevator Co. et al. Bill filed March 7, 1906, in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of California against the Otis Elevator Co. and a number of other corporations and individuals, in which it was alleged that they were maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of elevators. June 1, 1906, a decree was entered by consent dissolving the combination and granting the relief prayed.

United States v. F. A. Amsden Lumber Company et al. Indictment returned in the District Court of Oklahoma May 4, 1906, for violation of the Sherman Act in restricting competition and maintaining prices in the sale of lumber. May 13, 1907, change of venue granted to Grant County. Sept. 25, 1907, pleas of guilty and fines imposed aggregating \$2,000, which were paid.

United States v. National Association of Retail Druggists et al. Bill in equity filed May 9, 1906, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana against the National Association of Retail Druggists, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate trade in the sale of drugs and proprietary medicines.



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

May 9, 1907, final decree entered by agreement, giving the Government all the relief prayed for in the petition.

*United States v. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al.* May 25, 1906, the Federal grand jury for the Middle District of Tennessee, upon information furnished by the Department of Justice, returned an indictment against 31 corporations and 25 individuals engaged in the fertilizer business in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee, charging them with engaging in a conspiracy in violation of the Federal anti-trust act and with conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, viz, the aforesaid conspiracy, in violation of section 5440 of the Revised Statutes. The fertilizer manufacturers combined to fix the price of fertilizers in the territory mentioned and to apportion the trade among themselves according to an agreed percentage. July 11, 1906, all the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from an order of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Virginia denying the right of habeas corpus and remanding them to the custody of the marshal for removal to the Middle District of Tennessee for trial. The case before the Supreme Court was argued on Dec. 3, 1906, and on March 4, 1907, the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia was reversed and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court. April 17, 1908, various motions, pleas in abatement, and demurrers filed. July 3, 1908, certain motions and demurrers overruled, plea in abatement allowed, and indictment quashed.

*United States v. American Ice Company et al.* July 12, 1906, indictment returned in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charging an unlawful agreement to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice.

*United States v. Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant et al.* Sept. 19, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma against the Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant and others, charging a combination to apportion territory in the matter of the sale of ice. May 5, 1907, demurrer filed by

defendant Groves and overruled. May 20, 1907, demurrer filed by Chandler Ice and Cold Storage Plant. Dismissed.

*United States v. Alfred M. Gloyd et al.* Sept. 21, 1906, indictment returned against Alfred M. Gloyd and others in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging a combination to maintain prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Dismissed.

*United States v. People's Ice and Fuel Company, a corporation, and W. B. Lount.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice. Jan. 5, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict not guilty as to People's Ice and Fuel Co. and company held to next grand jury. Trial of W. B. Lount continued over term. Oct. 16, 1907, plea in bar filed. Oct. 17, 1907, plea in bar sustained.

*United States v. Demund Lumber Company et al.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Jan. 2, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Demund Lumber Co. Jan. 7, 1907, cases against Chamberlain Lumber Co. and Valley Lumber Co. continued over term. May 8, 1907, motion made to court to instruct for acquittal. Motion argued and taken under advisement. May 9, 1907, motion sustained and verdict of acquittal returned.

*United States v. Phoenix Wholesale Meat and Produce Company, a corporation, P. T. Hurley, and S. J. Tribolet.* Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of meats. Jan. 7, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Phoenix Wholesale Meat & Produce Co. Jan. 8, 1907, indictment against Hurley dismissed. Verdict of guilty as to defendant S. J. Tribolet. Jan. 12, 1907, Tribolet sentenced to pay fine of \$1,000. Jan. 9, 1907, case against Phoenix Wholesale Meat & Produce Co. dismissed. Appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Supreme Court affirmed decision of lower court. Fine paid.

*United States v. Standard Oil Company of N. J. et al.* Nov. 15,



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

1906, bill in equity filed in United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against the Standard Oil Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of petroleum. Case argued in Circuit Court April, 1909; decision by unanimous court in favor of the Government Nov. 20, 1909. Appealed to Supreme Court; argued March, 1910, reargued January 1911, and judgment affirmed May 15, 1911.

United States v. T. B. Hogg et al. Dec. 8, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in the sale of lumber. March 25, 1907, plea of not guilty. Change of judge granted on application of defendants. Dismissed.

United States v. Atlantic Investment Company et al. Feb. 11, 1907, indictment returned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia against the Atlantic Investment Co. and others, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. Feb. 18, 1907, four corporations and two individuals, defendants to this indictment, entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$5,000 upon each of the six defendants, making a total of \$30,000.

United States v. American Seating Company et al. March 12, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. April 1, 1907, defendant corporations entered pleas of guilty, with one exception. May 20, 1907, fines imposed aggregating \$43,000. Defendant E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co. filed demurrer April 3, 1907. May 31, 1907, demurrer overruled and plea of not guilty entered.

United States v. American Seating Company et al. March 12, 1907, bill in equity filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the American Seating Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. Aug. 15, 1907,

decree entered granted perpetual injunction against all defendants, except E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co., E. H. Stafford, E. M. Stafford, and E. G. Bentley.

United States v. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company. April 4, 1907, indictment returned in the district of New Mexico charging a violation of section 3 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law for engaging in a combination in restraint of trade. Demurrer filed and overruled. Fine of \$1,000 imposed on each defendant; total, \$2,000. Appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

United States v. The Reading Company et al. United States Circuit Court, En. Pa., 183 Fed., 427. June 12, 1907, bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to dissolve a combination among the anthracite coal-carrying roads and others, alleged to be operating in violation of the Sherman Law. Dec. 8, 1910, decision dismissing petition, except as to Temple Iron Co., which was adjudged illegal. Cross appeals taken to Supreme Court, where case was argued in October, 1911.

United States v. National Umbrella Frame Company et al. July 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania charging a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of umbrella material, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and section 5440, R. S. Pleas of guilty entered and fines aggregating \$3,000 imposed.

United States v. American Tobacco Company et al. Bill in equity filed July 10, 1907, by the United States against the American Tobacco Co. and others, in which it was alleged that they were maintaining a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. Nov. 7, 1908, decision rendered in favor of the Government, except as to individual defendants and certain foreign and other corporations. Cross appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, where case was argued March, 1910, and reargued January, 1911. May 29, 1911, a decision was rendered sustaining the Government on every point.

United States v. E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company et al. July 10, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture.

*United States v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. et al.* July 30, 1907, bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder and other high explosives. June 21, 1911, a decision was rendered holding combination illegal and ordering its dissolution. Negotiations are now under way for an agreement between counsel as to a form of decree of dissolution and injunction, to be submitted to the court for approval.

*United States v. One Hundred and Seventy-five Cases of Cigarettes.* Oct. 28, 1907, information filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia covering the seizure of 175 cases of cigarettes under section 6 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

*United States v. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al.* Nov. 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Arizona charging a combination in restraint of trade. Nov. 4, 1907, demurrer filed. Nov. 14, 1907, demurrers sustained and defendants referred to next grand jury. Oct. 28, 1908, reindicted. Nov. 6, 1908, verdict not guilty.

*United States v. Union Pacific Coal Company et al.*, 173 Fed., 737. Nov. 20, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Utah, charging a conspiracy to violate and a violation of the Sherman Act. Jan. 6, 1908, demurrer filed. March 2, 1908, demurrer sustained as to first count and overruled as to second count. Dec. 3, 1908, verdict guilty. March 29, 1909, fines aggregating, \$4,000 imposed. November 1909, judgment reversed.

*United States v. Chas. L. Simmons et al.* Jan. 20, 1908, indictment returned in the District Court for the Southern District of Alabama charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. Dec. 1, 1910, pleas of guilty, and fines aggregating \$265 imposed.

*United States v. Union Pacific*

*Railroad Company et al.* Feb. 1, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah, charging a combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act on the part of the so-called Harriman lines. June 23, 1911, decision by Circuit Court to the effect that the roads involved were not competing lines and hence the combination was not a violation of law, Hook, J., dissenting. The Government has appealed to Supreme Court.

*United States v. E. J. Ray et al.* Feb. 14, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of foreign trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman Act.

*United States v. E. J. Ray et al.* Feb. 15, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman Act. Jan. 26, 1911, cases consolidated for trial. Verdict of guilty as to three defendants and fines amounting to \$110 imposed.

*United States v. Joseph Stiefvater et al.* Feb. 15, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. June 25, 1910, dismissed.

*United States v. American Naval Stores Company et al.* April 11, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. May 10, 1909, verdict guilty as to five individual defendants. Fines aggregating \$17,500 imposed and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals and judgment affirmed. Certiorari granted to Supreme Court.

*United States v. New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company et al.* May 22, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, charging the New Haven Co. with combining and attempting to combine under one com-

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

mon control the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England in violation of the Sherman Act. Dismissed June 26, 1909.

*United States v. John H. Parks et al.* June 16, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, charging a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of paper. June 19, 1908, defendants plead guilty and sentenced to pay fines aggregating \$50,000, which were paid.

*President Taft's Administration.* [Geo. W. Wickersham, Attorney-General, March 4, 1909.]

*United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.* Indictment under Sherman law July 1, 1909. A plea of the statute of limitations was interposed by the defendant Kissell, which was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in favor of the Government.

*United States v. Albia Box & Paper Company et al.* Dec. 7, 1909, indictment returned in Southern District of New York charging combination in restraint of trade in paper board. Feb. 7, 1910, all defendants plead guilty and fines aggregating \$57,000 were assessed.

*United States v. John S. Steers et al.* Indictment returned in Eastern District of Kentucky Feb. 17, 1910, charging conspiracy to restrain trade. This is the so-called "Night Rider" case where the restraint consisted in preventing the shipment of tobacco in interstate commerce by means of violence and intimidation. After the overruling of demurrers and various pleas in abatement a trial was had, and on April 16, 1910, a verdict of guilty was returned as to eight of twelve defendants and fines aggregating \$3,500 imposed. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals, argued November, 1911.

*United States v. Imperial Window Glass Company et al.* Indictment found in western Pennsylvania April 7, 1910, charging combination and conspiracy to enhance the price of window glass. Demurrers to the indictment were overruled, and on Nov. 10, 1910, pleas of *nolo contendere* were entered and fines aggregating \$10,000 and costs were imposed.

*United States v. National Packing Company et al.* Indictment returned in Northern District of Illinois, March 2, 1910, charging combination

to restrain trade in fresh meats. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1910.

*United States v. National Packing Company et al.* Northern Illinois. Bill in equity charging combination in restraint of trade in fresh meats and praying for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Dismissed in order to facilitate the prosecution of later criminal case.

*United States v. Armour Packing Company et al.* Indictment returned at Savannah, Ga., in April, 1910, charging combination to control prices and restrict competition.

*United States v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and twenty-four other railroads.* Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued on that day enjoining advances in freight rates in western trunk-line territory, which would have become effective June 1, 1910. Thereupon the railroads, after consultation with the President, withdrew their proposed advances in freight rates, and after the passage of the act of June 18, 1910, the matter was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thereafter the Interstate Commerce Commission enjoined the rate advances which the temporary restraining order obtained by the department on May 31, 1910, had prevented from going into effect.

*United States v. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association.* Bill in equity charging combination to regulate prices of necessities of life, filed at Birmingham, Ala., June 9, 1910.

An agreement was reached between the Government and defendant's counsel, and a decree prepared, submitted to, and passed by the court Oct. 17, 1911, perpetually restraining the association, its officers and members, from doing any and all of the acts complained of.

*United States v. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.* Petition filed in Northern District of Ohio on June 19, 1910, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes.

*United States v. Chicago Butter & Egg Board.* Bill asking for dissolution, filed at Chicago, June 13, 1910. A demurrer to the petition was sustained with leave to amend.

*United States v. Frank Hayne, James A. Patten et al.,* 180 Fed., 946. Indictments returned, New York City, against alleged cotton-pool conspira-



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

tors, Aug. 4, 1910. Demurrers were sustained as to certain counts of indictment and overruled as to others, and the Government appealed to the Supreme Court, where case was argued November, 1911.

*United States v. Standard Manufacturing Company et al.* Petition filed at Baltimore July 22, 1910, charging a combination, under cover of a patent licensing arrangement, to restrain competition and enhance prices of enamel ware. Four volumes of testimony was taken, and case set for argument at Richmond on June 15, 16, and 17, 1911. In a decision rendered Oct. 13, 1911, the court sustained all the Government's contentions.

*United States v. Louis F. Swift et al.* Indictment returned by the grand jury at Chicago, in September, 1910, against ten prominent individuals engaged in the meat-packing industry. Defendants have filed numerous pleas in bar, demurrers, etc., all of which were decided in favor of the Government, and an early trial will be had. Defendants applied to Circuit Judge Kohlsaat for writ of certiorari based on contention that anti-trust law was unconstitutional. Petition dismissed. Defendants appealed to Supreme Court and gave notice of motion Dec. 4, 1911, for stay of trial pending appeal.

*United States v. John Reardon & Sons Company and Consolidated Rendering Co.* Indicted jointly by Federal grand jury at Boston in October, 1910. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

*United States v. Ferdinand Sulzberger,* doing business under the name of John Reardon & Sons Company, and Horatio W. Heath, of Boston, doing business as the Consolidated Rendering Company. Jointly indicted at Boston in October, 1910, for violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

*United States v. Horatio W. Heath and Cyrus S. Hapgood.* Indictment returned in October, at Boston, charging violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

(Note.—In the last three indictments, which were found simultaneously, the Government charges that the defendants have attempted to divide territory between themselves throughout New England, so as to avoid competition

and drive out competitors in the hide and rendering business.)

*United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al.* In addition to the above suit in equity (No. 13, supra), indictments were returned by grand jury at Detroit on Dec. 6, 1910, against the same corporations and individuals charging the same acts. Various demurrers and dilatory pleas have been filed, argued, and overruled, and the case will be heard during the present fall term of court.

*United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.* A suit in equity was filed at New York on Nov. 28, 1910, against this corporation, its officers and agents, and its owned and controlled corporations, attacking it as a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution.

*United States v. General Electric Company et al.* Bill in equity filed at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 3, 1911, charging a combination in incandescent electric lamps. This suit is the outcome of an extensive investigation into the electrical industry. Like the enameled-ware combination, it is founded on a cross-licensing arrangement under patents. A formal decree has been agreed upon between counsel for the Government and the defendant companies, and was submitted to and passed by the Circuit Court Oct. 12, 1911.

*United States v. Purrington et al.* Indictment returned in the Northern District of Illinois Sept. 14, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in paving bricks and paving blocks.

*United States v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others.* Trans-Atlantic steamship pool. Combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Suit filed Jan. 4, 1911, at New York City. *United States v. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.* Suit in equity filed at New York on May 19, 1911, charging the Eastern States Lumber Dealers' Association, its officers and members, with a conspiracy in restraint of trade through the instrumentality of black lists and trade agreements.

*United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood, and William A. Graustein.* Indictment returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., on May 26, 1911, charging a combination



**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States.

United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood and William A. Graustein, and William A. Hunter, Secretary of Producers' Co. May 26, 1911, indictment returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., charging a conspiracy to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States.

United States v. Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information et al. Indictment returned June 23, 1911, in the Northern District of Illinois, charging that the secretaries of 14 retail lumbermen's associations, covering 23 States from Pennsylvania to the Pacific coast, were in a conspiracy by means of a central controlling bureau to control the marketing of lumber by forcing the product through the retailer to the consumer, and restraining the trade of the manufacturer, wholesaler, and consumer, and eliminating competition for the trade of the consumer.

United States v. Philip H. W. Smith et al. Indictments returned at New York City June 29, 1911, against various individuals charging violations of sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust law through the conduct and operation of the Underground Power Cable Association, Telephone Cable Association, Fine Magnet Wire Association, Wire Rope Manufacturers, Horseshoe Manufacturers' Association, Lead-encased Rubber Cable Association, and the Rubber-covered Wire Association. To date nearly all the defendants have appeared and pleaded, and fines aggregating \$128,700 have been imposed.

United States v. Periodical Publishing Company. Bill in equity filed in New York in June, 1911, against the members of the so-called Magazine Trust.

United States v. Jay B. Pearce et al. Indictment returned against certain manufacturers and jobbers at Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1911, for combination and conspiracy in the manufacture and sale of wall paper.

United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Hocking Valley R. R., Toledo & Ohio Central Ry., Kanawha & Michigan Ry., Zanesville & Western R. R. and others. Bill in equity filed at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1911, to enjoin combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade.

United States v. Edward E. Hartwick et al. Petition filed at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31, 1911, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Co., and the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information.

United States v. Standard Wood Company et al. Petition filed in the Circuit Court at New York City in September, 1911, against the members of the so-called Kindling Wood Trust, praying for injunction against the further carrying into effect of trade agreements and combination and conspiracy to monopolize trade.

United States v. Hunter Milling Company, Blackwell Milling and Elevator Company, and Frank Foltz. Indictment returned by grand jury to District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Sept. 10, 1911, on one count, charging violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act.

United States v. S. W. Winslow, Wm. Barbour, E. P. Howe, Ed. P. Hurd, Geo. W. Brown, and Jas. J. Storow. Two indictments returned by the grand jury at Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1911, charging combination, conspiracy, and monopoly in trade in shoe machinery.

United States v. The Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information. Bill in equity filed at Denver, Colo., Sept. 25, 1911, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products.

United States v. Willard G. Hollis et al. Petition filed in October, 1911, at St. Paul, Minn., in the United States Circuit Court, against the Lumbermen's Secretaries' Bureau of Information, The Lumberman Publishing Company, and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade.

United States v. United States Steel Corporation and others. Petition for injunction and dissolution filed at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27, 1911. Thirty-seven cases.

**Anti-Trust Law (see also Sherman Act):**

Amendments suggested, 7511.

Common stock ownership, 8030.

Confiscation not the purpose of the statute, 8029.

Effectiveness of the decree, 8029.

Federal corporation commission proposed, 8034.

**Anti-Trust Law—Continued.**

- Federal incorporation recommended, 8032.
- Force and effectiveness of statute a matter of growth, 8026.
- Futile provisions of, pointed out, 7511.
- Government administrative experts needed to aid courts in trust dissolutions, 8034.
- Importance of the Anti-Trust Act, 8035.
- Incorporation voluntary, 8035.
- Lack of definiteness in the statute, 8031.
- Labor organizations should be exempt from, 7575.
- Legislation urged, 7577.
- Movement for repeal of, 8030.
- New remedies suggested, 8031.
- No change in rule of decision, merely in the form of expression, 8025.
- Opinion by Judge Hough cited, 7511.
- Remedy in equity by dissolution, 8027.
- Situation after readjustment, 8027.
- Size of new companies, 8028.
- Supreme Court decisions on, cited by Taft, 8024.
- Supplemental legislation needed, not repeal or amendment, 8032.
- Taft message on, 8024.
- Voluntary reorganization of other trusts at hand, 8030.

**Apache Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Apalachicola Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Apollo, The,** seizure of, by American Government referred to, 669.

**Appeals, Courts of.** (See Courts of Appeals.)

**Appointing Power of President.** (See Executive Nominations.)

**Appointments to Office.** (See Executive Nominations.)

**Appomattox (Va.), Battle of.**—After the battle of Farmville, April 7, 1865, Lee moved off toward the west, closely followed by Meade on the north side of the Appomattox. Sheridan learning of the arrival of supply trains for Lee's Army at Appomattox Station, pushed forward for that place with all the cavalry. Lee's hopeless condition being now apparent, Grant sent him a note inviting surrender. Lee replied, asking for terms, and Grant insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. On the night of April 8 Custer, who was in Sheridan's advance, reached Appomattox Station, where the Confederate advance had just arrived. He attacked the forces and captured 25 guns and 4 supply trains, a hos-

pital train, and a park of wagons. During the night Sheridan came up, and by daylight was joined by Gen. Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. Lee was now only 20 miles from Lynchburg, his objective point. At first, underestimating the opposing forces, he ordered Gen. Gordon to make a reconnoissance and attack. Sheridan's cavalry withdrew to one side and revealed the lines of Ord's and Griffin's commands in line of battle. Gordon sent forward a white flag. Gen. Lee then dispatched a note to Gen. Grant requesting an interview, which being allowed closed with the signing of articles of surrender of Lee's army and camp followers, about 27,000 men. The officers and men were paroled April 12, and allowed to return to their homes. All public property was turned over, but the officers were allowed to keep their side arms and both officers and men to retain their private horses and baggage.

**Apportionment.**—The distribution of representation in the Federal House of Representatives and in the general assemblies of the various States. In the Continental Congress each State had but one vote. Long contention over the matter of representation finally led to the establishment of two Houses of Congress—the Senate, wherein all States should have equal representation regardless of area or population, and the House, in which each State should have representation in proportion to its population. President Washington vetoed a bill on this subject (116). A census was taken and 1 Representative was allowed for every 30,000 inhabitants. This rule governed apportionments for 70 years, though the ratio was changed from time to time as the population increased.

In order to keep the number of members of the House a fixed quantity, the Thirty-first Congress decided to divide the representative population by 233 after each census, and by the quotient thus obtained divide the representative population of each State. This gave the number of Representatives to which each State was entitled, and when the total number fell short of 233, Representatives were allowed the States having the largest fractions after division. According to the apportionment act of Jan. 16, 1901, it was provided that after March 3, 1903, the House should be composed of 386 members, to be cho-

**Apportionment—Continued.**

en in districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, each district electing one Representative. It was also provided that in case of an increase allowed any State, such additional ones shall be elected by the State at large until the State shall be redistricted; and that whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 386. According to the census of 1900 the ratio of apportionment was 199,102, and as this gave only 384 Representatives, Nebraska and Virginia were each allowed one additional, making a total of 386 Representatives.

By an act of Congress approved Aug. 8, 1911, the following apportionment of representatives was made under the thirteenth census. After the third day of March, 1913, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 435 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 10; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 7; California, 11; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 1; New York, 43; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 36; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 18; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1. (See also Gerrymander.)

**Apportionment:**

According to census of 1890 necessary, 5553.

Approved and reasons therefor, 2012. Vetoed, 116.

**Appropriations:**

Acts making, vetoed. (See the several subjects.)

Appropriation bill, special session messages regarding failure to pass, 2927, 4404, 4472.

Appropriation bills failing to pass, effect of, discussed, 3101.

Bills containing substantive legislation disapproved, 8132.

General legislation in appropriation bills objected to, 2993, 3020, 5363.

Power of Congress to designate officer to expend, discussed, 3128.

Reference to, 2918.

Should not be made unless necessary, 1248.

Suspension of, referred to, 1839.

Aquarius Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6847.

Arapahoe Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Arbitration (International) and Disarmament.—The movement in behalf of universal peace between the nations has made great progress in recent years in the interest it has created and in the number and character of its advocates.

It is backed by many strong organizations throughout the civilized world and is advocated by statesmen and other able and leading men of many countries. The late King Edward of England was given the title of "Peacemaker" because of his encouragement of international comity and peace on every suitable occasion.

An International Peace Congress meets annually. Its eighteenth annual meeting, held at Stockholm in August, 1910, was attended by about 700 representatives of various countries. A "Palace of Peace" is being erected at The Hague and will probably be completed in 1913. Mr. Carnegie gave a large sum toward its erection, and contributions to the adornment of this splendid building have come from all the principal countries. More recently Mr. Carnegie has donated a fund of \$10,000,000, the revenue of which is to be used in the interests of peace.

The British Peace Society, founded in 1816, advocates gradual, proportionate and simultaneous disarmament, and the settlement of international disputes by pacific methods, especially by arbitration. This is practically the policy of all peace organizations to-day.

A Permanent International Court of Arbitration was established at The Hague by a treaty of July, 1899, which was signed and later ratified by twenty-four powers. Representation in the court by non-signatory powers was provided for by protocol of June, 1907. The permanent court consists of men of recognized authority on international law. The members on the part of the United States are Senator Elihu Root, Ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs, Judge George Gray and Hon. Oscar S. Straus. (See Hague Peace Conference.) A number of cases have been



**Arbitration (International) and Disarmament—Continued.**

tried by this court—one of the most important being the Atlantic Fisheries Dispute, which threatened the friendly relations of Great Britain and Canada with the United States, and in which a satisfactory settlement was reached.

Arbitration treaties are not infrequent. Such treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, respectively, the ratification of which is strongly urged by President Taft, are now pending in the Senate, which has, however, postponed their further consideration until its next session.

The movement for disarmament, or the limitation of armaments, has made little material progress. It was opposed by Germany at The Hague Conference in 1907. Great Britain is willing to join the other powers in a plan to reduce armaments, provided they shall all agree to it, not otherwise. The Balkan Crisis in 1908, and the Italian-Turkish war have discouraged, if not, for the time being, destroyed, all hopes of any agreement between the powers to disarm, or reduce armaments, in the near future. The principle that to be prepared for war is the surest way to preserve peace is likely to be adhered to. The road to universal peace is evidently not yet in sight.

*Peace, International:* The most powerful factors in the bringing about of universal peace have been democracy and education. The one has taken the powers of peace and war from sovereigns and ruling classes and has placed them in the custody of those on whose shoulders the scourge of war must inevitably fall,—the masses. The other has dissipated the racial and religious bigotry bred by ignorance and instilled a wholesome broadness of view and charity for all men into the minds of the young of successive generations, so that, in the occidental world, there remains to-day scarcely a vestige of the old national antipathies.

Viewing the movement for international peace thus,—as a movement in which the working masses of all races and all nations are interested,—it is peculiarly pleasant to note that the first important instance of arbitration was afforded by the world's foremost popular governments, Great Britain and the United States. The story is told in the article entitled "*Alabama Claims.*"

Since that glorious achievement the movement for arbitration, for universal peace, and for disarmament has progressed rapidly. The article, "*Hague Peace Conference,*" describes a recent achievement of the propaganda.

The longest step forward was taken in August, 1911, when President Taft negotiated with Great Britain and France (see p. 7997) treaties contemplating the arbitrament of *all* questions. They differed from previous pacts having for their purpose the arbitration of international controversies by frankly including in the differences susceptible of adjudication even questions involving national honor, theretofore the most elastic pretexts of war. An idea of the character of the treaties (which were the same in each case), may best be obtained by following the steps provided for therein in a supposititious case of an act contrary to the Monroe Doctrine on the part of Great Britain. Even though such an injury to our national pride aroused a fervor throughout the country as passionate as the popular sentiment that forced the government to declare war in 1898, and even though public opinion and the administration were united in the belief that the question was not properly subject to arbitration, yet would we be bound by the treaty to request Great Britain, through diplomatic channels, to appoint three members to constitute with three American members the Joint High Commission of Inquiry provided for by the treaty. Either party might, according to the treaty, postpone convening the Commission until one year from the date of our request, thus affording opportunity for warlike preparations, for diplomatic negotiations, or for moderate counsels, as the case might be; but if neither party desires such postponement the Commission would convene immediately. The six Joint High Commissioners would hear the two sides of the controversy, subpoena and administer oaths to witnesses, and make a report which should elucidate the facts, define the issues, and contain such recommendations as it may deem appropriate. This report would not be considered as a decision on the facts or the law, and, if five or all of the six Commissioners considered the matter properly subject to adjudication, the controversy would, under the treaty, go to some arbitral tribunal like that at



**Arbitration (International) and Disarmament—Continued.**

The Hague for settlement, no matter whether or not the people of both countries were unanimous in demanding war or not.

**Arbitration, International:**

Attitude of Great Britain and the United States discussed, 5874, 6154, 6178, 6241, 6267, 6432.

Arbitration Court at Hague, United States and Mexico first to use, 6758.

Chamizal boundary question with Mexico not satisfactory, 8038.

Claim of Alsop & Co. against the Government of Chile settled by, 8037.

Failure of treaty of, referred to, 5623.

Movement for, among the Powers, 8036.

Panama and Costa Rica, Colombia and Haiti, 8037.

Reports adopted by International American Conference respecting, transmitted, 5518.

Resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of arbitration referred to, 6060.

Treaty for, with Great Britain and France, transmitted, 7907.

Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178, 6242, 6380.

**Arbitration (Labor).**—Submitting disputed points of agreement between employers and employees to a joint committee, composed of representatives of both parties has been found effective in reducing the number of costly strikes and lockouts, so frequent a few years ago. An equal number of arbitrators is usually selected by each of the parties to the dispute, these in turn selecting an odd member of the commission. The method of procedure is usually prescribed by trade agreements between labor organizations and employers. Arbitration and conciliation are usually brought about by the interference of State or National labor bureaus in the interest of the public, who often suffer through the interruption of services on which they have come to depend for the supply of commodities necessary to life or health. The federal labor law of 1898, known as the Erdman law, provides for the mediation and arbitration, by the labor bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in cases of disputes between interstate common carriers and their employees. There is no power but public opinion to compel resort to arbitration, but this has been found effective in many cases; but when agreed to by both

parties to a dispute the decision of the arbitrators is final. In 1908, a bill was introduced in Congress favoring compulsory investigations of labor disputes. It was opposed by organized labor, and failed of passage. England, Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales have established boards of arbitration for trade disputes. (See Labor, Bureau of, and Labor Statistics.)

**Arbitration (Labor):**

Arbitration (compulsory) of disputes between employees and employers urged, 7469.

Machinery for compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees recommended, 7416.

**Arbuthnot and Ambristie [Ambrister],** courts-martial of, referred to, 612.

**Arcachon, France,** exhibition of fishery and water culture at, referred to, 3578, 3584.

**Arcas Cays,** guano deposits on, 5679.

**Archives,** public building for, recommended, 8108.

**Arctic Expedition, Second,** publication of second edition of, suggested, 4666. (See also Exploring Expeditions.)

**Arctic Explorations.**—Arctic explorations to the north of the American continent begin with Frobisher (1576), Davis (1585-88), and Baffin (1616), who discovered the straits and bay which bear their names. In 1612 Henry Hudson entered Hudsons Bay and wintered there, but was abandoned by his men the next spring and perished.

For 200 years nothing more was done in this direction, although Hearne (1770) and Mackenzie (1789) had located the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers and traced a part of the coast, while Vitus Bering (1641) and other Russian captains explored the shores of Alaska. The reports of Scoresby, a Scotch whaler in the summer of 1817, excited new interest in the problem of a northwest passage, and in 1818 the British Government sent out an expedition under John Ross. Ross penetrated Lancaster Sound for some fifty miles, but, believing it was closed by mountains, returned to England. His second in command, W. E. Parry, sent out the next year, sailed over the supposed mountains and reached Melville Island in longitude 114°, where he wintered, but was unable to go further. Parry afterward made two unsuccessful attempts by a more southerly route; in 1827, however, in an expedition toward the pole

**Arctic Explorations—Continued.**

through the Spitzbergen Sea, he reached  $82^{\circ} 45'$ , which remained for some years the highest latitude attained. An expedition in 1829-33 under John Ross and James C. Ross made extensive explorations in the region of the North Magnetic Pole. Land expeditions by Sir John Franklin (1820-21), Franklin and Richardson (1825-26), Back (1833-34), Dease and Simpson (1838-39), and Rae (1846-47) practically determined the northern coastline of the continent.

In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed on another expedition from which he never returned. In the course of the expeditions to rescue his party or learn their fate the islands and channels north of the continent were pretty thoroughly explored and mapped. From the west, McClure (1850) reached Parry Sound, discovered by Parry; his crew, joining by sledge the eastern squadron under Sir Edward Belcher, was the only party to accomplish the Northwest Passage. Collinson, sailing at the same time, coasted the northern shore of the continent, reaching, without knowing it, the scene of Franklin's death on King William Land. From the east between 1849 and 1855, eight expeditions, fitted out by the British Government, by private parties, and by Lady Franklin, searched in vain for Franklin and his men.

The work of American explorers begins with the Grinnell expedition under De Haven and Kane, in 1850. Information obtained by Dr. Rae, in a land journey in 1854, had already made evident the loss of Franklin and his men; but Lady Franklin determined to make one last effort, sent out, in 1859, the *Little Fox*, under the command of McClintock, who obtained a record (the only one found) stating the abandonment of the ships and Franklin's death. But little has been done in this field since 1855, although in 1898-99, Sverdrup (Norwegian) visited Jones Sound, traced the west coast of Grinnell Land, and discovered several islands. Two American expeditions, those of Kane in 1853, and Hayes in 1860, undertaken with the object of exploring Smith Sound, discovered Kane Sea and Kennedy Channel, and reached  $80^{\circ} 35'$  and  $81^{\circ} 35'$  respectively. In 1870, C. F. Hall, an American who had already spent several years among the Hudson Bay Eskimos, searching for traces of the Franklin expedition, reached  $82^{\circ} 11'$  in the

sea north of Kennedy Channel; a record which was surpassed five years later by the British expedition under Nares with  $83^{\circ} 20'$ .

In 1881 an American expedition under A. W. Greely was sent to establish one of the International Circumpolar Stations at Lady Franklin Bay. It secured valuable scientific data, made extensive explorations, and a party under Lieutenant Lockwood reached the farthest north up to that time attained,  $83^{\circ} 24'$ . In the fall of 1883 the party was forced to retreat to Cape Sabine, where they were rescued the next spring, after much suffering and the loss of several lives. In the interior of Greenland, important explorations have been made by Nordenskjöld in 1870 and 1883; Nansen in 1888; and especially by the American expeditions commanded by Lieut. Peary in 1886, 1891-92, and 1893-95. In these expeditions, and in a longer and still more successful visit in 1898-1902 Peary determined the northern limits of Greenland, besides exploring Grinnell Land and reaching  $84^{\circ} 17'$ .

July 17, 1905, Lieutenant Peary sailed in the new ship *Roosevelt* on another expedition, intending to push his ship as far north as possible through Smith Sound and make a dash for the Pole by sledges.

This trip proving fruitless, a second voyage was made by the *Roosevelt*, leaving New York July 6, 1908, and arriving at Etah, Greenland, Aug. 18. Proceeding thence overland, Lieut. Peary arrived at  $90^{\circ}$  N. Lat. (the north pole) April 6, 1909.

Spitzbergen and the seas north of Asia have been the field of many expeditions. The exploration of Spitzbergen, discovered by Barents (1596), was carried on by Nordenskjöld in 1863-64, and 1872; the islands served as a starting point for André's ill-fated balloon (1897), and were visited by Wellman (American), 1894. Franz Josef Land, discovered by the Austrian expedition under Weyprecht and Payer in 1873, was chosen as a base for the Harnsworth-Jackson expedition in 1893, and the two expeditions sent out by William Ziegler of Brooklyn, under Baldwin (1901), and Fiala (1903), neither of which succeeded in reaching its objective point, the north pole. The Duke of Abruzzi's expedition from the same quarter in 1902 was more successful, reaching  $86^{\circ} 34'$ , the farthest north ever attained. A French expedition led by the Duke of Orleans

**Arctic Explorations—Continued.**

was, at the beginning of 1906, somewhere north of Franz Josef Land. In 1893, Frithiof Nansen, a Norwegian, entering the ice north of Asia, allowed himself to be carried by the currents, until, leaving his ship he reached by a sledge journey  $86^{\circ} 14'$ . The Northeast Passage, long an object of English and Russian exploration, was accomplished by Nordenskjöld in 1878-79. The westernmost of the Asiatic islands were discovered by the American expedition under G. W. DeLong in the *Jeanette*, which, setting out from San Francisco in 1879, was crushed in the ice, DeLong and the larger part of the crew perishing during the retreat. Late in 1905 the Amundsen expedition returned with valuable discoveries concerning the position of the North Magnetic Pole.

The history of hoaxes and human gullibility contains no more amusing episode than the claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that he reached the north pole, April 21, 1908, one year before Peary. The audacity of the plan and the thoroughness of its execution show Napoleonic genius. The cycle was complete; while the learned men of Copenhagen pondered and plodded over his "records," the lecture halls and periodicals showered gold upon him. He was willing to tell the world about his trip, but he would not argue on the fundamental question whether he really reached the Pole; as to that, the Danes must decide.

The denunciations of poor Peary, who was being cheated of his just reward, merely heightened popular interest. Very few were sufficiently conversant with conditions in the Arctic Zone to pass intelligent judgment, but sympathy went out to the haggard doctor, when he related his odyssey of days and nights of suffering and danger.

When the mesh of reasoning closed down upon him, and the ripple of laughter swelled to a roar, Cook fled to parts unknown, and having modestly returned in December, 1910, he tried in January, 1911, without success to convince the world that, though he may never have reached the Pole, he really thought he did.

**Argentine Republic.**—A republic of South America, bounded on the north by Bolivia and Paraguay, on the east by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic, and on the south and west by Chile. Except in the north and the region

of the Andes in the east, the country is an unbroken plain, drained by the Rio de la Plata and its branches. The Constitution with a few minor exceptions is identical with that of this country. The Executive is vested in a President elected for a term of 6 years, the Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Deputies. The President must be a native of the country and a Roman Catholic, which is the established religion of the country. Each of the 14 provinces has a governor and a legislature possessing extensive power. There are ten territories and one federal district. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; gold, silver, copper, lead and iron are successfully mined, and large quantities of frozen meat, hides, wool, wheat and corn are exported. The Argentine was discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de' Solis and the capital, Buenos Ayres, was founded in 1580; it remained a Spanish colony until 1817, when it gained its independence under the leadership of Jose de San Martin. Till 1850 the history of the country comprises a series of internal disturbances and of wars with the neighboring States; since that time, however, the Argentine has enjoyed longer periods of quiet than have fallen to the lot of most South American countries. In 1902 a dispute of considerable bitterness arose with Chile, respecting the armaments and size of their respective navies. It was eventually settled by treaty in January, 1903, by which it was agreed that both navies were to be maintained at identical strength and that certain ships, then being built for both parties in various European yards, were to be sold. The total area of the Republic is 1,135,840 sq. miles and a population (1910) of 6,489,023.

The permanent army numbers about 20,000 men, and there is a reserve army of trained men of about 150,000. The navy aggregates over thirty vessels, of which three are battleships, four armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The President (1912) is Dr. Roque Saenz Pena.

The government revenue in 1909 was \$120,791,694 gold, and the expenditures \$112,101,733 gold. The public debt was \$447,000,000 gold. The total length of railroads in operation at the close of 1909 was 15,849 miles, representing a capitalization of \$900,000,000. There are 1,806



**Argentine Republic—Continued.**

post-offices, 613 telegraph offices and 36,716 miles of wire. There were in 1909 4,744 public schools for primary instruction, with an enrollment of 668,434 pupils, aside from the numerous schools supported by the provinces.

**Argentine Republic:**

Agricultural exhibition in, 7795.

Battleships for, constructed by Americans, 7881, 7979.

Boundary question with—

Brazil submitted to President of United States, 5867.

Award of, discussed, 6058.

Chile referred to, 4629, 6323.

Paraguay submitted to President of United States, 4449.

Cables of American company, questions regarding rate charges imposed upon by, 6323.

Claims of, against United States, 4910.

Claims of United States against, 1246, 1594, 4806.

Adjusted, 6324.

Coined silver, and products of, referred to, 5908.

Consul at Buenos Ayres, recommendation regarding salary of, 4849.

Cordiality of relations with, 7878.

Diplomatic relations with Buenos Ayres discussed, 2116.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 632.

Independence of Buenos Ayres asserted, 612, 627.

Internal disorders in, 4563.

Joint resolution relating to congratulations from, vetoed, 4384.

Minister of United States in Buenos Ayres, return of, 1171.

Minister to be sent to United States, 1370.

Received, 1706, 4718.

Outrages upon American vessels in Falkland Islands discussed, 1116, 1246.

Revolution in Buenos Ayres discussed, 2702.

Tariff laws of, modifications in, discussed, 6058.

Treaty with, 2759, 2813, 4852, 5115, 6425.

Return of, requested, 4888.

War between Buenos Ayres and Brazil—

Peace concluded, 977.

Questions between United States and Brazil arising out of, 929, 951.

**Arid Lands.** (See Lands, Public; also Irrigation.)

Reclamation of, 6875, 7384.

**Arizona.**—One of the Southwestern States of the Union; motto, "Ditat Deus." It is separated from the Pacific Ocean on the west by California and Nevada, and bounded on the north by Utah and Nevada, on the east by New Mexico, and on the south by the Republic of Mexico. It lies between the parallels 31° 20' and 37° north lat. and the meridians of 109° and 114° 45' west long., including an area of 113,020 sq. miles. In 1905 the white population of Arizona was 175,000. In addition to these are the Apache, Moqui, Pueblo, Arivaipa, Chemehuevi, Cohahuila, Cocopa, Walapai, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Papago, Pima, and Paiute Indians. The chief industry is mining gold, silver, and copper. In the northern portion of the State there are large pine forests and the lumber trade is rapidly progressing. The surface is much broken by the erosion of the streams, which cut deep gorges in the rocks, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at some points being more than a mile deep. The greater portion of the State was acquired by treaty with Mexico in 1848, the remainder by the Gadsden Purchase of 1853. Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 9,227, comprising 1,246,613 acres, valued with stock and improvements at \$75,123,970. The cattle numbered 824,970, valued at \$14,624,708; horses, 99,578, \$4,209,726; mules, 3,963, \$399,447; swine, 17,208, \$113,714; sheep, 1,226,723, \$4,400,513. The acreage, production and value of the principal field crops for 1911 were: Corn, 15,000 acres, 495,000 bushels, \$480,000; wheat, 27,000 acres, 800,000 bushels, \$760,000; oats, 6,000 acres, 252,000 bushels, \$151,000; hay, 130,000 acres, 502,000 tons, \$6,024,000. The State ranks first in the production of copper. The production in 1910 was 297,481,151 pounds, valued at \$37,781,376, a decrease from the figures of 1909, and the reports for 1911 show a still further decline in the production. The largest producer in 1911 was the Bisbee district, with 133,000,000 pounds; the Globe-Miami district produced 40,000,000 pounds. The United Verde mine, in the Jerome district, showed a decrease from the 38,600,000 produced in 1910. Extensive pasture lands are favorable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. The federal Reclamation act provides for the irrigation of 210,000

**Arizona—Continued.**

acres of land in the Salt River region of Arizona by the end of the year 1911, at a cost of \$6,300,000. The population in 1910 was 204,354.

**Arizona Territory:**

Act to authorize leasing of lands for educational purposes in, vetoed, 6102.

Admission to Statehood proposed, 7400.

Admission to Statehood recommended, 7609.

Admission to Statehood, joint act vetoed, 8016.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4691.

Barracks, etc., within limits of Military Department of, construction of, recommended, 4696.

Bill to authorize issuance of bonds in aid of railroads in, vetoed, 5523.

Indian outrages in, discussed, 4933, 4943.

**Lands in—**

Claims under Spanish and Mexican grants, discussed, 5484, 5510, 5561.

Records of Mexican Government regarding, 4257.

Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5811, 6690, 6716, 6727, 6742, 7088, 7323.

Lawlessness prevailing in, and means for suppressing, discussed, 4640, 4663, 4688.

Proclamation against, 4709.

Population of, 3045, 3099.

Territorial government for, recommended, 2987, 3045, 3100.

**Arkansas.**—One of the United States; nickname, the "Bear State"; motto, "Regnant Populi" (The people rule). It is bounded by Missouri on the north, on the east by Tennessee and Mississippi (from both of which it is separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Louisiana, and on the west by Texas and Indian Territory. It extends from lat. 33° to 36° 30' north and from long. 89° 40' to 94° 42' west. It contains 53,850 sq. miles, and in 1905 the population was 1,750,000. By legislative enactment the name of the State is pronounced Arkansas. The State contains rich forests of oak, pine, walnut, hickory, cypress, cedar, and other lumber-producing timber. Coal, iron, and building stone exist in abundance. The Mississippi River bottom lands are a fine cotton region. One of the curiosities of the State is the large number of medicinal springs, the most popular of which—the Hot Springs—is visited annually

by thousands of people. One spring in Fulton County discharges 15,000 barrels of water per day, at a temperature of 60°. The State was first settled by the French in 1685, and formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It was organized as a Territory March 2, 1819, admitted as a State into the Union June 15, 1836, seceded May 6, 1861, and was readmitted June 22, 1868. Population (1912) 1,574,449.

National forests cover an area of 3,189,781 acres in the State. The original homestead entries in 1909 covered 153,568 acres. The live stock reported in 1910 consisted of 505,000 horses and mules, 961,000 cattle, 233,000 sheep, and 978,000 swine. According to the last statistics the annual production of butter was 21,585,250 pounds; cheese, 18,375 pounds, and milk, 109,861,393 gallons. The yield and value of field crops for 1911 was:

Corn, 2,390,000 acres, 49,712,000 bushels, \$35,793,000; wheat, 96,000 acres, 1,008,000 bushels, \$907,000; oats, 205,000 acres, 4,100,000 bushels, \$2,173,000; rye, 1,000 acres, 10,000 bushels, \$9,000; rice, 71,600 acres, 2,792,000 bushels, \$2,289,000; potatoes, 26,000 acres, 1,430,000 bushels, \$1,644,000; hay, 200,000 acres, 230,000 bushels, \$2,990,000; tobacco, 800 acres, 480,000 bushels, \$57,000; and cotton, 915,000 bales. The mineral products of the State in 1910 were valued at \$5,350,705, consisting of coal, lead, stone, and clay products. The coal output was 1,905,958 short tons, valued at \$2,979,213, a decrease from the 1909 production, due to a strike among the mine workers, which began April 1st and lasted until Sept. 15th, during which 4,873 of the 5,568 mine workers were idle.

**Arkansas** (see also Confederate States): Act for admission of, into Union vetoed, 3846.

Acts of governor should be legalized, 801.

Admission of, into Union, constitution adopted, 1444.

Boundary of, 795.

Constitution of, referred to, 3830.

Defalcation of officers in, 941.

Election disturbances in, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.

Proclamation regarding, 4226.

Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.

Marshal of United States in, advance of public moneys to, referred to, 2835.

**Arkansas—Continued.**

Military governor of, office of, abolished, 3377.

Public lands in, proclamation regarding unlawful possession of, 1106.

Restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3423, 3452.

Road in, from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, 932.

Secretary of, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

**Arkansas Northwestern Railway Co.**, act authorizing construction of railroad by, through Indian Territory, vetoed, 6012.

**Arkansas Post (Ark.), Battle of.**—Jan. 10, 1863, an expedition under command of Gen. McClelland and conveyed by Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, moved against Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. Jan. 11 a combined attack was begun, which was maintained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the post, with 5,000 prisoners, was surrendered to the Union forces. The Federal loss in the action was 977 killed, wounded, and missing.

**Arlington Cemetery**, appropriation for memorial amphitheatre recommended, 7428.

**Arlington Confederate Monument Association.**—During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defense of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented.

The Association is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association.

**Arlington**, memorial amphitheatre at, recommended, 8066.

**Armageddon.**—In the peroration of his speech on the eve of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June 17, 1912, Mr. Roosevelt, after denouncing what he termed fraudulent practices of corrupt politicians, called upon his hearers to take the

side of the people as against dishonest party managers, saying at the close: "We stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord." The expression is not a quotation, but is based on several passages in the book of Revelations, Chapter XVI, notably in the 16th and following verses. The word Armageddon is used in an apocalyptic sense as a synonym for the battlefield—whether above the earth or in the underworld—on which the final victory over evil is to be won by the forces of righteousness. It was here that the kings of the lower world were to be gathered by the Dragon, the Beast, and the False Prophet to make war on the Lord. Revelations XVII, 14, reads: "These shall make war with the Lamb and the Lamb shall overcome them; for he is Lord of Lords and King of Kings, and they that are with him are called and chosen and faithful." Specifically Armageddon is a corruption of the Hebrew words Har Mageddon, signifying the mountains of Megiddo. The reference in the passage in Revelations is probably to Megiddo, but some authorities refer it to the plain of Esdraelon, or Jezreel, in Galilee and Samaria, famous as a battlefield from the time Gideon overcame the Midianites to Napoleon's victory over the Turks.

**Armed Neutrality.**—In 1780 the powers of northern Europe—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark—formed a confederacy against England, then at war with the United States, and proclaimed the doctrine that neutral ships had the right to visit the ports of belligerents, that free ships make free goods, and that blockades to be recognized must be effectual. These countries assumed a threatening position and armed themselves to repel aggression. By treaty, ratified in 1800, the flags of these nations were to be respected by belligerents. Great Britain rejected the principle, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This led to the dissolution of the armed neutrality.

**Armed Neutrality:**

Confederacy of, discussed, 2808.

In Middle States, discussed, 3225.

**Armenians.**—Inhabitants of Armenia.

They belong to the Aryan family of nations. Armenia is the classical name of the Hebrew Ararat, Assyrian Urartu, the country which extends from the shores of Lake Van, between the Upper Euphrates and



**Armenians—Continued.**

Media, forming the juncture between the high plateau of Iran and the table-land of Asia Minor. It is the original seat of one of the oldest civilized peoples in the world. According to their records they were governed in ancient times by independent kings, but afterwards became tributary to the Assyrians. After the Assyrian period Armenia became a dependency of Persia and Media. Subsequently it was conquered by Alexander the Great, and later it passed under the nominal supremacy of Parthia and Rome. Then it was ruled by Persian, Byzantine, and Arabic governors until the dynasty of the Bagratides, which came to an end in 1045. The last vestige of Armenian independence was destroyed by the Mamelukes in 1375. Since that date they have been without an independent state, their country being divided between Persia, Turkey, and Russia. They still have an independent church, with the seat of government at Constantinople. In 1894 the greatest cruelties were visited upon Armenians in Turkey, in part because they were Christians. These atrocities were so great as to shock the civilized world. It was claimed that some of those upon whom outrages were committed were persons who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Our consuls were sent there to make investigation of these atrocities and cruelties, and important diplomatic correspondence followed. Assurances were given by Turkey that our countrymen should be secured and protected in all their rights, 5989, 6069, 6095, 6147.

**Armenians:**

Cruelties and atrocities committed upon, in Turkey, discussed, 5989, 6069, 6147.

Investigation of, by American consul discussed, 5989, 6069.

Referred to, 6090.

Obtaining citizenship in United States and returning to Turkey expelled, discussed, 5872, 5962, 6435.

Treatment of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin by Turkey, 6095.

**Armistead, George;** soldier; b. April 10, 1780, in Newmarket, Va.; one of five brothers, all of whom took part in the War of 1812; rose successively to major of artillery by 1813; distinguished at capture of Fort George, near mouth of Niagara River, from

British in 1813; brevetted lieutenant-colonel for successful defense of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, against attack of British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, Sept. 14, 1814; presented with silver service by citizens of Baltimore; died April 25, 1818, in Baltimore, Md.

**Armistead, George,** mentioned, 701.

**Armor and Armor Plate:**

Discussed, 5759, 5882, 5972.

Manufacture of, in United States recommended, 5100.

Tests of, discussed, 5552, 5635.

**Armories.** (See **Arsenals and Magazines.**)

**Arms and Ammunition.**—The use of firearms followed close upon the invention (about 1320) of gunpowder. The use of gunpowder in military operations in England dates from 1346. Gibbon writes of a cannon used at the siege of Adrianople by Mahomet II. in 1543. During that year the first English cannon was cast at Uckfield, Sussex. The arquebuse and musket were evolved by successive improvements on the large guns. The Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusiers in 1471. At the battle of Pavia, in 1525, the Spaniards, under Emperor Charles V., with a force of 2,000 arquebusiers and 800 musketeers, defeated Francis I. of France, the effectiveness of the firearms turning the tide of battle. The flintlock came into use in 1630, was introduced into England under William III., and was effectively used as late as 1840 in the British army. The Landgrave of Hesse armed his followers with rifles in 1631. The Ferguson breech-loading rifle was in use throughout the entire Revolutionary War, though the flintlock was the principal weapon used. The first practical breech-loading firearm made in the United States was that patented by Hall in 1811. About 10,000 were made for the Government, the inventor superintending their manufacture at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal until his death in 1844. In 1854 Congress made an appropriation for breech-loading rifles, and experiments in this arm were conducted until the breaking out of the Civil War, during the progress of which the Government manufactured and purchased at home and abroad over 4,000,000 small arms of between 25 and 30 different patterns. Among these were breech-loading rifles and carbines and a magazine gun—the Henry. In 1866, 1869, and 1872 boards of officers were appointed to report upon a desirable

**Arms and Ammunition—Continued.**

small arm, and their investigations led to the adoption in 1873 of the Springfield rifle, which remained in use for 20 years. The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed a further development in small arms in the substitution of magazines for the single breech-loading apparatus, a decrease in the calibre of the ball, and the adoption of smokeless powder.

The forms of gunpowder used in military operations in America as well as in foreign countries until within the last few years were essentially the same as those used a century or more ago. Ever since the invention of gun cotton by Schönbein in 1845 scientific attention has been directed to the manufacture of smokeless powder. The French seem to have been the first to compound a successful smokeless powder for use in small arms. The material used is a form of melinite and belongs to the nitrocellulose or nitro-gun-cotton preparations. The powder is not absolutely smokeless, but the film of smoke arising from individual rifle firing is not visible for more than 300 yards. Among the latest explosives produced in the United States are cannonite, fulgurite, progressite, Americanite, and Schnebelite. The Army has several depots for the storage of powder, the principal one of which is near Dover, N. J. Powder for both branches of the service is supplied by private arms. Projectiles for the naval guns are made at the Naval Gun Foundry at Washington, D. C. The armor-piercing shells are carefully machined and tempered, and much more expensive to make than ordinary projectiles. In 1892 the United States adopted the Krag-Jørgensen cut-off model magazine rifle. The rifle adopted in 1903 and still in use is the United States (Springfield) magazine rifle, its calibre is 7.62 millimeters or 30 inches, its velocity 2,300 ft. per second, its penetration power at 53 ft. being 54.7 in white pine, and it carries five rounds of ammunition. These rifles are made chiefly at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals.

In 1908, the entire army and the national guard, with the exception of the States of Florida and Nevada, had been supplied with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. This rifle has proved to be more powerful, accurate, and rapid than the rifle of the Krag-Jørgensen type

which it replaced. The introduction of the ammunition of the model of 1906, with its sharp-pointed bullet of flat trajectory, represents the latest advance in fighting material of the civilized world.

At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle. While the wounds inflicted by the modern small calibre high velocity rifles are less fatal and yield more readily to treatment than those made by the guns of large calibre using slow-burning black powder formerly in use, yet it is claimed that men hit by the smaller bullet, even if not killed or mortally wounded, are as completely put out of action as if struck by the larger.

The automatic rifle is, beyond question, the military weapon of the near future. Nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type, and the United States Congress has recently appropriated for the current year \$200,000 "for the purchase, manufacture, and test of automatic rifles." It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic rifle has been brought forward that is considered as sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has recently adopted for the army, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended and rigid experiments and tests by a board of army officers. This is regarded as a remarkably effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 4.8 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight, 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

**Arms and Ammunition:**

Contract for, referred to, 3795.

Delivery of, to—

State arsenals referred to, 2839.

**Arms and Ammunition—Continued.**

- Exportation of, order prohibiting, 3326.  
 Extended, 3436.  
 Modified, 3379.  
 Recommended, 373.  
 Rescinded, 3533.  
 Gunpowder manufactory, erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.  
 Loans of, to private citizens inquired into, 636.  
 Manufactory for small arms recommended, 1608, 1714.  
 Manufacture of—  
   Progress made in, 301, 471.  
   Should be encouraged, 255, 297, 443.  
   Statement of, 597.  
 Patent rifle, expenditures relating to procurement and properties of, 936.  
 Statement of, 767, 770, 790.  
 Supply of, 461.  
 Territories and District of Columbia to receive supplies not to exceed the quota of a State with least representation in Congress, 5159, 5462.  
**Armstrong, John;** general, author, Congressman, Senator, diplomat; b. Nov. 25, 1758, in Carlisle, Pa.; officer in Revolutionary War; author of *Newburgh Letters*; delegate to Continental Congress in 1778 and 1787 from Pennsylvania; secretary of State and adjutant-general; directed last Pennsylvania war against Connecticut settlers of Wyoming; United States senator from New York, 1800 to 1804; minister to France, 1804, and later to Spain; brigadier-general in 1812, and Secretary of War in 1813; died April 1, 1843, in Red Hook, N. Y.  
**Armstrong, John:**  
 Communicating letter from the French minister of foreign relations showing disposition of the French people toward the people of the United States, 434, 437.  
**Army.**—The earliest American military establishment consisted of two parts, the continental army, organized by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775, and the militia (q. v.) organized by the States, averaging between the years 1775 and 1781 about 60,000 men, though often not more than half that number were in active service. The War Department (q. v.) was established by act of Congress Aug. 7, 1789. Nov. 5, 1783, the army was disbanded and 1,000 men retained until the peace establishment could be organized. Though temporarily increased by Indian wars and troubles with France, the Federal forces numbered only from 3,000 to

5,000 men at the outbreak of the War of 1812. During that war the number of regular troops was more than 30,000 and 470,000 militia were enlisted. Up to the time of the Mexican War the army averaged 9,000 men. During that war the regular troops enrolled numbered 27,000 and the volunteers 74,000. With the return of peace the regular forces were reduced to 10,000, and later increased to 12,000. During the first year of the Civil War the regular army was increased to 35,000 by the addition of 11 regiments, viz: One of cavalry, 1,189 officers and men; 1 of artillery, 12 batteries, 6 pieces each, 1,909 men; 9 of infantry, consisting of 3 battalions of 8 companies each, 22,068 officers and men; but the number of militia and volunteers was very much larger. President Lincoln's first call, issued April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 men for 3 months' service (3214). Later enlistments were mostly for 3 years. At the beginning of 1862 the number of volunteers in the army was 550,000, and during the next three years it was 900,000. At the close of the war the Federal army numbered 1,000,000. The total number of enlistments was 2,688,523 (4156).

In 1867 the "peace establishment" of the United States army was fixed at 54,641 men. It was then reduced by successive enactments to 25,000 enlisted men in 1875. At the beginning of 1898 the peace establishment of the army consisted of 10 regiments cavalry, 8,410; 5 regiments artillery, 2,900; 25 regiments infantry, 13,525; 1 engineer battalion, 216; total, 25,051. This did not include brigade and staff officers. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War 2 additional regiments of artillery were added to the regular forces and the line of the army was reorganized on the basis of 2 battalions of 4 companies each to the regiment, and 2 skeleton companies. In case of a declaration of war these skeleton companies were to be manned, and, with 2 other companies for which authority to raise was granted, were to form the third battalion in each infantry regiment. Under the provisions of a law approved March 2, 1899, the regular army establishment was fixed at about 27,700 officers and men. To meet the exigencies of the service in the newly acquired possessions, the President was authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of 65,000 enlisted men and



**Army—Continued.**

to raise a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed, "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

The law further provided for the reduction of the army to its normal strength not later than July 1, 1901.

An act of February, 1901, abolished the "canteen" from the army, that is, prohibited the sale of beer or any intoxicating liquors at the army posts. The organization of the army was further modified by an act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, which created the General Staff Corps. This consists of the Chief of Staff, who takes the place of the Commanding General of the Army, two general officers detailed by the President from the regular army not below the grade of brigadier-general, and forty-two officers of minor grade similarly detailed by the President. It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to assist the Secretary of War in increasing the efficiency of the military establishment; and in case of war to act as a Board of Strategy. The Chief of Staff has supervision of all troops of the line, the Military Secretary's Office, the Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps. This law also provided for the merging of the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record and Pension Office into one office to be known as the Military Secretary's Office. (See War, Department of.)

On Jan. 15, 1904, a general rearrangement of the military commands was established, which organized the territory of the United States geographically into five grand military divisions each of which is subdivided into two or more military Departments. A major-general is in command of each Division, and each Department, with one exception, is under the command of a brigadier-general. The Atlantic coast and Gulf coast as far as Louisiana, the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie and the States lying east of the line extending from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Ala., comprise the Atlantic Division, which is divided into the Department of the East and the Depart-

ment of the Gulf. The great stretch of country drained by the Ohio, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi valleys and the States along the Canadian frontier from Lake Erie to western Montana comprise the Northern Division, which is divided into the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the Missouri and the Department of Dakota. The lower Mississippi valley and the southwestern States and Territories, the Gulf coast to Louisiana and Texas and the States on the Mexican border comprise the Southwestern Division, which is divided into the Department of Texas and the Department of the Colorado. The Pacific coast line, embracing the States on the Pacific slope, those drained by the Columbia River, the Territory of Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, comprise the Pacific Division, which is divided into the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. The Philippine Division includes the Department of Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, and the Department of Mindanao.

The Department commander is held responsible for the sanitation of posts and camps, and for the discipline, shelter, supplies, and the instruction of troops within the limits of his Department. The duties of the Division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs, and approves military operations in the several Departments embraced by his Division, and gives particular attention to all matters pertaining to the inspection of troops, including the organized militia (q. v.) and the military departments of colleges within the limits of his Division. He also has supervision of maneuvers when authorized by the War Department and is charged with the duty of making a thorough study of the frontier pertaining to his Division and the preparation of plans for mobilization and concentration of all forces under his command, regular, volunteer and militia. The army is recruited from citizens of the U. S. between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Enlisted men receive fifteen dollars per month and also rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance. The officers are taken from the United States Military Academy (q. v.), from enlisted men by competitive examination; and by appointment from civil life. There is a comprehensive system of military education for the

**Army—Continued.**

outline of which see *Military Schools and Colleges*.

The army in active service as now organized (1912) under the acts of Congress of Feb. 2, 1901, Jan. 25, 1907, April 23, 1908, and March 3, 1911, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 13,286 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,416 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 18,471 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 27,007 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 576 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 10,825 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,842 (including 161 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 Dental Surgeons, and 243 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 77,523, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

Following is a complete list of the commanders of the army since 1775, together with their respective ranks and the period of command: Gen. George Washington, June 17, 1775, to Dec. 23, 1783; Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, Dec. 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784; Capt. John Doughty (artillery), June 20, 1784, to Aug. 12, 1784; Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar (infantry), Aug. 12, 1784, to March 4, 1791; Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, March 4, 1791, to March 5, 1792; Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, April 13, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796; Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, Dec. 15, 1796, to July 13, 1798; Lieut. Gen. George Washington, July 13, 1798, to Dec. 14, 1799; Maj. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Dec. 14, 1799, to June 15, 1800; Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, June 15, 1800, to Jan. 27, 1812; Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, Jan. 27, 1812, to June 15, 1815; Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, June 15, 1815, to Feb. 24, 1828; Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, May 29, 1828, to June 25, 1841; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, July 5, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1861;

Maj. Gen. George Brinton McClellan, Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862; Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, July 23, 1862, to March 9, 1864; Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, March 9, 1864, to March 4, 1869; Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, March 8, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1883; Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888; Lieut. Gen. John McAllister Schofield, Aug. 14, 1888, to Sept. 29, 1895; Lieut. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, Oct. 5, 1895, to Aug. 8, 1903; Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Aug. 8, 1903, to Jan. 9, 1904; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Jan. 9, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1906; Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Feb. 1, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1906; Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, Sept. 15, 1906, to June 2, 1909, when he was retired under the operation of the law, and the rank became extinct. Major General Leonard Wood is Chief of Staff. (See War, Department of.)

**Army** (see also *Militia*; *War Department*):

Absence of soldiers of, orders and proclamation regarding, 3320, 3364.

**Act—**

Depriving President of command of, discussed, 3670.

Repeal of, recommended, 3871.

Fixing military establishment vetoed, 203.

Making certain debts of soldiers, lien against pay recommended, 4672.

Providing for additional medical officers in volunteer service vetoed, 3289.

Annuities for families of deceased soldiers recommended, 4425.

Appointments in, 2134.

Appropriations for. (See *War Department*.)

Artillery tactics for use of, prepared, 927.

Asylum for aged and disabled members of. (See *Soldiers' Home*.)

Barracks, permanent, for, recommended, 1754.

Battalion formation in, recommendations regarding, 5631, 5878, 5967.

Brevet appointments in, referred to, 3582.

**Brevet rank—**

Conferred for services in Indian wars, 2008.

Discussed, 1002, 2559.

Cavalry tactics for use of, prepared, 927.

Certificate of merit granted enlisted men, additional pay to, recommended, 4735.

Changes in, 6667, 6668, 6878.

**Army—Continued.**

- Chaplains for hospitals, recommended, 3249.
- Clothing accounts of enlisted men in, referred to, 4660.
- Manufactured in United States, referred to, 635, 685.
- Command and rank in. (See Officers of, *post*.)
- Commanders of. (See Enc. Art., Army.)
- Commanding officers and men praised by President Roosevelt, 6719.
- Commanders of. (See Enc. Art., Army.)
- Conduct of, in Mexican War, discussed, 2481.
- Courts-martial in. (See Courts-Martial; Courts, Military.)
- Deserters from—
  - Efficiency of, 6667, 6669, 6879.
  - Pardons granted. (See Pardons.)
  - Shot, referred to, 2287.
- Desertions in—
  - Discussed, 4933.
  - Legislation regarding military Statute of limitations as applied to, recommended, 4524.
  - Portion of pay withheld so as to prevent, 871.
  - Reduction in, 5550, 5631.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 871, 925, 953.
  - Arthur, 4636, 4724, 4832.
  - Cleveland, 4932, 5099, 5373, 5877, 5966, 6158.
  - Grant, 4062, 4147, 4202, 4248, 4304, 4360.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5550, 5631, 5754.
  - Hayes, 4424, 4451, 4524, 4569.
  - Jackson, 1166, 1251, 1332, 1387.
  - Jefferson, 317, 333, 373, 394.
  - Johnson, 3561, 3649, 3773, 3881.
  - Lincoln, 3249.
  - McKinley, 6320, 6341, 6385, 6449.
  - Madison, 461, 471, 479, 490, 513, 533, 538, 549.
  - Monroe, 619, 680, 757, 780, 823.
  - Pierce, 2748, 2819, 2941.
  - Polk, 2260, 2276, 2481.
  - Roosevelt, 6667, 6719, 6761, 7379, 7448, 7490, 7614.
  - Tyler, 1942, 2121.
  - Van Buren, 1607, 1754.
  - Washington, 52, 57, 75, 114, 118, 176.
- Education in, discussed, 4570, 5879, 6669.
- Elections, interference in, by, inquired into, 1315.
- Prohibited, 3866.
- Enlisted men in, orders establishing limits of punishment for, 5602, 6034.
- Eulogy on the army of the United States by President Roosevelt, won by their gallantry and efficiency in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, 6719, 6721, 7051.
- Executions in, contrary to law, referred to, 635.
- Expenditures of. (See War Department.)
- Field Maneuvers of, 6668, 7057, 7379.
- General Staff of, 6668, 6879, 7449.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by officers in, referred to, 4009.
- Increase in, 1714, 2553.
- Recommended, 429, 534, 538, 1473, 1606, 2276, 2354, 2559, 2623, 2666, 2714, 2748, 2819, 2830, 2941, 2987, 2989, 3249, 4330, 4424, 4637, 5476, 6341, 6761.
- Increased pay for officers and men of, urged, 7492.
- Indian campaigns. (See Indian Wars.)
- Indians enlisted in, discussed, 5631.
- Insane asylum for. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)
- Inspector-General of. (See Inspector-General of Army.)
- Intoxicating liquors, order prohibiting sale of, in, 4592.
- Lands granted persons who have served in. (See Lands, Bounty.)
- Large standing, unnecessary in time of peace, 317, 1389, 1607, 1901, 2263, 2733.
- Legislation for, referred to, 3585.
- Measures for efficiency of, recommended, 4148, 4248, 4304.
- Medical corps, improvement of urged, 7491.
- Medical corps for, recommended, 4148.
- Medical Department of, reorganization of, referred to, 3282.
- Mileage system, repeal of law abolishing, recommended, 4304.
- Military establishment act vetoed, 203.
- Military peace establishment discussed, 680, 2453, 3561, 3881.
- Military statute of limitations against desertions recommended, 4524.
- Modern rifles for, recommended, 5631.
- Nominations—
  - Correspondence regarding, 2269, 2367, 2368, 2436.
  - Reasons therefor, 1773, 2296, 2367, 2368, 2370.
  - Withdrawn, 695.
- Northwestern, referred to, 602.
- Number of men and officers in, referred to, 3578.
- Office of Inspector-General in. (See Inspector-General of Army.)
- Officers and soldiers of temporary, discharged, 296.



**Army—Continued.****Officers of—**

- Absence of, orders and proclamation regarding, 3320, 3364.
- Accounts of, referred to, 806.
- Additional grades of, referred to, 2632.
- Annuities for families of deceased, recommended, 4304, 4362, 4451.
- Appointments and promotions, brevet rank discussed, 1002, 2559.
- Appointments and promotions of, 1773, 2269, 2296, 2367, 2368, 2437.
- Recommendations regarding, 5099, 5374.
- Assignments of, to duty referred to, 3268.
- Brevet rank conferred upon, for service in Indian wars, 2008.
- Brevetted, 811.
- Commissions of brevet and staff, referred to, 2559.
- Details of, to colleges and universities, from retired list recommended, 4570.
- Increase in number of, recommended, 114, 490, 504.
- Law authorizing retirement of, when incompetent, recommended, 2624.
- Letter of John Randolph, jr., demanding that certain, be punished for insulting, 291.
- Pay of—
  - Equalization of, with naval officers discussed, 1254.
  - Inequality in, between naval officers and, discussed, 1023.
- Question of restraining, from usurping powers of civil functionaries, referred to, 2632.
- Relative rank of—
  - Referred to, 1773, 2633.
  - With officers of Navy referred to, 2624, 2633, 2669, 2714, 3240.
- Retired list of—
  - Details for colleges and universities from, recommended, 4570.
  - Recommended, 2624, 2714, 2871, 4724.
  - Repeal of act limiting numbers on, recommended, 4425.
- Organization of, report relating to, transmitted, 995.
- Pardons granted deserters. (See Pardons.)
- Partial reorganization of, recommended, 2872.
- Pay of—
  - In depreciated paper inquired into, 1315.
  - Increase in, discussed, 2819, 7492.
  - Revision of, recommended, 1475.
- Payment of, resolution providing for, approved, 3350.

- Promotion in, 6668, 7379, 7380.
- Provision for support of. (See War Department.)
- Provision for superannuated horses, 6762.
- Punishment for enlisted men in, orders establishing limits of, 5602, 6034.
- Quartermaster-General of, fireproof building for records in office of, recommended, 4524.
- Quartermaster's Department, appointments in, referred to, 1773.
- Rank and command in. (See officers of, *ante*.)
- Reading matter for, recommendations, regarding, 4425, 4451.
- Reduction in, referred to and discussed, 549, 698, 705, 3561, 3881.
- Reenlistment after 10 years, repeal of law forbidding, recommended, 5878.
- Referred to, 631, 3578, 3585.
- Regulations—
  - Compiled by Gen. Scott, 795.
  - Orders promulgating, 5602, 6034.
  - Referred to, 4425.
- Reorganization of, 6669.
  - Commission to report upon—
    - Appointed, 4352.
    - Referred to, 4376.
    - Time to report, extension of, recommended, 4361.
  - Recommended, 2872.
  - Report regarding, transmitted and investigation into referred to with a view to proper action in the matter, 291.
- Repeal or amendment of act forbidding use of as *posse comitatus* recommended, 4452.
- Rifle for use of, 6159.
  - Adoption of, recommended, 5631.
  - Selected, 5878.
- Rules and regulations compiled by General Scott, 595.
- School buildings for posts of, recommended, 4451.
- Size of, 6667, 6669, 6761, 7057, 7374.
- Smokeless powder recommended, 5631.
- Staff corps of, recommendations regarding, 1606, 1754, 3994, 4102, 4202, 4248.
- Subsistence Department, appropriation for, recommended, 4304.
- Subsistence of, referred to, 594, 706.
- Sunday, observance of, by, enjoined by President Lincoln, 3326.
- Surgeon-General of. (See Surgeon-General of Army.)
- Transportation of, from Council Bluffs to Oregon River referred to, 795.
- Volunteers for, acceptance of, encouraged, 416, 429.

**Army and Navy Union.**—Organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad.

**Army and Navy Forces,** mobilized on borders of Mexico to protect interests of citizens of United States during uprising, 8038.

**Army Medical Department.**

Enlargement of, 7065, 7066, 7380.

Rank of officers in, 7380.

**Army Medical Museum,** building for, recommended, 4572, 4780, 4833.

**Army of the Potomac.** (See Civil War.)

**Army Officers.** (See Army.)

**Army Ordnance Department.**—Enlargement of, 7066.

**Arnold, Gerrard,** reward offered for murderer of, 943.

**Arnold, Samuel,** implicated in murder of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

**Aroostook, The,** claim of owners of, for compensation in searching for bodies and property lost in steamer *Oncida*, 4119.

**Aroostook War.**—Between 1837 and 1839 the settled boundary between Maine and New Brunswick came near leading to active hostilities on the Aroostook River. The governor of Maine sent troops to drive off the intruders and erect fortifications and Congress authorized the President to resist the encroachments of the British. President Van Buren sent Gen. Scott to the scene, who arranged a truce, and it was agreed that the country should be occupied jointly, as before, pending adjustment of the boundary, which was definitely settled Aug. 9, 1842, by the Ashburton treaty (1733, 1738, 1747).

**Arsenals.**—Armories and arsenals were not established in the United States until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1776 powder was manufactured in Virginia and brass cannon were cast in Philadelphia. An arsenal was established at Carlisle, Pa., the same year. Washington in 1777 chose Springfield, Mass., as a suitable location for an arsenal, and small arms were manufactured there in 1787. This establishment, now the chief small arms manufac-

tory, has a capacity of 1,000 rifles per day. The arsenal at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was begun in 1795, and from that time the number was gradually increased until 1860, when there were 23 arsenals scattered over the country. The principal ones at present in use are at Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Frankford, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Ordnance, arms, ammunition, and accouterments are manufactured at many of these places, the idea being to devote each to a special line of fabrication. Thus the establishment at Watervliet is devoted to the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Casting and assembling of guns are carried on at Rock Island and Benicia, as well as the making of leather goods. Naval guns and projectiles are made at Washington, D. C.

**Arsenals:**

Augusta, Ga., referred to, 893.

Erection of, and armories on Western waters referred to, 705, 781, 808, 2079.

Establishment of, recommended to utilize the iron mines and works at Berkeley and in the State of Virginia, 99.

In the South, 323.

Frankford, Pa., arsenal at, referred to, 4661.

Location for magazines, referred to, 3844.

Replenishment of, recommended, 255. Rock Island Arsenal, appropriation for, recommended, 4680, 4738.

Sale of, not used by Government recommended, 3994, 4149, 4362.

Schuylkill Arsenal, appropriation for, recommended, 4785.

Sites for—

Appropriation for, 772.

Referred to, 178, 2896, 4148.

**Art.** (See Science and Art.)

**Art Exhibition.** (See International Exhibition of Fine Arts.)

**Arthur, Chester A.** (twenty-first President United States):

Arthur was the fourth Vice-President to succeed to the office of President through the death of the incumbent; and the second to succeed through death by assassination. He took the oath of office in New York city Sept. 20, 1881.

**Party Affiliation.**—President Arthur early received strong anti-slavery sentiments from his father, who took part in the organization, at Utica in 1835, of the anti-slavery so-

**Arthur, Chester A.—Continued.**

ciety. Mr. Arthur in his law practice took an active part as counsel in several cases in which the rights of colored people were concerned. He became a Henry Clay Whig and cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. He was present at the Republican convention at Saratoga and, in 1856, took an active part in the Fremont campaign. From 1862 to 1872, while engaged in his law practice, General Arthur took an active part in politics.

**Public Debt.**—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Arthur stood as follows:

July 1, 1881....\$1,819,650,154.23

July 1, 1882.... 1,675,023,474.25

July 1, 1883.... 1,538,781,825.15

July 1, 1884.... 1,438,542,995.39

In his First Annual Message (page 4635) the President said: "In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt." In his Second Annual Message (page 4721) he says: "But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause of congratulation; it is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evils so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the Treasury or the Government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances can not fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury." In his Third Annual Message (page 4765) he said: "There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable."

**Tariff.**—In his First Annual Message (page 4636) the President says: "The tariff laws also need revision; but, that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision can not be made at this session,

a commission such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration." In his Second Annual Message (page 4722) he says: "The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distribution both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the Tariff Commission. . . . If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them

. . . the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4839) he says: "The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of feed, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on firm bases, and, above all, such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all."

**Civil Service.**—In his First Annual Message (page 4648) the President fully discusses the Civil Service. He repeats his views as set forth in his letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Vice-Presidency; describes the salient features of the English system; and selects from it such elements as he deems applicable to American conditions. Among these are: A practically life-tenure of office; limitation of age below



**Arthur, Chester A.—Continued.**

middle life; and a retiring allowance. Competitive examination before appointment for fitness, and promotion on efficiency, are corner-stones of his plan. In his Second Annual Message (page 4733), in urging action by Congress, he said: "In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service." Full and careful statistics of removals and appointments are here also given. A code of rules regulating the conduct of civil service employees was promulgated by Executive order (page 4748) under authority of the civil service act of 1883. This code was further supplemented and amended by another order (page 4754) under the same authority. These rules and the report of the Civil Service Commission are referred to (page 4773) in the President's Third Annual Message. In speaking of the effects of the Civil Service reform, the President says (page 4839) in his Fourth Annual Message: "The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment."

*Internal Improvements.*—President Arthur's attitude toward this great question is shown by his First Annual Message (page 4646) where he said: "I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River justifies a special allusion to the subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce." On Aug. 1, 1882, the President withheld his signature from a river-and-harbor bill appropriating the sum of \$18,743,875. In doing so he said (page 4707): "My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the

benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President." On Aug. 2, 1882, this bill was passed by Congress over the President's veto. In this connection it is worthy of note that in three of his annual messages (pages 4725, 4774, and 4839) the President recommended the provision of a Constitutional amendment which would permit the President to assent to parts of a bill and to veto other parts, without being obliged to veto the entire bill on account of one or two objectionable points.

**Arthur, Chester A.:**

- Annual messages of, 4624, 4713, 4757, 4822.
- Biographical sketch of, 4618.
- Bland-Allison Act discussed by, and recommendations regarding, 4633, 4720, 4830.
- Civil service discussed by, 4647, 4732, 4748, 4754, 4773, 4839, 4863.
- Collector of port of New York, suspension of, discussed, 4463.
- Constitutional amendment regarding approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended by, 4725, 4774, 4840.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5081, 5082.
- Death of President Garfield—  
Announced to, and reply of, 4604.  
Discussed by, 4620, 4624.
- Finances discussed by, 4632, 4719, 4763, 4829.
- Inaugural address of, 4620.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 4646.
- Oath of office administered to, 4615.
- Portrait of, 4618.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4707, 4771, 4808.
- Proclamations of—  
Day of mourning in memory of President Garfield, 4621.
- Discriminating duties on vessels from Cuba and Puerto Rico suspended, 4810.
- Duties on foreign vessels suspended, 4871, 4872.
- Extraordinary session of Senate, 4621, 4873.
- Hundredth anniversary of surrender by Washington of commission as Commander-in-Chief, 4810.
- Quarantine regulations, 4812.
- Thanksgiving, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.

**Arthur, Chester A.—Continued.**

Treaty with Great Britain, termination of, 4867.

Unauthorized occupancy of lands in Indian Territory, 4811.

Unlawful combinations in Utah, 4709.

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, 4746.

State of the Union discussed by, 4822.

Tariff discussed by, 4636, 4721, 4839.

Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.

Veto messages of—

Chinese immigration, 4699.

Passengers by sea, 4705.

Relief of Fitz-John Porter, 4808.

Rivers and Harbors, 4707.

Discussed, 4724.

**Articles of Confederation, 5.**

Signers of, 13.

**Artillery.**—The history of artillery begins shortly after the invention of gunpowder. It was used by the Moors of Algeciras, in Spain, in 1343, and Edward III. had 4 cannon at Crecy in 1346. During the sixteenth century brass guns and cast-iron projectiles were adopted throughout Europe. Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's greatest warrior, introduced the battalion system and reduced the use of artillery to a science in Europe. Napoleon owed much of his military success to his skill in the manipulation of artillery. In his wars are seen the first important effects of the concentration of fire, which in those days could only be produced by the massing of guns. Napoleon III. made a special study of the subject of artillery, and the treatise begun and mainly written by him is a standard work on the subject. During the Civil War Gen. William F. Barry did much to improve the organization of the artillery of the Union Army. The aggregate of field guns was about 15,000 with 40,000 horses and 48,000 men. According to the army reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, the regimental organization of the artillery arm was discontinued and the arm constituted and designated as the artillery corps. This consists of 30 batteries of field artillery, and 126 batteries of coast artillery. The officers of the artillery corps are a Chief of Artillery, to serve on the staff of the general officer commanding the army; 14 colonels; 13 lieutenant-colonels; 39 majors; 195 captains; 195 first lieutenants; 195 second lieutenants; 21 sergeants-major with rank and pay of regimental sergeants-major of in-

fantry; and 27 sergeants-major with rank, pay and allowance of battalion sergeants-major of infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men must not exceed 5,416 for the field artillery and 18,471 for the coast artillery. (See also Army.)

**Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., 940.**

**Artists, Foreign, tariff discriminations against, 4794, 4824, 4924, 5091, 5501.**

**Arundel Manuscripts, copy of, placed in Library of Congress, 1445.**

**Arve, The, seizure of, by Haitian authorities, 2680.**

**Ashbrook, William A.; b. Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, July 1, 1867; 1906,** was elected to the State legislature; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Ohio.

**Ashburton Treaty.**—A treaty concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States. It was negotiated by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster. It settled the long-disputed boundary line between the United States and Canada. The former secured about seven-twelfths of the territory which had been claimed by both countries. Provision was also made by the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade and the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice (2015, 2047, 2082). (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

**Ashburton Treaty:**

Reference to, 2134, 2273, 2760, 3071.

**Asheville, N. C.,** act for erection of public building in, vetoed, 5060.

**Ashley, Gen.,** attacked by Indians, 781.

**Ashton, J. Hubley;** lawyer; appointed Assistant United States Attorney-general in 1864 from Pennsylvania, serving three years, and reappointed in 1868, serving one year; later connected with the court for settlement of Alabama Claims.

**Ashton, J. Hubley,** agent of United States before Mexican and United States Claims Commission, report of, transmitted, 4379.

**Asia.**—The largest grand division of the globe. It is generally regarded as the birthplace of the human family and the seat of the most ancient civilization. Its area, including adjacent islands, is 17,057,666 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1910 to be 850,000,000. Asia lies in the north division of the Eastern Hemisphere. The mass of the continent is more than four times that of Europe. Though it contains more than one-half the inhabitants of the globe, its area is so vast that the density of its population is only about half

**Asia—Continued.**

that of Europe. The continent embraces in a general way all climates, physical features, grades of civilization, and forms of religion. In the southeast and north the people are Mongolians, the central and west central portions are peopled by Aryan races, while the Arabs, Hebrews, and Syrians of the southwest belong to the Semitic group of peoples. The countries of Asia are Siberia, China, Korea, Borneo, Sumatra, Annam, Siam, Burma, India, Tibet, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Turkestan, Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and the Japan and Philippine Islands.

The peoples of Asia are departing from the ways of their fathers and adopting some of the institutions of Occidental civilization. China has seen its first representative body convene and is promised an Imperial Parliament in 1913. At the same time, its army is being overhauled by foreign experts and rebuilt on the modern European model. The "Senate" which convened Oct. 3, 1910, demanded the early convocation of an Imperial Parliament; the Grand Council responded in a decree dated Nov. 4, 1910, promising to call the Parliament in 1913.

**Asia:**

Commerce with, extension of, recommended, 2624, 2703.

Cooly trade with, referred to, 3261.  
Immigrants from, should be protected against lawless assault, 7666.

**Asiatic Squadron.** (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)

**Asphalt.**—A general term applied to several varieties of hydrocarbons of a bituminous nature, varying in hardness from semifluid to solid. It is used for paving purposes in the United States. Most of the asphalt used in the United States is brought from the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. Other imports are from Bermudez, Venezuela. It is also found in Southern California. The supply in Trinidad is obtained from Pitch Lake, a name given to the crater of an extinct volcano, 138 feet above sea level. This crater covers an area of about 114 acres and is 135 feet deep at the centre. The supply is gradually renewed by the constant exudation of soft pitch from subterranean sources to the extent of about one-fourth of that removed. Surrounding the crater is a deposit of land pitch, the overflow of past times. The Bermudez supply comes

from a morass on the main land consisting of numerous small lakes. The California deposit exists in the form of large banks of bituminous sandstone (sand saturated with asphalt). These deposits are controlled by the American Asphalt Company, which holds a concession from the British government to work Pitch Lake on Trinidad.

**Asphaltum,** disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.

**Aspinwall, United States of Colombia:** Claims arising out of destruction of, 4912, 5122.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4798.

Maltreatment of passengers and seamen on ships plying between New York and, 3413.

Vessels from, duties on, suspended, 4871.

**Assassination of American Presidents,** discussed, 6639. (See also under Lincoln, Abraham; Garfield, James G.; and McKinley, William.)

**Assumption of State Debts.**—Early in the second session of the First Congress Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended that in order to restore public credit the Federal Government should fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation (\$13,000,000), the domestic debt (\$42,000,000) and also that it assume and pay the unpaid debt of the States. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina favored the plan. Virginia strongly opposed the latter clause. She was sustained in her opposition by Maryland, Georgia, and New Hampshire. The influence of North Carolina thrown against the measure defeated it for the time, but it was revived later, and passed Aug. 4, 1790, it was claimed, by a combination of its friends with those of the measure locating the Federal capital on the Potomac. The amount authorized to be assumed by the Government in the liquidation of the State debts was \$21,500,000, but the amount actually assumed was \$3,250,000 less than that sum.

**Astronomical Observatory.** (See Naval Observatory.)

Establishment of, recommended, 879.  
Report of Simon Newcomb on improvements for, 4790.

**Asylum, Military.** (See Soldiers' Home.)

**Asylum, Right of,** discussed, 3883, 5961.

**Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Co.** referred to, 3658.



**Atchison, David R.;** statesman; b. Frog-town, Fayette County, Ky., Aug. 11, 1807; son of a Presbyterian minister; admitted to the bar in 1830, and began practice of law in Missouri; member of State Legislature in 1834 and 1838; judge of the Platt County Circuit Court in 1841; elected United States Senator in 1843 and reelected in 1849; while senator he frequently served as president pro tem of the Senate; on the death of Vice-President William R. King in 1853, he became Vice-President. President Polk's term expired at noon, Sunday, March 4, 1849, and his successor, General Taylor, was not inaugurated until Monday, March 5; Senator Atchison therefore became President of the United States for one day, the law of presidential succession to members of the cabinet not yet having been enacted. Mr. Atchison died in Clinton County, Mo., Jan. 26, 1886, just one week after the approval of the essential features of the present presidential succession law. (See Presidential Succession.)

**Atkinson, Edward;** author, reformer; active in matters of diet and political economy; b. Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827; author of "Industrial Progress and the Nation," "Science of Nutrition," etc.

**Atkinson, Edward,** international arrangement fixing rates between gold and silver coinage, report of, on, 5177.

**Atkinson, Henry;** soldier; b. in South Carolina, and became captain in army in 1808; made adjutant-general after War of 1812, and later appointed to command of Western army; died in June, 1842, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

**Atkinson, Henry:**

Mentioned, 701.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 887.

Troops sent to suppress Indians, commanded by, 953, 1166.

**Atlanta, The.** (See *Wechawken*, The.)

**Atlanta, Ga.:**

Capture of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Collection of remains of officers and soldiers around, referred to, 3581.

Cotton Exposition at, 4631.

**Atlanta (Ga.), Battle of.**—On the night of July 21, 1864, Gen. Hood transferred his forces before Atlanta to a point near Decatur, about 5 miles east of Atlanta. Sherman came up and, finding the works on Peach Tree Creek abandoned, proceeded to invest the city. At 11 a. m. of the 22d, Hood surprised the left wing of Sher-

man's army, under McPherson, by a sudden movement from Decatur. The whole line was soon engaged. Gen. McPherson was killed in the action, and the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved upon Gen. Logan. After 4 hours of fighting the Confederates retired into their main works about Atlanta, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The total Confederate loss was estimated at about 8,000. The Federal loss was 3,722 killed, wounded and missing. Sherman now drew his lines closely around Atlanta and prepared for a siege, but was unable to cut off Confederate supplies from Macon. Aug. 25 he gave up the idea of a direct siege. Sept. 1, however, a part of Hood's forces under Hardee having been repulsed at Jonesboro, Hood blew up his magazines and evacuated the city.

**Atlanta, U. S. S.,** mentioned, 6806, 6909.

**Atlantic Ocean:**

Canal from—

Great Lakes to, commission to consider construction of, 6179.

Gulf of Mexico to, discussed, 995.

Union between Pacific and, referred to, 2128, 2676.

Desired, 2813, 2988.

**Atlantic Telegraph:**

Discussed, 3653.

Referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445.

**Atlixco (Mexico), Battle of.**—Immediately after the battle of Huamantla Gen. Lane pressed forward to relieve the garrison at Puebla, Oct. 18, 1847; he learned that Rea, with a body of guerillas, was at Atlixco, a town about 10 leagues from Perote. The enemy was encountered on the afternoon of the 19th outside of the city, driven into and through the city, and dispersed. The Mexican loss was very severe, no less than 519 having been killed and wounded, while the Americans lost only 2 men.

**Attorney-General** (see also Judiciary System; Justice, Department of): Compensation to, referred to, 697, 1091.

Duties of, 2265.

Duty to prosecute and conduct all cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States should be concerned or interested, 697.

Member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

Modifications in office of, recommended, 1090, 2265.

Opinion of—

Concerning treaty of Ghent, 966.

**Attorney-General—Continued.**

Regarding delivery of persons charged with crimes referred to, 1808.

Opinions of, compiled, 1856, 2632, 2643.

Recommendation that he be placed on footing with heads of other Executive Departments, 562, 880, 1016, 2265.

**Attorneys, District:**

Compensation of, discussed, 189, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.

Necessity of a uniform fee bill for guidance of, referred to, 2666.

**Atwater, Caleb**, author, lawyer, legislator; b. Dec. 25, 1778, in North Adams, Mass., grad. from Williams College in 1804; built up law practice, and moved to Ohio in 1811; member of State legislature, and postmaster at Circleville; Indian commissioner under President Jackson; wrote a history of Ohio; died March 13, 1867, in Circleville, Ohio.

**Atwater, Caleb**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1029.

**Atzerodt, George A.:**

Implicated in murder of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

**Augur, Christopher Colon**; soldier; b. in New York in 1821; graduated from West Point in 1843; took part in Mexican War; promoted to captain in 1852, and served in Indian outbreaks in Oregon, 1855-56; served with distinction during Civil War, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general; had command in Washington, 1863-66; made brigadier-general United States Army in 1869, and retired in 1885.

**Augur, Christopher C.**, directed to assume command of Department of Missouri, 4754.

**Augusta (Ga.), Siege of.**—In the autumn of 1780, Cornwallis stationed Lieut. Col. Brown, with a Loyalist force, at Augusta, Ga. Col. Clark threatened the place for 2 days, inflicting some loss upon the garrison. The British loss was principally of their Indian auxiliaries. In the spring of the following year, while Gen. Greene besieged Fort Ninety Six, Lee, Pickens, Clark, and other Southern partisans laid siege to Augusta, beginning May 23. June 5, 1781, Brown surrendered. The American loss was 51 killed and wounded.

The British lost 52 killed. The wounded and prisoners on the British side amounted to 334.

**Auldjo, Thomas**, vice-consul to Poole, England, nomination of, 90.

**Aury, Louis De**; lieutenant in New Grenada navy; b. about 1780; in command at siege of Cartagena; went to Texas with Herrero in 1816, as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston Island; July, 1817, he took part in McGregor's expedition to Florida, and various South American revolts; resided in New Orleans and Havana.

**Aury, Louis De**, mentioned, 601.

**Austin, Richard Wilson**; b. at Decatur, Ala., Aug. 26, 1857; educated University of Tennessee; member of the bar; was assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in the 47th Congress; United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee from 1897 to 1906; served as American consul at Glasgow, Scotland, from July, 1906, to November, 1907; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Tennessee.

**Austin-Topolovampo Railroad**, survey of, correspondence with Mexico regarding, referred to, 4475.

**Australasia.**—A continental division of the Eastern continent. Politically a dependency of the British Empire. It consists of Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji and other islands, and is divided into the following provinces: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua (British New Guinea). The islands have an area of 3,456,290 sq. miles and a population of 5,200,000. The physical features suggest the possibility of Australia, the largest of the islands, having at no remote period been the bed of an ocean. The coastal regions are hilly, in places mountainous, and very fertile, but the vast majority of the country consists of an interior plain, sandy, waterless and entirely useless. In general the climate is warm, dry and very salubrious. The fauna and flora also present characteristics peculiar to Australia. Australasia is governed by a governor-general, representing the King of England, assisted by a Senate and House of Representatives. Agriculture, stock-raising and mining are the chief industries. Wool, frozen meat, butter, gold, copper, lead, hides, and cabinet woods are the main exports.

**Australian Ballot.** (See Ballot.)

**Austria** (see also **Austria-Hungary**):

Charge d'affaires of, to United States, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.

Commercial relations with, 1114, 2004.

Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Consul of United States to Vienna, referred to, 2583.

Consular convention with, 4023.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2911.

Importation of American products to, legislation against, discussed, 4916.

Imprisonment of American citizens by, 2689, 2742.

Minister of United States to be sent to, 1592.

Relations opened with, 1706.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 975, 1008, 1026, 1097, 1105, 1157, 2434, 2911.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2564.

Referred to, 1070, 1114.

Troops of, departing to Mexico, referred to, 3588, 3589.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1003, 1004.

War with Hungary, sympathy of American Government with latter, 2550, 2579.

Wines from, duties on. (See Wines.)

**Austria-Hungary**.—A bipartite State in the interior of Europe consisting of the Cisleithan Empire of Austria and the Transleithan Kingdom of Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, the connecting links between them being a hereditary sovereign, common army, navy, diplomatic corps, and a controlling body known as the Delegations. This connection of the two countries dates from the compromise (*ausgleich*, *kiegyezés*) of 1867. According to this agreement the two states are perfectly independent of each other, each possessing its own constitution and its legislative and executive departments for most branches of state affairs. Interests administered in common are foreign affairs, diplomatic relations, army, navy and finance. The head of the monarchy is the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Franz Josef I. The crown is hereditary in the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom is chosen by Austria and the other half by Hun-

gary. On matters affecting the common welfare the Delegations have a decisive vote, their resolutions requiring neither approbation nor confirmation. The Austrian and Hungarian members usually sit in separate council, but if unable to agree they must meet as one body. Their jurisdiction is limited to foreign affairs, finance, and war. The country has a circumference of about 5,350 miles, about 500 miles of which is seacoast, bordering upon the Adriatic. Three-fourths of the surface is mountainous. The area is 261,035 sq. miles, containing a population of 49,418,596. The principal industries are mining, the cultivation of fruit, and wine making. The leading mineral products are coal, iron, salt, gold, and silver, though none of the useful minerals are wanting. Hungary is second only to France in the abundance and quality of the wine produced.

**Austria-Hungary, Treaties with**.—A treaty of commerce and navigation of 1829 was proclaimed Feb. 10, 1831. It was made originally for the space of ten years, with renewal from year to year thereafter. It provides for liberty of commerce and navigation between the two countries under protection of person, property, and the equitable imposition of fees, charges, and taxes; lawful importation and re-exportation of products in vessels of the one party or the other under reciprocally equitable terms, except coastwise trade, which is excepted from the operation of this treaty. The establishment of consular representatives and agents is agreed upon under conditions of the most favored nation; but such consular agents who engage in trade on their own account shall derive from their official position no advantage or privilege not accorded to private citizens in similar transactions.

The treaty of 1848, proclaimed Feb. 25, 1850, provides for the disposal of property by will or otherwise and for consular jurisdiction. A person may will property within the other country, and the legatee or representative who may by the laws of a country be disqualified from holding the same shall have two years, or an extended reasonable time, to dispose of the same and shall not be subject to any unfair or excessive taxes. The property of a person dying without heirs shall have the same care as would that of a native or citizen of the



**Austria-Hungary, Treaties with—Continued.**

country. Provision is made for the appointment and stationing of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents in ports on the most favored nation terms; and these shall act as judges in cases of differences between the master and the crew of a vessel without prejudice to subsequent action at home. Deserters from vessels of war and of commerce may be taken by said consular authority, and power is given to it to use the judicial machinery of the country in arresting deserters.

The treaty of 1856, and extradition convention, was proclaimed Dec. 15, 1856. It covers extradition of criminals and fugitives from justice accused or convicted of murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money. The offence is to be regarded in the light of the laws of the country in which an asylum is sought, and not of those where the offence was committed. The provisions of the treaty are not retroactive, nor do they apply to political offenders or citizens of the country. All expense is to be borne by the country asking extradition. If the refugee commits a new crime in the country of asylum, such offence must be disposed of before extradition is permitted. The treaty extends from year to year, subject to six months' notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1870 was proclaimed June 29, 1871, and is a consular convention defining rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and spheres of action of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. It provides for the recognition of such; exemption from military service and witness duty in cases beyond their consulate duties (testimony in ordinary cases being taken at the residence when necessary); the privilege of hoisting the national flag over their residential or official building or vessel; consular papers, archives, and records to be inviolate; freedom and ease of accession to office is provided for; appointment of subordinate representatives is permitted; consuls may call upon the local authorities for police and judicial aid; may take depositions of their countrymen; may witness wills, official papers and

agreements, in accordance with the laws of the country which they represent; may act as interpreters or translators of their own nation's papers; may arrest deserters from vessels of their nation; may act as temporary trustee for the goods of a countryman dying without heirs or representatives. The treaty was drawn to remain in force for ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to a year's notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1870 is a naturalization convention intended to regulate the citizenship of immigrants; it was proclaimed Aug. 1, 1871. The government of Austria-Hungary agrees to recognize as American citizens those of its people who have resided in the United States for a period of five years, and who have become its citizens by regular and legal naturalization processes; and reciprocally, the United States recognizes one of its own people who has similarly conformed to the naturalization laws of Austria-Hungary; but the declaration of intention is not in either country regarded as naturalization. Naturalization in one country does not grant to the person immunity from the consequences of a crime committed prior to immigration, subject, of course, to limitation; especially does this apply to those who have sought to escape military duty in Austria-Hungary. A naturalized subject may renounce his foreign citizenship, if he desire, without a fixed period of residence. This treaty was designed to endure for a period of ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to six months' notice of termination.

The treaty of 1871 was a trade-mark convention, proclaimed June 1, 1872. The reproduction of trade-marks by other than the owner is prohibited and legal redress is accorded to the owner on the same terms and conditions as to citizens. The life of a trade-mark shall be that provided by law in the country in which it originated, and when it becomes public property at home it is then public property in the country of the other contracting power. To acquire trade-mark protection, duplicate copies must be deposited in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Chamber of Commerce and Trade at Vienna and Pesth. This treaty, originally of ten years' duration, now lives from year to year, subject to one year's notice of termination.

**Austria-Hungary** (see also **Austria**; **Hungary**):

Claims of, regarding subjects killed in conflict in Pennsylvania, 6324, 6363.

Consular convention with, 4098.

Empress-Queen of, assassination of, 6324.

Expulsion of American citizens, 6425.

Minister of, to United States, received, 4718.

Minister of United States to, appointment of A. M. Kelley as, and refusal to receive, discussed, 4910.

Naturalization treaty with, 4069, 4098, 4142.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modification of, proclaimed, 5718.

Discussed, 5747.

Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4114.

**Autonomous Government for Cuba** discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308, 6658.

**Auttose Towns, Destruction of.**—The news of the massacre of whites at Fort Mimms having spread into Georgia, Brig. Gen. John Floyd, at the head of 950 State militia and 400 friendly Indians, started on an expedition of chastisement. Between midnight and dawn of Nov. 29, 1813, the attack was made on two Auttose villages. The Indians fought fiercely, but were overwhelmed, driven to the woods and caves, and shot. Floyd lost 11 killed and 54 wounded.

**Aux Canards (Canada), Battle of.**—The first encounter between British and Americans in the War of 1812. Gen. William Hull, governor of the Northwest Territory, placed in command of forces in Ohio and ordered to begin the invasion of Canada, crossed the river July 12, 1812, and dispatched Col. Lewis Cass with 280 men toward Malden. Crossing the Rivière aux Canards, a tributary of the Detroit, he drove the outposts in and took 2 prisoners, from whom he learned that some of the enemy had been killed and 9 or 10 wounded. Cass did not lose a man.

**Auxiliary Navy in Spanish-American War**, 6313.

**Averysboro (N. C.), Battle of.**—March 16, 1865, Gen. Slocum, in the advance

of the Union Army, encountered the Confederates under Gen. Hardee near Averysboro, in the narrow, swampy neck between Cape Fear and South rivers. Hardee hoped to hold Sherman in check until Johnston could concentrate his army at some point in his rear. Incessant rains had made the ground so soft that men and horses sank deep in the mud. A severe fight took place amid showers of rain and gusts of wind. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon and the Confederates retreated to Smithfield, leaving 108 dead upon the field. The Federal loss was 77 killed and 477 wounded.

**Aves Islands.**—A group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela.

**Aves Islands:**

Claims regarding, paid, 3445.

Convention with Venezuela regarding, 3111, 3194.

Reference to, 3199.

**Ayres, Steven B.**—Of Spuyten Duyvil, Borough of the Bronx, New York City; b. Oct. 27, 1861, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; graduated from Syracuse University, B. A.; married; business man; author of two or three books and many historical articles; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New York.

**Aztecas or Aztecs.** (See **Indian Tribes**.)

**Aztec Club of 1847.**—This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are (1909) 226 members.

**Bacon, Augustus Octavius; b. Bryan Co., Ga., Oct. 20, 1839;** received a high-school education in Liberty and Troup counties; graduated at the University of Georgia; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served till its close; began the practice of law in 1866 at Macon, from which date until his election to the Senate he actively continued both in the State and Federal courts; in 1871 elected to the Georgia house of representatives, which body he served for fourteen years; during eight years he was speaker; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, in November, 1894, 1900 and 1907, having been, by a general State primary, unanimously renominated.

**Bacon's Rebellion.**—An insurrection in 1676 of the people of Virginia, led by Nathaniel Bacon. In 1673 the Crown assigned the entire Province of Virginia for 31 years to Lords Arlington and Culpeper, with power to collect for their own use all quit rents, escheats, and duties; to name sheriffs and other officers; to make new counties, and in general to exercise the authority of absolute rulers. Sir William Berkeley, the English governor of the Colony, was very unpopular on account of his opposition to free education and a free press. He seemed to think that the function of a governor was to get as much as possible from the colonists for himself and his masters at the least possible cost. He also proved inefficient in protecting the settlers against the ravages of the Indians. He laid heavy taxes upon the people and restricted the franchise. An Indian uprising having occurred in the State, a force of 500 men gathered to march against them. Berkeley ordered them to disband. The colonists chose Bacon, who was a popular lawyer, as their leader, and despite the refusal of the governor to commission him, he led his men against and defeated the Indians. Berkeley thereupon proclaimed Bacon a rebel, notwithstanding which the people chose him a member of the new assembly. On his way to Jamestown he was arrested and tried by the governor and his council, but was released on parole and left the capital. He soon returned with 600 men and again demanded a commission, which was granted. While Bacon was successfully engaged in another campaign against the Indians Berkeley

again proclaimed him a rebel and a traitor. Bacon then burned Jamestown, the governor taking refuge on an English vessel in the harbor. The rebellion was carried on in a desultory way until the death of Bacon in 1677, when it collapsed for want of a leader. The English executed 23 of the participants in this rebellion. It is notable as the first formidable resistance to colonial authority in British America. The significance of its occurrence just 100 years before independence has often been remarked. One of Bacon's lieutenants put to death for his part in the rebellion, was William Drummond, who had served for a few years as the first governor of North Carolina.

**Baden.**—A German grand duchy, fourth in area and fifth in population of the States of the Empire. It is bounded by Hesse and Bavaria on the north, Bavaria on the northeast, Württemberg on the east, Switzerland (separated mainly by Lake Constance and the Rhine) on the south and Alsace and the Rhine Palatinate (separated by the Rhine) on the west. Its capital is Carlsruhe. It produces grain, wine, tobacco, hemp, potatoes, hops and chicory, manufactures silk goods, chemicals, clocks, machinery, woodenware, brushes, paper, etc. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy under a grand duke and a Landtag with an upper house and a Chamber of 73 representatives. It sends three representatives to the German Bundesrath and fourteen to the Reichstag. It entered the German confederation in 1815, received a Constitution in 1818, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871. It has an area of 5,823 sq. miles and a population (1910) of 2,141,832.

**Baden, Treaties with.**—The extradition treaty of 1857 and the naturalization convention of 1868 were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The extradition treaty of 1857 was proclaimed on May 19 of that year. The extraditable crimes are: Murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, and embezzlement of public monies. Evidence of guilt sufficient to convict within the country of asylum must be supplied. The expense must be borne by the country asking surrender. The treaty does not apply to political offenders, nor is either nation bound to deliver up its own citizens. Commission of a new crime



**Baden, Treaties with—Continued.**

within the country of asylum causes the offender to be tried and, if guilty, to be punished there before surrender. The treaty remained in force until Jan. 1, 1860, and thereafter from year to year, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1868 is a naturalization treaty designed to regulate the recognition of naturalized citizens by their native country, and was proclaimed Jan. 10, 1870. Each country agrees to recognize as citizens those of its former subjects who have legally conformed to the naturalization laws of the other country. No immunity from punishment for crimes committed before emigration, saving the limitation established by the laws of the original country. Especially does this refer to the liability of a former citizen of Baden for non-fulfillment of military duty. But he shall not be subject to punishment for this offence unless he shall have emigrated while drafted or in actual military service. Provision is made whereby a former citizen may, if he desire, easily resume his citizenship. This treaty was made to run ten years and thereafter from year to year, subject to twelve months' notice of intention to terminate. A protocol was signed in Munich on May 26, 1868, in further explanation of the several clauses.

**Baden**, fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2898.

**Bagley, Worth**, ensign in Navy, killed while attempting to silence batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, 6302, 6316.

**Bahama Banks**, negotiations with Great Britain regarding cession of keys on, to United States, 913.

**Bahama Islands**, formerly **Lucayos**.—A chain of islands stretching from near the north coast of Haiti to the east coast of Florida. They are separated from Florida by the Gulf Stream and from Cuba by the Old Bahama channel. There are some 3,000 of these islands but only about 30 of any size. The principal ones, beginning at the northwest, are Great Bahama, The Abacos, Eleuthera, New Providence, Andros, Guanahani or Cat Island or San Salvador, Watling Island, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Islands, Marguana, Inagua, Little Inagua, Caicos, and Turks Island. The climate of these islands is very mild and salubrious, even in winter. The soil is thin, but produces cotton, maize, pineapples, oranges, etc. The Baha-

mas were Columbus's earliest discovery, but there is some doubt as to which of the islands he called San Salvador. The islands were occupied by the English in 1629 and finally secured to them by the treaty of 1783. Area, about 5,450 sq. miles; population (1909), 61,277. The capital is Nassau, New Providence. A Governor, an executive council, and a legislative council of nine members each and a representative assembly of twenty-nine members constitute the government. During the Civil War in United States blockade runners made their headquarters in the Bahamas, especially in New Providence. The islands have some reputation as a winter resort, the thermometer, from November to May, varies from 60° to 75°, and during the remainder of the year from 75° to 85°.

**Bahama Islands**, postal convention with, 5377.

**Bailey, Edward L.**, reinstatement in service vetoed, 6815, 6817.

**Bailey, Joseph Weldon**, b. Copiah Co., Miss., Oct. 6, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1883; removed to Texas in 1885 and located at his present home; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan. 23, 1901; reelected in 1907.

**Bailey, Theodorus**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Bainbridge, William**, naval officer; b. May 7, 1774, at Princeton, N. J.; served as lieutenant-commander in the war with France in 1798, and was captured by the French; commanded the *Philadelphia* in the Tripolitan war and surrendered Nov. 1, 1803, after his vessel had become fast on a rock in a position where her guns could not be used; appointed Commodore in 1812 and made commander of a squadron; in command of *Constitution* captured the British frigate *Java* Dec. 29, 1812; in 1815 and 1819 commanded squadrons in the Mediterranean, returning in 1821; in command at various times of the navy yard at Charlestown, Boston, and Philadelphia; died at Philadelphia July 28, 1833.

**Bainbridge, William:**

Commander of the—  
*Constitution*, 507.

*Philadelphia*, 352, 356.

Letter of, regarding—

Hostile act of vessel of Morocco transmitted, 352.

Wreck of the *Philadelphia* transmitted, 356.

**Baker City Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 6950.

**Baker, Eugene M.**, engagement with Piegan Indians referred to, 4004.

**Baker, John**, imprisonment of, in New Brunswick, 963, 969, 990.

Claims arising out of, 1687.

**Baker, Marcus**; geographer, mathematician, and explorer; b. Sept. 23, 1849, in Ostemo, Mich.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1870, and became professor of mathematics in Albion College, and tutor in University of Michigan; appointed to Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1873, and as assistant geographer, explored Pacific coast from Southern California to Alaska and Arctic Ocean; placed in charge of magnetic observatory, United States Signal Service, at Los Angeles, Cal., 1882; member of Board of Geographic Names, 5647.

**Baldwin, Charles H.**; naval officer; b. Sept. 3, 1822, in New York City; entered navy in 1839, and served on frigate *Congress* in Mexican War; in 1861 commanded steamer *Clifton*; raised to rank of rear-admiral January, 1883, and assigned to command of Mediterranean squadron; retired in 1884; died Nov. 17, 1888, in New York City.

**Baldwin, Charles H.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Baldwin, Leon**, indemnity paid by Mexico for murder of, in Durango, 5959.

**Balestier, Joseph**:

Mentioned, 2688.

Mission of, to eastern Asia referred to, 2681.

**Balkan Question.**—The Balkan peninsula is made up of European Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total area of about 175,000 sq. miles. Situated as it is, guarding the coveted Ægean Sea and the Strait of Dardanelles, and composed of nations holding variant political and religious views, it is looked upon as a possible cause of a war which may involve all the powers of Europe and Asia. Political troubles in the peninsula are generally referred to as the Balkan Question. The great powers of Europe in 1903 effected three reforms in Turkey: (1) The Turkish Inspector-General must have two civil agents appointed by the Powers; (2) there shall be international gendarmes in Turkey; (3) the three Macedonian vilayets shall be specifically restricted in power.

The Prime Minister of Bulgaria was assassinated March 11, 1907. Then the peasant Roumanians demanded

much needed land reforms. During the summer of 1907 Greco-Bulgarian fights in the district of Florina resulted in 135 deaths and many afflictions. Dissatisfaction in the contiguous realms of the peninsula was so widespread and pronounced as to frighten Turkey and attract the attention of all Europe. This condition of affairs continued until late in the year 1908. In September of that year Bulgaria declared herself free from the Turks and all others, and proceeded to take possession of the Novi-Bazar railway, which though in Bulgaria was owned by Turkey. The Turkish government complained to the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin, which had left the Bulgarians vassals to Turkey.

Oct. 5, 1909, Prince Ferdinand read a manifesto of independence and union for Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Next Austria, Oct. 7, proclaimed to the world that the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were hers of right to annex. The Treaty of Berlin had authorized their occupation and Austria chose the moment for annexation when Turkey was wholly unprepared to hold her protectorates. Diplomatic Europe seemed to see in this act the insincerity of Austria's desire for the liberty of the provinces and a premeditated plan for the prevention of a possible Slavic coalition of the future. The Turkish government appealed to the powers. Servia and Montenegro were ready to unite against Austria in the event of a war. Great Britain refused to recognize Austria's infringement of the Treaty of Berlin. Oct. 7, Crete proclaimed itself a dependency of Greece. Turkey again protested, and Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy agreed to take the demands of Crete under consideration and negotiate with the Turkish government. Late in October, 1908, Great Britain, France, and Russia advised Bulgaria to negotiate with Turkey with a view to compensating the latter power for acceding to Bulgarian independence. The culmination of the Austro-Turkish difficulties was effected in a protocol signed in February, 1909, whereby Turkish customs duties were increased 15 per cent, Turkish monopolies in matches, cigarette paper and some other articles were established, all Moslems of Bosnia and Herzegovina were to enjoy political and religious freedom, and Turkey received an indemnity of

**Balkan Question—Continued.**

\$12,500,000 from Austria. In May, 1910, the Cretan assembly was opened in the manner of the Greek parliament and an oath of allegiance was taken to the King of the Hellenes.

During the peace negotiations between Italy and Turkey in Sept., 1912, Turkey mobilized a large force on the Bulgarian frontier, and the incensed Bulgarians also began a mobilization of forces, and demanded that the promises made by Turkey in the Treaty of Berlin be guaranteed, declaring that the powers of Europe had temporized too long. Bulgaria called upon Servia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro and Herzegovina to rise against Turkey, and by Oct. 10, 1912, 600,000 bayonets surrounded European Turkey.

M. Pasitch, Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, issued a statement saying: "Since the arrival of the Turks in Europe, Christian populations under their rule have never ceased to suffer. The relations between them have never been other than those between conqueror and conquered. Servia is not recognized as a nation; she has neither church nor school.

"Servia, like other Balkan nations, has peaceably waited for the putting into effect of reforms which would assure the safety of the lives of the Christian populations in the Ottoman Empire, but all has been in vain. We are convinced that war is now the only means of attaining autonomy for Old Servia, where a majority of the population are Serbs. I consider that these people merit our efforts all the more because they were altogether abandoned even in the attempts at reforms undertaken by the great Powers. Old Servia must include the vilayet of Kossovo with the Sandjak of Novibazar, the northern portion of the vilayet of Scutari, with the shores of the Adriatic, where there are ancient Servian forts; also the northwestern portion of the vilayet of Monastir, including Lake Ochrida.

"Besides Old Servia, autonomy must be given to Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly and Epirus. At the head of these autonomous provinces there must be Christian governors, each province having an Assembly, with representatives whose authority will be drawn proportionately from the various nationalities."

Fighting began on Oct. 10, 1912,

and after a thirty-hour fight the Montenegrins, under direct command of King Nicholas, routed the Turks from their strongly fortified positions on Mount Planinitza and the Detclitch Mountains, the line of battle extending for several miles, and included the bombardment of a town fifteen miles from the centre of attack. On the same day a body of Greeks numbering 1,000 were repulsed after an attack on a Turkish frontier town near Dhisikata.

**Ballard, David W.**, governor of Idaho Territory, removal of, referred to, 3794.

**Ballard, Henry E.**; naval officer; b. in 1785, in Maryland; lieutenant in command of United States frigate *Constitution* in famous action with British cruisers *Cyane* and *Levant*, in Bay of Biscay, in 1815; died May 23, 1855, in Annapolis, Md.

**Ballard, Henry E.**, commander of the *United States*, 1273.

**Ballinger, Richard Achilles**, of Seattle, Wash., Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Boonesboro, Iowa, July 9, 1858; graduated from Williams College, Mass., 1884; Sept. 1, 1897, moved to Seattle, Wash.; engaged in active practice until 1904, when he was elected mayor of Seattle; 1907, Commissioner of the General Land Office; chairman of the Washington State delegation to the national convention which nominated Hon. Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency.

**Ballot.**—Literally a little ball. The term is applied to all methods of secret voting, because formerly all such votes were taken by black and white balls placed in the same box, or balls of only one color were deposited in different boxes so arranged that none but the voter could see which box received his ball. The Greeks used marked shells (*ostrakon*), whence the term ostracism. The Romans used tickets for secret voting as early as 139 B. C. The first use of the ballot in the United States was in the selection of a pastor by the Salem Church, July 20, 1629. During the same year it was used in ecclesiastical and municipal elections in the Netherlands, but in England the custom was not established until 1872, though secret voting was actually employed in the parliament of Scotland in cases of ostracism two centuries earlier. In 1634 it began to be used in elections for governor of Massachusetts. The constitutions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina, which were adopted



**Ballot—Continued.**

in 1776, made voting by ballot obligatory. Some of the Southern States were slow to adopt the ballot system of voting, the *viva voce* method having prevailed in Kentucky local and State elections up to a late date. In Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and possibly other States, the constitutions require the legislatures to vote *viva voce*. In 1875 Congress passed a law requiring all Congressmen to be elected by ballot.

**Australian Ballot.**—Bills embodying the Australian ballot system were introduced in the legislatures of Michigan and New York, in 1887, but failed of passage until 1889 when the system was adopted in a slightly modified form. In 1888, the system was adopted at Louisville, Ky., and in Massachusetts. This method requires the names of all the candidates for all the offices to be placed on one ticket. The voter retires to a private booth and indicates his choice by making a mark opposite a party emblem or a candidate's name. This system of voting was first proposed by Francis S. Dutton, a member of the legislature of South Australia, in 1851. Its use in the United States was first advocated in 1882 by Henry George in a pamphlet entitled "English Elections." The Australian ballot has been adopted in some form in all the States except North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Nevada. Delaware adopted it, but later returned to the old system. A modification of the ballot, used in some localities, is the so-called voting machine in which the voter indicates his choice by pressing knobs which record his vote upon slips of paper and record also the number of votes cast for each candidate.

**Short Ballots.**—The short ballot is an attempt to simplify elections by placing only a few officers in nomination at one time and providing that only important officers be elective. Two short ballot amendments were submitted at the special election held in California, Oct. 10, 1911, and both were adopted.

**Balls Bluff (Va.), Battle of.**—In October, 1861, Gen. McClellan directed Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone to make a demonstration toward Leesburg, Va. Stone ordered Col. Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to cross the Potomac near Balls Bluff and attack and destroy any Confederate

camp found, or to report and wait for reinforcements. Devens, with about 300 of his own regiment and 100 men of the Twentieth Massachusetts, advanced to Leesburg, but, encountering opposition, fell back to the place of crossing, and was attacked there by the Confederates Oct. 21. Col. Baker, who was a United States Senator, arriving with a California regiment, and the Tammany regiment of New York, assumed command. The Union forces now numbered 1,900. At 5 o'clock p. m. Col. Baker was killed, and the Federals, after a vain attempt to cut their way through to Edwards Ferry, were given orders to retreat to the river bank and to save themselves as best they could. Many of the retreating army were drowned while swimming the river. The number of Federals lost was 894. The Confederates lost 302. Gen. Stone was arrested and kept in confinement from Feb. 9 to Aug. 16, 1862.

**Balmaceda, José M.,** President of Chile, mentioned, 5618.

**Baltic Sea.**—A European inland sea washing the shores of Sweden, Germany, and Russia. It terminates in the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga.

Free transit into and from, discussed, 2867, 2944.

Sound dues on commerce to, imposition of, 2774.

**Baltimore, The:**

Mentioned, 6297.

Sailors of, assaulted at Valparaiso, and action of Government discussed, 5620, 5650, 5662.

Indemnity for, paid by Chile, 5747, 5750.

**Baltimore, Md.:**

British retreat from, referred to, 533.  
Courts of United States in, provision for accommodation of, referred to, 2898.

Duties at port of, referred to, 80.

Insurrection in, on day of election, measures to prevent, 2975.

Memorial from merchants in, transmitted, 384.

Military police to be established in, 3313.

National convention at, for prevention of cruelties to animals, 4458.

National Prison Congress at, referred to, 4162.

Police commissioners of, arrested, referred to, 3234.

Post-office building for, referred to, 2898.

**Bancroft, George;** historian; b. Oct. 3, 1800, in Worcester, Mass.; educated

**Bancroft, George—Continued.**

at Exeter Academy and Cambridge University; visited Europe in 1818, and studied in Goettingen and Berlin; spent some ten years as teacher and writer; appointed collector of the Port of Boston in 1838; Secretary of the Navy in 1845; minister to Great Britain in 1846; in 1844 published first volume of "History of the United States," which later grew to twelve volumes; in 1865, by invitation of Congress, he delivered in the Capitol an oration on the death of Abraham Lincoln; appointed minister to Prussia in 1867; died in 1891.

**Bancroft, George:**

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5599.

Minister to Germany, communication from, regarding political questions in Germany, transmitted, 4017.

Referred to, 4114, 4140.

**Bank Bills** less than \$20 should be suppressed, 1385.

**Bank, International American:**

Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.

Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.

Discussed, 5560.

**Bank, Manufactory.**—A banking scheme which originated in Massachusetts in 1740. The idea was to secure the issues by mortgage on the real estate of each subscriber to the amount of his subscription. Though opposed by a strong party, it passed the house of representatives. The bank failed after issuing notes to the extent of \$50,000.

**Bank Notes.** (See Banks and Banking and Finances discussed.)

**Bank of Missouri,** measures taken by Government to enforce payment of sums due from directors of, 941.

**Bank of Pennsylvania:**

Payment of bonds of, held by United States, referred to, 1726.

Suspension of, referred to, 1768.

**Bank of the United States.**—Feb. 25, 1791, Congress issued a charter authorizing the Bank of the United States to do business for twenty years. Its capital stock was \$10,000,000, of which Congress subscribed \$2,000,000, partly in coin and partly in government securities. It was made the fiscal agent of the government and the depository for the public moneys. It was also authorized to issue its notes, payable in specie, and was made in every way possible the agent of the United States Treas-

ury, and a strong power in the financial affairs of the country. Its capital was divided into 25,000 shares of \$400 each, payable one-fourth in specie and three-fourths in six per cent stock of the United States. It was allowed to hold property of all kinds up to the value of \$15,000,000, inclusive of its capital stock, and further to establish branch banks in the various cities. In accordance with this last provision a branch was at once opened in New York City and called an office of discount and deposit. During its entire career the Bank of the United States averaged annual dividends of 8 per cent.

**Bank of United States:**

Act to extend charter of, vetoed, 1139.

Referred to, 1225.

Act to incorporate, vetoed, 540.

Agent should be appointed to take charge of books of, 1382.

Attempts to impair credit of Government, 1232, 1250.

Bills of exchange discounted at, for benefit of Senators inquired into, 1346.

No report on subject of, 1347.

Bills of, should not be received for taxes, 1382.

Charter obtained by officers of, from Pennsylvania for new bank, 1471.

Charter of, not to be renewed, 1226, 1250.

Expiration of, discussed, 1025, 1897.

Chartered rights of, should be terminated, 1250.

Claims of, and course pursued by, 1329.

Constitutionality of law creating, questioned, 1025, 1092, 1225.

Dangers from, apprehended, 1091, 1224, 1249.

Deposits in, removal of, 1249.

President Jackson's paper to Cabinet on, 1224.

Refuses to transmit, to Senate, 1255.

Recommended, 1163, 1236.

Referred to, 1386.

Views of President Tyler on, 1897.

Directors of, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Discussed by President—

Jackson, 1121, 1382, 1470.

Polk, 2504.

Tyler, 1897.

Distresses caused by, needlessly produced, 1328.

Reference to, 1383.

Flagrant misconduct of, commented on, 1229, 1249, 1330.

**Bank of United States—Continued.**

Government must be separated from, 1329.

Judicial power, attempts to usurp functions of, 1259.

Money in, not accounted for, 1259.

Notes of, can not be reissued after expiration of charter, 1471.

Organization of, referred to, 564.

Panic, attempts to bring about, 1250.

Papers and funds in possession of, refusal to deliver, 1258.

Pension money retained by, 1328.

Political power of, fund employed by, to sustain, 1249.

President of, funds at disposal of, for electioneering purposes, 1249.

Recharter of, a leading question in election of President, 1225, 1249.

Sound currency, failure of, to establish, 1025.

Stock in—

Government should be notified regarding, 1382.

Should be sold, 1330.

Subscriptions to, 96.

Substitute for, must be adopted by Congress, 1228.

Successor of, can not issue notes of, 1471, 1600.

With limited powers, recommended, 1092.

**Bank of United States vs. Halstead.—**

An important Supreme Court case on appeal from the circuit court of Kentucky in 1825. Property, including real estate, was offered for sale for debt. The highest bid being less than three-fourths of its appraised value, the property was not sold. The Supreme Court held that it had jurisdiction in a case to which the Bank of the United States was a party, and that a law which forbade the sale of land under execution for less than three-fourths of its appraised value did not apply to writs of execution issued by Federal courts.

**Bank of United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia.—**

A suit brought by the Bank of the United States for payment of a promissory note which had been indorsed to it by the Planters' Bank of Georgia. The State of Georgia had stock in this bank. The action was brought against the Planters' Bank and also against the State. The Supreme Court in 1824 decided that if a State became a party to a banking or a commercial enterprise the State could be sued in the course of business, on the principle that when a government becomes a partner in any trading company it divests itself, so far as concerns the transactions of that company, of its sover-

eign character and takes that of a private citizen. The State, said the court through Chief Justice Marshall, is not a party—that is, an entire party—in the cause. It was also held that the circuit court had jurisdiction in such matters.

**Bankhead, Charles:**

Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See *Northeastern Boundary*.)

Correspondence relative to mediation offered by Great Britain in controversy between United States and France, 1436.

**Bankhead, James,** correspondence regarding *Dorr's Rebellion*, 2152, 2155, 2157, 2158.

**Bankhead, John Hollis;** b. Moscow, Marion (now Lamar) Co., Ala., Sept. 13, 1842; self-educated farmer; served four years in Confederate army; served in general assembly, 1865, 1866 and 1867; warden of the Alabama penitentiary, 1881-85; elected to 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses; member of the Inland Waterways Commission, 1907; appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John T. Morgan, and in July, 1907, was elected by the legislature senator from Alabama and reelected in January, 1911.

**Banking,** extension of, to foreign countries recommended, 8054.

**Banking System.** (See *Banks and Banking*.)

**Bankruptcy.**—The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish uniform bankruptcy laws throughout the United States. Bankruptcy is a state of inability to pay all debts. It is also the process by which an individual may secure a discharge of his indebtedness by surrendering his property and complying with the law. April 4, 1800, a bankruptcy act was passed by Congress and was repealed in December, 1803. In May, 1837, a commercial crisis occurred in the United States, causing failures to the amount of \$100,000,000. On account of the heavy losses incurred during the financial panic which ensued, another act was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and repealed in 1843. Another financial panic occurred in 1857, and most of the banks suspended specie payments. A third (the Lowell) act was passed March 2, 1867, and repealed in 1878 (4204). The present law was passed July 1, 1898, and amended June 25, 1910. During the years of our history when no national bank-



**Bankruptcy—Continued.**

rupt law existed all matters relating to insolvencies have been under the control of State laws.

*Bankruptcy Law.*—Extracts from the United States Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended by Act of June 25, 1910.

Who may become bankrupts.—(a) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt. The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States. (b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

Duties of Bankrupts.—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security

held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

**Bankruptcy, Laws of:**

Modifications regarding involuntary bankruptcy recommended, 4204.

Passage of, recommended, 1907, 2972, 3052, 4730, 4840, 5478, 5561.

Memorial favoring, presented 1907.

Power to make, vested in Congress, 869, 2972.

Uniform system of, act to establish, referred to, 683.

**Banks, Nathaniel P.:** soldier, legislator, governor; b. in 1816 in Waltham, Mass.; successively worked in cotton factory, lectured in public, edited country newspaper, held custom house position, practised law; member State legislature, 1849 and 1851; member of Congress in 1852, 1854, and 1856; was chosen Speaker of the House in February, 1856, after a contest of two months, on the 133d ballot; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1857, 1858, 1859; appointed Major-general of volunteers in 1861, and later to command of the Army of the Potomac; elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1888; United States Marshal at Boston, 1879-1888; died in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 1, 1894.

**Banks, N. P.,** orders issued by, at New Orleans transmitted, 3470.

**Banks.**—The Constitution vested solely in the general government the power to coin money, and forbade the States making anything besides gold and silver legal tender. It did not, however, forbid the States chartering banks and conferring upon them the power of issuing notes. In 1781 the Congress of the Confederation chartered the Bank of North America with a capital of \$400,000, with a view to providing through its notes a circulating medium for the country. Doubts as to the power of Congress caused the bank to be rechartered by Pennsylvania in 1782. By 1791 two more banks had been established, one in New York, the other in Boston. In that year Congress established the Bank of the United States. The charter authorized an existence of twenty years and a capital of \$10,000,000, one-fifth to be supplied by the United States. In 1811 Congress refused to renew the charter. During the trying times of the War of 1812 only State banks existed, and these largely increased in number. In 1816 the second United States Bank was chartered to run twenty years, with a capital of \$35,000,000, of which the Federal Government subscribed one-fifth. The bank was to have custody of the public funds, and five of its twenty-five directors were to be appointed by the United States. Congress passed an act renewing the charter in 1832, but President Jackson vetoed it (1139). After a Presidential election in which his fight with the bank was made an issue President Jackson ordered the public funds to be removed from the Bank of the United States and placed in State banks (1224). In 1836 the bank's charter expired. In 1841 President Tyler vetoed two bills to revive it (1916, 1921). In 1846 the Independent Treasury system was established, providing that all public funds of the United States should be received and paid out without the intervention of the bank. Between 1836 and 1863 only State banks existed. Feb. 25, 1863, the national-bank act was passed. This act proving defective, it was superseded by the act of June 3, 1864, which forms the basis of the present system. The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as national and State banks, private banks or bankers, savings banks, and loan and trust companies. (See *Banks, National*; *Banks, State*, etc.)

**Bank Deposit Guaranty.**—The State of Oklahoma enacted a law which became effective Feb. 17, 1908, providing that all banks organized under the State laws shall pay into the State Treasury an assessment of one per cent of the average daily balances to constitute a guaranty fund. In case of a bank failure so much of this fund as shall be necessary to pay the depositors in full is to be added to the assets of the failed bank, and a new assessment is to be levied to restore the fund. The Attorney General decided that national banks could not legally pay these assessments and many of them gave up their charters to become State banks and join in the deposit guaranty. Two banks have failed and the device has been tested. Opinion now favors the repeal of the law and a recourse to private insurance of deposits. In Kansas a similar law was vetoed by the Governor, and in Nebraska the Attorney General declared such a law unconstitutional.

#### **Banks and Banking:**

Banking system—

Discussed by President—

Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3449.

Madison, 550.

Polk, 2257.

Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.

Reforms in, recommended, 1380.

Discussed by President—

Buchanan, 2968.

Grant, 4241.

Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.

Specie payments discussed. (See *Specie Payments*.)

Special commission to make suggestions concerning, recommended, 6652.

#### **Banks.**—See *Index* articles treating:

Bank, Manufactory.	Clearing House.
Bank Notes.	Deposits, Public, Removal of.
Bank of Missouri.	Fiscal Bank of U. S.
Bank of Penn'a.	Free Bank'g System.
Bank of U. S.	Funding.
Bank of U. S. <i>vs.</i>	Nat. Bk. Circulation.
Halstead.	Nat. Bk. Examiners.
Bank of U. S. <i>vs.</i>	National Banks.
Planters' Bank of Ga.	Postal Savings Bks.
Banks, National.	Safety Fund.
Banks, Pet.	Specie Payments.
Banks, Postal Sav'gs.	United States Notes.
Banks, Savings.	United States Bank of Penn'a.
Banks, State.	
Briscoe <i>vs.</i> Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.	

**Banks, National.**—Dissatisfaction and losses in connection with the State banking system in vogue in the first half of the nineteenth century led to the passage of laws by the Federal Government for the protection of holders of the circulating medium.

**Banks, National—Continued.**

The first national-bank act of the new and comprehensive series was suggested to Congress by Secretary Chase in 1861 and passed in 1863. The National Banks owe their existence to the necessities of the civil war. When Congress met in extra session on July 4, 1861, it was confronted by estimates of a probable expenditure of \$1,000,000 a day, an empty treasury and many debts. At the suggestion of Secretary Chase the Government was empowered to raise \$320,000,000, and in anticipation of the revenue to issue \$50,000,000 treasury notes, redeemable on demand. The banks in the larger cities soon negotiated the loan, but as this afforded only temporary relief, Secretary Chase suggested that the Government might properly claim a part of the advantages of the paper circulation then constituting a loan without interest from the people to the banks. He believed the best way to accomplish this was to provide a national currency to be issued by the banks, but secured by United States bonds. The first bill introduced in Congress with this end in view was adversely reported by the Ways and Means Committee, Jan. 25, 1863. President Lincoln sent a special message warning Congress against its financial policy.

Senator Sherman then introduced a bill providing for a national currency, and this barely passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 21, and the House by 78 to 64, and was signed by President Lincoln on Feb. 25, 1863. It is upon this act that the present splendid national banking system of the United States rests to-day. It was amended by a law passed June 3, 1864. These acts form the basis of the present law. It is patterned after the New York State banking law, which in 1849 required circulating notes of all banks of that State to be secured by a deposit of stocks and bonds, one-half in issues of that State. The circulating notes were redeemable at one of several agencies within the State. This latter feature of the New York law was adapted from the Suffolk system in vogue in New England. Under the national banking law, as amended by the act of March 14, 1900, any five persons with a combined capital of \$25,000 may open a bank and receive circulating notes to the amount of the par value of their capital invested in United States bonds, but

not to exceed the par value of the bonds. In cities of more than 3,000 and less than 6,000 inhabitants the capital required is \$50,000, while a capital of \$100,000 is required in cities having a population of over 6,000, and double this amount where the population exceeds 50,000. The ratio of circulating medium to capital remains the same in all places. The law also established the National Bank Bureau in the Treasury Department and created the office of Comptroller of the Currency. This act added some \$350,000,000 to the currency of the country.

As national banks do not usually pay interest on current balances, the fact that they are nevertheless used as banks of deposit to such a great extent shows the appreciation in which their facilities are held by the public at large. The ruinous rates of exchange prevailing under the old State bank system before the civil war are happily forgotten. A check or draft can now be bought from a bank in New Orleans or San Francisco drawn on its New York correspondent, which will cost but a small fraction of one per cent, or nothing at all, according to the time of year and the direction in which money is moving. For the same exchange in 1859 the average rate was from 1 to 1½ per cent, a tax upon the extension of business which could not be borne in the present day of close competition and narrow margins.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1911, showed 7,163 National Banks, with a capital of \$1,008,180,225, a total surplus of \$669,931,760, reporting net earnings of \$156,985,513, paying in dividends \$114,685,412, a ratio of dividends to capital of 11.38 per cent. The circulation outstanding Sept. 1, 1911, was \$696,982,633; individual deposits, \$5,489,995,012; principal resources, loans and discounts, \$5,663,411,073; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, \$707,204,380; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, \$59,013,840; specie, \$711,522,345; legal tender notes, \$183,953,062; aggregate resources, \$10,379,439,384.

**Banks, National:**

Circulation of. (See National Banks.)

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4720, 4766, 4832.

Cleveland, 4926, 5876, 5965, 5986, 6079, 6156.



**Banks, National—Continued.**

Grant, 4199.

Johnson, 3563, 3770.

Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3384, 3449.

McKinley, 6254, 6358.

Roosevelt, 6652.

Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757, 1828.

Organization of, discussed, 4720, 4926, 5876, 5965, 6156.

Reports of examiners of, referred to, 4655.

Should engage attention of Congress, 551, 1025.

Tax on capital and deposits of, repeal of, recommended, 4636, 4766.

**Bank Notes.**—The extensive use of treasury notes and other forms of paper currency in the United States has led the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department at Washington to develop methods for producing notes and stamps which are not only difficult to counterfeit, but which are legible, durable and artistic in design. The chief aim in the manufacture of bank notes is to render counterfeiting impossible, or, at least, easy of detection. This is accomplished by peculiarity of paper, design, ink and printing, or by a combination of these means. In many instances celebrated artists have been engaged to furnish designs for notes, but more often the designs have been drawn by artists employed in the Bureau.

**Banks, Pet.**—When President Jackson ordered the public funds withdrawn from the United States Bank in 1833, it became necessary for the Administration to find some other place of deposit for the Federal moneys. Certain State banks were chosen, and the allegation was made that the selection was determined not so much on the ground of fitness as on that of party fidelity, a principle also much in vogue in the granting of bank charters before the system of free banking came into use. The banks selected by Jackson as public depositories were in derision called "pet banks."

**Banks, Postal Savings.** (See Postal Savings Banks.)

**Banks, Savings.**—The first savings bank in the United States was the Boston Provident Savings Institution, incorporated Dec. 13, 1816. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society began business the same year, but was not incorporated until 1819. In 1818 banks for savings were incorporated in Baltimore, Md., and Salem, Mass., and in 1819 in New York, Hartford, Conn., and Newport and

Providence, R. I. These institutions are for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means and for the secure investment of savings, the profits thereof being paid as interest to the depositors.

The law governing savings banks in the State of New York, which is considered by many financiers and philanthropists to be an ideal measure, and which has been used as a model for savings bank legislation in other States, provides for thirteen or more trustees, to receive no remuneration as such, nor to borrow money from the bank; money to be invested in Government bonds, bonds of States not having defaulted in ten years, municipal bonds of all cities in the State and certain specified cities of other States, railroad bonds as specified; bonds and mortgages on real estate in the State for not over 65 per cent of deposits nor for more than 60 per cent of the value if improved or 40 per cent if unimproved; no loans on personal security; to hold no real property except banking house and that acquired under foreclosure, the latter to be sold within five years; deposits limited to \$3,000; interest not over 5 per cent per annum; surplus fund not over 15 per cent of deposits; and examination every two years by State Superintendent of Banking.

In 1912 there were 1,922 savings banks in the United States, having 10,010,304 depositors, and deposits of \$4,451,818,522, an average of \$444.72 to each depositor. Statistics show the number of these banks as well as the number of their depositors to have more than doubled since 1890, while the amounts on deposit have quadrupled. New York leads with 3,024,746 depositors, credited with \$1,633,495,812, followed by Massachusetts, with 2,179,973 depositors having \$824,778,925. The only savings bank in Arizona recently established has 798 depositors with an average of \$538.58 to their credit.

**Banks, State.**—A State bank is an institution chartered by a State legislature for banking purposes. It performs similar functions to national banks. After the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States in 1836, and the refusal of Congress to recharter it, State banks sprang up in large numbers throughout the Union. Each State passed its own law for their government or control. In many

**Banks, State—Continued.**

States these laws were not carefully drawn and the holders of their circulating notes not sufficiently protected against loss from suspensions and failures. Between 1836 and 1863 there were no United States banks or national banks, and only State banks existed. Being allowed to issue notes to circulate as currency, they availed themselves of the privilege, and in many instances the privilege was much abused. By act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, all circulating notes of banks other than national banks were taxed 10 per cent. The result of this law was to speedily cause the retirement of all such notes. There are in all some 13,381 State banks at present in operation.

**Banks, State:**

Deposits in, should be regulated by law, 1331, 1385.

Discussed by President—

Buchanan, 2968.

Cleveland, 5986.

Jackson, 1469.

Tyler, 1899.

Van Buren, 1541, 1548, 1711, 1757.

Measures should be adopted to correct unlimited creation of, 1899.

Number of, 6157.

Practicability of, commented on, 1236, 1250, 1330, 1384.

Public deposits should be placed in, 1236.

Order regarding, 1249.

Paper to Cabinet concerning, 1224.

President Jackson refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.

Reference to, 551.

**Bannock Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Baptist Church in Mississippi Territory,** act for relief of, vetoed, 475.

**Bar Harbor, Me.,** acts for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5257, 5571.

**Barbados Island** (West Indies), postal convention with, 5377.

**Barbary States.**—The region on the north coast of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is capable of high cultivation. In early times the soil was made to yield richly. Barbary was known in ancient times as Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, and Cyrenaica. It now comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. Besides Europeans, 7 distinct races inhabit the Barbary States—Berbers, Moors, Bedouins, Jews, Turks, Kuluglis, and Negroes. The population is about

11,000,000 Mohammedans and a floating population of Jews and Christians not enumerated. The language of commerce is Arabic, except in Tunis, and Tripoli, where the Turkish language and government dominate. During the latter part of the Eighteenth Century most of the European States were compelled to pay tribute to the pirates of the Barbary States. Tribute was also levied upon the United States as the price of safety in the Mediterranean, and for a time was paid, but in the early part of the nineteenth century, after subjugating Tripoli and Algiers, the United States exacted terms of peace from the pirates. The action of America was followed by Germany, France, and other European powers, and the pirates were completely subjugated.

**Barbary States** (see also the several States):

Consuls of United States in, referred to, 169.

Disbursements in intercourse with, 464.

Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 395, 460, 469, 649, 677.

Friendly intercourse with, 415, 503, 649.

Reference to, 321, 324, 325.

Relations with which, through unreasonable demands of Tripoli, led to a declaration of war against the United States, 314.

**Barcelona, Spain,** International exposition of Labor at, discussed, 5177, 5399.

**Barchfeld, Dr. Andrew Jackson;** b. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1863; graduated Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1884; member of the Pittsburg South Side Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and National Medical Association; is president of the Board of Directors, South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, and a member of the staff; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Baring Brothers & Co.,** funds of United States on deposit with, 3828.

**Barnburners.**—A title at one time given to a faction of the Democratic party in New York. The election of President Polk in 1844 resulted in a division of the Democratic party in New York. The faction supporting Van Buren and opposing the extension of slavery in the Territories was called Barnburners, while the faction which

**Barnburners—Continued.**

supported the views of the Administration was called Hunkers. Most of the Barnburners joined the Free Soil party in 1848, but returned to the Democratic party in 1852.

**Barnhart, Henry A.**; b. near Twelve Mile, a village in Cass Co., Ind.; purchased the *Rochester Sentinel* and became its publisher and editor; president and manager of the Rochester Telephone Company, president of the National Telephone Association; director of the Northern Prison at Michigan City for three years; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Indiana.

**Barnwell, Robert Woodward**; Congressman, college president; b. Aug. 10, 1801, in Beaufort, S. C.; graduated from Harvard in 1821; studied law, and served in Congress, 1829-1833; president South Carolina College, 1835-1843; appointed United States Senator in 1850, to fill vacancy; after the war he was again president of South Carolina College; died Nov. 25, 1882, in Columbia, S. C.

**Barnwell, R. W.**, commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

**Barrataria, Island of**, pardon granted lawless inhabitants of, who aided in defense of New Orleans, 543.

**Barron, Samuel**; naval officer; b. Sept. 25, 1765, in Hampton, Va.; distinguished for gallantry in the Revolutionary navy from Virginia, in which his father, his uncle and his brother also participated; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Hampton, Va.

**Barron, Samuel**, correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

**Barrundia, J. Martine**, seizure and killing of, on the *Acapuleo* and action of American minister discussed, 5544.

Conduct of Commander Reiter regarding, referred to, 5569.

Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

**Barry, John**; naval officer; b. in 1754 in Ireland; served through the Revolutionary War as a naval officer, and at the close of that war the United States began to build a new navy, and John Barry was made senior officer; in 1776 he commanded the brig *Lexington*, the first continental vessel to sail from the port of Philadelphia, and with which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser; later commanded the *Raleigh*, *Effingham*, *Alliance*, and others; died Sept. 30, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pa.

**Barry, John**, proposed monument to, 7076.

**Bartholdt, Richard**; b. in Germany, Nov. 2, 1855; came to this country when a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade and became a newspaper man; was connected with several eastern papers as reporter, legislative correspondent, and editor, and was at the time of his election to Congress editor in chief of the *St. Louis Tribune*; was elected president of the Interparliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace, and organized a group of that union in Congress; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Missouri.

**Bartlett, Charles Lafayette**; b. Monticello, Jasper Co., Ga., Jan. 31, 1853; graduated at the University of Georgia, 1870; studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar 1872; elected to the house of representatives of Georgia in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1884 and 1885, and to the State senate in 1888 and 1889; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Barton, Clara**; army hospital and field nurse; b. in 1830 in North Oxford, Mass.; educated at Clinton, N. Y., and founded a free school at Bordentown, N. J.; clerk in United States Patent Office, 1854-1861; devoted herself to the care of the sick and wounded during the Civil War; did hospital work in the Franco-German War; aided the Red Cross movement; assisted the poor at Paris and Strasbourg; became head of Red Cross Society in America; in 1896 she went to Turkey to aid the persecuted Armenians; during Spanish-American War she went to Cuba and had charge of distributing supplies furnished by United States Government.

**Barton, Clara**, president American National Red Cross, work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War discussed, 6284, 6308, 6320.

**Barton, Thomas P.**, chargé d'affaires to France:

Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Request of, for passports complied with, 1416.

**Bashaw, Hamet**, correspondence relating to Hamet Caramalli transmitted, 380.



**Bataan, Province of, Ph. I.**, mentioned, 6741.

**Batchelder, J. M.**, mentioned as a member of the commission for the revision of the Judicial Code of the reform tribunal of Egypt, 4564.

**Bates, Arthur Laban**; b. Meadville, Pa., June 6, 1859; graduated Allegheny College, 1880; admitted to the bar in 1882; chosen city solicitor of Meadville in 1889, 1890, 1892, and 1894; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Bates, Brig-Gen. John C.**, transmitting his report in connection with the treaty effected by him with the Sultan of Sulu, 6407.

**Bathrick, Ellsworth R.**, b. Oakland County, Mich., Jan. 6, 1863; attended country schools in White Lake and Bloomfield townships and the high school at Pontiac, Mich.; elected to the 62d Congress from Ohio.

**Baton Rouge (La.), Battle of.**—Early in May, 1862, after the fall of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut passed up the river and raised the American flag over the public buildings in Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana. Gen. Thomas Williams was placed in command of the place with a small garrison. Aug. 5, 1862, he was attacked by Gen. Breckenridge, who was to have been assisted by the ironclad gun-boat *Arkansas*. The *Arkansas* exploded her boilers and failed to reach the scene of action. The Confederates were repulsed. The Union loss was 200, including Gen. Williams, who was killed.

**Battle of July 3, 1898.** (See Santiago Harbor, Cuba.)

**Battles.**—See Index articles treating:

Allatoona, Ga.	Brandy Station, or
Antietam, Md.	Fleetwood, Va.
Appomattox, Va.	Brandywine, Pa.
Arkansas Post, Ark.	Brazito, Mex.
Atlanta, Ga.	Brier Creek, Ga.
Atlixco, Mexico.	Bristow Station, Va.
Augusta, Ga. (Siege of.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Autose Towns. (Destruction of.)	Brownstown, Mich.
Aux Canards, Can.	Buena Vista, Mex.
Aversyboro, N. C.	Buffalo, N. Y. (Destruction of.)
Balls Bluff, Va.	Bull Run, Va., or 1st
Baton Rouge, La.	Battle of Manassas.
Battle of July 3, 1898.	Bunker Hill, or Breeds
Beaver Dam, Can.	Hill, Mass.
Belmont, Mo.	Burnt Corn Ck., Ala.
Bemis Heights, N. Y.	Calabee Creek, Ala.
Bennington, Vt.	Camden, S. C.
Bentonville, N. C.	Carnifex Fer., W. Va.
Big Bethel, Va.	Carthage, Mo.
Big Black, Miss.	Cedar Creek, Va.
Black Rock, N. Y.	Cedar Mountain, Va.
Blackstock, S. C.	Cerro Gordo, Mex.
Bladensburg, Md.	Chalmette's Planta'n.
Blue Licks, Ky.	Champion Hills, Miss.
Boonville, Mo.	Chancellorsville, Va.
Boston Massacre.	Chantilly, Va.
	Chapultepec, Mex.

Charleston, S. C. (Surrender of.)	Guantanamo, Cuba.
Cherry Valley, N. Y. (Massacre).	Guilford Court House, N. C.
Chesapeake vs. H. M. S. <i>Leopard</i> .	Hampton Roads, Va.
Chicago Indian Massacre.	Hanging Rock, S. C.
Chickahominy, Va.	Hanover Ct. Hs., Va.
Chickamauga, Ga.	Harlem Heights, N. Y.
Chippewa Plains, Can.	Harpers Ferry, Va. (Capture of.)
Chrystler's Flds., Can.	Hatchers Run, Va.
Churubusco, Mex.	Helena, Ark. (Assault on.)
Cold Harbor, Va.	Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
Concord, Mass.	Horse Shoe B'd, Ala.
Conteras, Mex.	Huamantla, Mex.
Corinth, Miss.	Hubbardton, Vt.
Covoda, New Mex.	Island No. 10, Tenn.
Cowans Ford, N. C.	Iuka, Miss.
Cowpens, S. C.	Jackson, Miss.
Custer Massacre.	Jamestown, Va.
Dartmoor Massacre.	Jonesboro, Ga.
Detroit. (Surrender of.)	Kenesaw Mtn., Ga.
Emucfau, Ala.	Kernstown, Va.
Eutaw Springs, S. C.	Kettle Creek, Ga.
Ezra's Church, Ga.	Kings Mount'n, S. C.
Fair Oaks, Va.	Knoxville, Tenn. (Siege of.)
Farmville, Va.	Lake Borgne, La.
Fishers Hill, Va.	Lake Champlain, N. Y.
Five Forks, Va.	Lake Erie, N. Y.
Fort Brown, Tex. (Attack on.)	Lexington, Mass.
Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Capture of.)	Lexington, Mo.
Fort Erie, Can.	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.
Fort Fisher, N. C. (Capture of.)	Lundys Lane, Can.
Fort George, Can. (Capture of.)	Malvern Hill, Va.
Fort Griswold, Conn. (Capture of.)	Manassas, Va.
Fort Harrison, Ind. (Attack on.)	Manila Harbor, Philippine Islands.
Fort Henry, Tenn. (Capture of.)	Mechanicsville, Va.
Fort McAllister, Ga. (Capture of and Fall of Savannah.)	Memphis, Tenn. (Capture of.)
Fort McHenry, Md. (Bombardment of.)	Mexico City. (Surrender of.)
Fort Mackinaw, Mich. (Capture of.)	Middle Creek, Ky.
Fort Meigs, Ohio. (Bombardment of.)	Mill Springs, Ky.
Fort Mercer, N. J. (Attack on.)	Millikens Bend, La.
Fort Mifflin, Pa. (Attack on.)	Missionary Ridge, or Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fort Mims, Ala. (Massacre.)	Mobile Bay, Ala.
Fort Moultrie, S. C. (Defense of.)	Molino del Rey, Mex.
Fort Niagara, N. Y. (Bombardment of.)	Monmouth, N. J.
Fort Pillow, Tenn. (Capture of.)	Monocacy, Md.
Fort St. Philip, La. (Bombardment of.)	Monterey, Mex.
Fort Stedman, Va. (Assault on.)	Montreal, Can.
Fort Stephenson, O. (Attack on.)	Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah.
Fort Sumter, S. C. (Fired on.)	Mumfordsville, Ky.
Fort Wagner, S. C.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Fort Washington, N. Y. (Capture of.)	Nashville, Tenn.
Fort Clinton and Montgomery. (Loss of.)	New Hope Church, or Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.
Franklin, Tenn.	New London, Conn. (Capture of.)
Frayser's Farm, Va.	New Madrid, Mo.
Fredericksburg, Va.	New Orleans, La.
Frenchtown, Mich.	New Orleans, La. (Capture of.)
Gaines Mill, Va.	Newbern, N. C., (Capture of.)
Germantown, Pa.	Ninety-Six, S. C. (Siege of.)
Gettysburg, Pa.	Norfolk, Va. (Surrender of.)
Groveton, Va., or 2d Battle of Manassas.	North Anna Crossing, Va.
	North Point, Md.
	Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Capture of.)
	Olustee, Fla.
	Opequan, Va.
	Oriskany, N. Y.
	Oswego, N. Y. (Capture of.)
	Palo Alto, Mex.
	Paoli, Pa., Massacre.
	Paulus Hook, N. J. (Capture of.)

**Battles—Continued.**

Pea Ridge, Ark.  
 Peach Tree Ck., Ga.  
 Perryville, Ky.  
 Petersburg, Va.  
 Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 Pleasant Hill, La.  
 Port Gibson, Miss.  
 Port Hudson, La. (Surrender of.)  
 Port Republic.  
 Prairie Grove, Ark.  
 Princeton, N. J.  
 Puebla, Mex.  
 Queenston Hgts., Can.  
 Raymond, Miss.  
 Resaca, Ga.  
 Resaca de la Palma, Tex.  
 Rich Mount'n, W. Va.  
 Richmond, Ky.  
 River Raisin, Mich.  
 Rocky Mount, S. C. (Assault on.)  
 Sabine Crs. Rds., La.  
 Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. (Attack on.)  
 Sacramento Pass, N. Mex.  
 St. Regis, (Capt. of.)  
 San Gabriel, Cal.  
 San Juan, Cuba.  
 Sanders Creek, S. C.  
 Sandy Creek, N. J.  
 Santa Rosa Is., Fla.  
 Santiago, Cuba.  
 Santiago Har., Cuba.  
 Savages Station, Va.  
 Savannah, Ga.  
 Seven Days' Battles.  
 Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.  
 Sharpsburg, Md.

Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.  
 South Mountain, or Boonsboro, Md.  
 Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
 Springfield, N. J.  
 Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
 Stono Ferry, S. C.  
 Stony Creek, Can.  
 Stony Point, N. Y. (Storming of.)  
 Talladega, Ala.  
 Tallasahatchee, Ala.  
 Taos, N. Mex.  
 Thames, Can.  
 Ticonderoga, N. Y. (Capture of.)  
 Trenton, N. J.  
 Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
 (Siege and Capture of.)  
 Vicksburg, Miss. (Siege and Capture of.)  
 Villeré's Plant'n, La.  
 Washington, D. C. (Capture of.)  
 Waxhaw, S. C., Massacre.  
 White Plains, N. Y.  
 Wilderness, Va.  
 Williamsburg, Va.  
 Williamson's Farm, S. C.  
 Wilsons Creek, Mo.  
 Winchester, Va.  
 Wyoming Massacre.  
 York, Can. (Capt. of.)  
 Yorktown, Va. (Siege and capt. of, 1781.)  
 Yorktown, Va. (Siege of, in 1862.)

**Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve:**

Boundaries modified, 7203.

Size reduced, 6986.

**Battleships, construction of four urged, 7527.**

**Batture Cases.**—Before the cession of Louisiana to the United States, a man named Gravier had purchased a plantation on the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Part of it afterward became the village of St. Mary. An alluvial deposit or river beach formed in front of the village and was used as a landing place for the citizens of St. Mary. Under the law it was a part of the Gravier estate, which was purchased by Edward Livingston, of New York, who began improving it for his own use. The people protested on the ground of an old French law giving alluvions to the government. President Jefferson dispossessed Livingston of the Batture, and the latter immediately began suit against Jefferson and the United States marshal. The Supreme Court refused to entertain the suit against the President, but decided to restore the Batture to Livingston.

**Baumer, Julius,** expulsion of, from German Empire referred to, 4460.

**Bavaria.**—A kingdom of southern Germany, the second in area and popula-

tion of the States of the German Empire. It consists of two unequal and disconnected parts, the larger eastern and the smaller western. The country produces wheat, rye, oats, and other cereals, tobacco, potatoes, hops, flax, wine, etc. The most important manufactures are textiles, beer, machinery, iron-ware and porcelain. Its government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a king, an upper house, and a chamber of 159 deputies. It made a treaty with the North German Confederation in 1870 and entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 29,286 sq. miles; population in 1900 was 6,524,372.

The army consists of three corps of the Imperial army, but is numbered separately and administered independently, and on a peace footing has about 60,000 men. About 70½ per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and some 28 per cent Protestants.

**Bavaria, Treaties with.**—These include the treaty of 1845, treaty of 1853, and the treaty of 1868. They were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The treaty of 1845 abolished the *droit d'aubaine* and taxes on emigration. In France the *droit d'aubaine* was the right of the king to the goods of an unnaturalized foreigner (*aubain*) dying within his kingdom. The king stood in place of the heirs. In France this right was abolished in 1819. This treaty declared that the *droit d'aubaine*, *droit de retraite*, and *droit de traction* or tax or taxes on emigration be abolished. When any person holding real property dies, the person to whom it would descend, were he not disqualified by alienage under the laws of the land, shall be allowed two or more years, if necessary, in which to dispose of it, and may withdraw the proceeds from the country without paying detraction duties. Power of transfer by will, donation, or otherwise, is conferred upon alien residents equal to those enjoyed by citizens or subjects. When no heirs exist the property of the deceased is to receive the same care as that of a native or citizen. Disputes regarding possession are to be decided according to the laws, and by the courts in which the property is situated. For extradition terms of the treaty of 1854, see Extradition Treaties. The treaty of 1868 was a naturalization treaty.

**Bavaria** (see also **Munich**):

Convention with, 2218, 2760.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2760.

Immigration treaty with, 3834.

Naturalization treaty with, 3888.

**Bayard, James Asheton, Jr.**; lawyer, member of Congress and United States Senator; b. Nov. 15, 1799, in Wilmington, Del.; his father was a member of Congress, and later Senator; his brother, Richard H., was also a Senator; he and his son, Thomas Francis, were elected to the United States Senate at the same time—1869; was a delegate to the New York convention of 1868; died June 13, 1880, in Wilmington, Del.

**Bayard, James A., Jr.**, nomination of, as director of Bank of United States declined, 1267.

**Bayard, Thomas Francis**; lawyer, statesman; b. Oct. 29, 1828, in Wilmington, Del.; son of James A., Jr.; trained for mercantile life, but later adopted profession of law, which he practised in his native city; appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware in 1853, and resigned in 1854; elected to United States Senate in 1869, on same day his father was re-elected to same body; was twice re-elected; appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland in 1885; died Sept. 28, 1898, in Dedham, Mass.

**Bayard, Thomas F.:**

Ambassador to Great Britain, report relating to speeches of, transmitted, 6035.

Secretary of State, 4889.

Treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.

**Bayard vs. Singleton.**—This is one of the earliest instances of a court passing upon the constitutionality of an act of the legislature. Suit was brought before the court of appeals of North Carolina in 1787 for the recovery of certain property that had been confiscated and sold to the defendant under an act of the legislature passed during the Revolution which authorized the confiscation of the property of aliens. Counsel for defendant moved the dismissal of the case in accordance with an act of the legislature passed in 1785, which "required the courts, in all cases where the defendant makes affidavit that he holds the disputed property under a sale from a commissioner of forfeited estates, to dismiss the case on motion." Judge Ashe refused to dismiss the case, declaring the act of the legislature "unconstitutional and void." Judgment was, however,

found for the defendant on the ground that aliens can not hold land, and if they purchase it the land is forfeited to the sovereign.

**Baylor, Thomas G.**, member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

**Bayonne Decree.**—April 17, 1808, Napoleon decreed that all American vessels which should enter the ports of France, Italy, and the Hanse Towns should be seized, "because no vessels of the United States can now navigate the seas without violating the law of said States." In his attempts to subdue England Napoleon sought to destroy her commerce with all neutral powers, including the United States.

**Beach, Lansing H.**, commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

**Beale, Edward F.**; soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 4, 1822, in Washington, D. C.; appointed minister to Austria in 1875.

**Beale, Edward F.**, superintendent of Indian affairs in California, accounts of, referred to, 2958, 3016.

**Beall, Jack**; b. Ellis Co., Tex., Oct. 25, 1866; entered University of Texas, and in 1889 the law department, graduating therefrom in 1890; member Texas house of representatives for three years and in Texas senate for four years; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Bear, The.** (See Emory, W. H., 6350.)

**Bear Flag War.**—An insurrection against the Mexican Government in June, 1846, supposed to have been instigated by John C. Frémont, then a captain of United States troops in California. A body of American settlers seized some Mexican horses and then captured the town of Sonoma. They raised a flag having on it the figure of a bear. In July, the Mexican War having begun, the Stars and Stripes were raised at Monterey, and the Bear Flag War became a factor in the American conquest of California. A battalion called the Bear Flag battalion was active in expelling the Mexicans.

**Beaupré, Arthur M.**, correspondence of, on Panama, 6798-6800.

**Beaufort, N. C.**, blockade of, removed by proclamation, 3290.

**Beaumarchais, Caron de**; French wit and dramatist, lawyer, financier and author; b. in Paris in 1732; son of a watchmaker and for a time pursued his father's vocation; his skill in music procured his introduction to court; made a fortune in financial transactions with Duverny; at the



**Beaumarchais, Caron de—Continued.**

outbreak of the American Revolution he contracted to supply the colonists with arms and ammunition; in this affair he acted as secret agent of the French government; wrote "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro," successful operas; favored the popular cause in French Revolution; died in 1799.

**Beaumarchais, Caron de,** claims of, against United States, 406, 568, 591, 696.

**Beaver Dam (Canada), Battle of.—**

After the retreat of the American army from the Niagara River they rendezvoused near the western end of Lake Ontario. Gen. Dearborn sent Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Boerstler with 540 men to capture Beaver Dam. A British lieutenant, on June 24, 1813, with 40 or 50 men, but claiming to be the advance guard of 1,500 troops and 700 Indians, demanded of him to surrender. Boerstler surrendered 542 men, one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder cannon, and a stand of colors.

**Bedini, Gaetano;** Italian cardinal; b. at Sinigaglia, May 15, 1806; went to Bologna as prolegate in 1849, and in 1853 was sent as nuncio to Brazil, with orders to visit the United States on the way and convey a friendly mission to the Government; was charged with tyrannous severity in his administration at Bologna, and his life threatened by Italian and German exiles in the United States; returned to Italy in 1854; died at Viterbo, Sept. 6, 1864.

**Bedini, Gaetano,** complimentary mission of, to United States, referred to, 2761.

**Bedloes Island,** Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed on. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)

**Beecher, Henry Ward;** clergyman, author; b. June 24, 1813, in Litchfield, Conn.; forty years pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; noted as eloquent pulpit orator; died March 8, 1887.

**Beecher, Henry Ward,** public address to be delivered by, at Fort Sumter, 4237.

**Beef Products.** (See Animals and Animal Products.)

**Beet Sugar.** (Agricultural Products.)

**Behring Sea.** (See Bering Sea.)

**Belantse-Etva Indians.** (See Minnetaree Indians.)

**Belden, S. A. & Co.,** claim of, against Mexico, 2687.

Distribution of award in case of, referred to, 4988.

**Belgium.**—One of the smallest of European States. The Kingdom of Belgium became an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. Secession was declared Oct. 4, 1830, by a provisional government, which was established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels Aug. 25, 1830. A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians June 4, 1831. By the Treaty of London Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. After the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, all the States of Europe recognized the Kingdom of Belgium. Agriculture and manufactures are extensively carried on. Coal and iron are abundant and all the useful metals are wrought. Belgium is chiefly noted, however, for the fine fabrics manufactured from linen, cotton, and wool. Brussels and Tournay have large carpet manufactories, and the lace of Bruges and Brussels sometimes commands a price of \$200 per yard. The population is of a mixed German and Celtic origin. The government is a limited monarchy, established by the revolution of 1830. The constitution was reformed in a democratic direction in 1893. The Congo Free State, which had been founded by King Leopold II. in 1882, and governed directly by him, was annexed in 1908.

In December, 1909, King Leopold II. died and his nephew, Albert I. ascended the throne. In his coronation address the young King declared his intention to pursue a policy of humanity and progress in the Congo Free State, where the policy of Leopold II. had been the subject of world-wide criticism. The neutrality of Belgium is a principle of European public law, and steps to protect it were taken by Great Britain during the Franco-Prussian War. The area of Belgium is 11,373 sq. miles, and it is the most densely populated State in Europe, having an estimated population in 1909 of 7,386,444 or 649 persons to the sq. mile.

**Belgium, Treaties with.**—The history of the diplomatic relations of the United States with the kingdom of Belgium displays very amicable sentiment on both sides. The treaty of 1845, on commerce and navigation, was terminated by the Belgian gov-

**Belgium, Treaties with—Continued.**

ernment in 1858. The treaty on commerce and navigation which replaced it in the same year was also terminated by that power in 1875. The treaty on import duties of 1863 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1875. The treaty of 1863, for the extinguishment of the Scheldt duties, was proclaimed Nov. 18, 1864.

By a treaty of May 12, 1863, between Belgium and the Netherlands, it was agreed that in consideration of the payment of the sum of 17,141,640 florins (at 47.25 cents of the Netherlands) by the government of the Netherlands, the king of the Belgians renounced forever the duties levied upon the navigation of the Scheldt and its mouths. By treaty with the United States it was agreed that this renunciation applied to all flags and the duty should never be reestablished in any form; also that the pilotage dues and local taxes, reduced 20 per cent for sailing vessels, 25 per cent for towed vessels, and 30 per cent for steam vessels, should never be increased.

The treaty of 1868 on naturalization was proclaimed July 30, 1899. It agreed to the recognition by each country of such emigrants from the respective countries as should by legal naturalization become citizens of the other. Provision was made for the punishment, subject to the statute of limitations, of those guilty of misdemeanor committed prior to emigration, should they return. Freedom from military service in Belgium is accorded to legally naturalized citizens of the United States; and provision is made for restoration to former citizenship, if desired. The treaty remains in force from year to year, subject to six months' notice.

The consular convention treaty of 1868 was terminated on notice by Belgium on Jan. 1, 1880. The trade-mark convention of 1868 expired, with the treaty of 1858, of which it was a part, on July 1, 1875. The extradition convention of 1874 was terminated by substitution of clauses in the treaty of 1882.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1875 was proclaimed on June 29, 1875. It provides for full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation. No higher or other taxes shall be imposed upon inhabitants of the one State residing in the other; nor other or higher duties, fees, or imposts of any kind upon ships of the one country in the ports of the other.

Coasting trade privileges shall be in both cases those of the most favored nation. In transshipment of goods from other countries the duties and formalities shall be not otherwise than in the case of direct importation and exportation under the national flag.

**Belgium** (see also Antwerp; Brussels): Chargé d'affaires to, recommended, 1130.

Claims of United States against, 1456. Commercial relations with, 2193.

Consular convention with, 3888, 3893, 3997, 4539, 4561.

Consuls of, in United States, exequaturs to, revoked, 3420.

Convention with, for regulating right of inheriting and acquiring property, 2697, 4822, 4841, 4864.

Convention with, on slave trade, 6363.

Convention with, regarding Scheldt dues, 3395.

Copyright privilege extended, 5582. Referred to, 5625.

Difference of France and, with Venezuela, 6070.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2724, 4124, 4216, 4247, 4695, 4715.

Importations of American products to, restrictions upon, discussed, 5956, 6325, 6363.

Decrees regarding, referred to, 6100.

King of, arbiter in cases of the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*, 3353.

Loan contracted by United States with Antwerp, 120.

Monetary convention of Latin Union, adhesion to, declared by, 4957.

Naturalization treaty with, 3892.

Postal convention with, 3775, 3883, 4203.

Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4799, 4822, 6425.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—

Arthur, 4695, 4715.

Buchanan, 3063.

Fillmore, 2697, 2704.

Grant, 4124, 4216, 4247, 4275, 4296.

Jackson, 1196.

Johnson, 3893.

Lincoln, 3395, 3459.

Polk, 2272, 2479.

Van Buren, 1821, 1839.

Approbation of Belgian Chambers not received, 1932.

Delay in exchange of ratifications, 1244, 2004.

Disavowal of, by Belgium discussed, 1317.

Termination of, referred to, 4242.

**Bell, Henry Haywood**; naval officer; b. about 1808, in North Carolina; early

**Bell, Henry Haywood—Continued.**

in Civil War appointed fleet captain of Western Gulf squadron; promoted to rear-admiral, July, 1866; retired 1867; died Jan. 11, 1868, in Japan.

**Bell, Henry H.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Bell, John** (1797-1869); politician; b. near Nashville, Tenn.; member of Congress from Tennessee, 1827-41; speaker, 1834-35; Secretary of War under Tyler, 1841; United States Senator, 1847-59; nominated by the Constitutional Union party as candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln in 1860.

**Bell, Peter Hansboro**; lawyer, governor, member of Congress; b. May 18, 1812, in Culpeper, Va.; educated in Virginia and migrated to Texas in 1836; enlisted under General Houston and became inspector-general of Army of Texas; served in Mexican War as Colonel of Volunteers under General Taylor; inaugurated governor of Texas, Jan. 1, 1850; reelected in 1851, and resigned to enter Congress, where he served two terms; migrated to North Carolina and served in Confederate Army as Colonel of Volunteers during Civil War; died April 20, 1898, at Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C.

**Bell, Thomas Montgomery**; b. Nachoochee Valley, White Co., Ga., March 17, 1861; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Belligerent Rights.**—Rights granted by neutral governments to nations at war with each other, as distinguished from the unrecognizable rebellious subjects of a friendly power. Belligerent rights were accorded the Confederate States by Great Britain in a proclamation by the Queen recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States and the right of each to exercise belligerent powers on the ocean, but not recognizing the national independence of the latter. It also enjoined neutrality upon British subjects. Such recognition of rights was also made by France and other leading commercial powers of Europe and by Brazil.

**Belligerent Rights:**

Accordance of, to Cuban insurgents deemed unwise by President—

Cleveland, 6068, 6151.

Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.

McKinley, 6258.

Accorded Confederate States by foreign powers, discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.

Recognition and aid of foreign powers invoked by Confederate States, 3221, 3246.

**Belmont (Mo.), Battle of.**—Nov. 1, 1861, Gen. Grant, who had been in command of posts in eastern Missouri and southern Illinois under Frémont, had a force of 20,000 men at Cairo. A Confederate force under Gen. Polk held Columbus, Ky., on the east bank of the Mississippi River. This position commanded the navigation of the river, and was eventually made very strong, being defended by more than 120 heavy guns. On the Missouri bank opposite Columbus the Confederates had established a camp at Belmont, under Gen. Pillow. Grant learned that reinforcements were to be sent by way of this camp in November to join Price. He thereupon left Cairo and, sending a force to occupy Paducah, Ky., conveyed 3,000 men down the river in transports, accompanied by gunboats to attack Belmont. The battle was fought Nov. 7, 1861. Few of the men had been under fire before. Grant's men took the camp, but were compelled to abandon it and return to their transports. The Federal loss was 485 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was 642, including prisoners.

**Bemis Heights (N. Y.), Battles of.**—Also called battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. In the autumn of 1777 the condition of Burgoyne's army in the upper Hudson Valley began to grow serious. Provisions were running short and the likelihood of effecting a junction with Howe at New York was remote. Gen. Gates had been sent by Congress to succeed Schuyler in command. The American army was daily increasing. Sept. 19, the two armies met at Bemis Heights, between Saratoga Lake and the Hudson River. An engagement took place between about 3,000 British and 2,500 Americans. Of the British about 500 were killed, wounded or captured; the Americans lost 319. This fight, sometimes called the battle of Freeman's Farm, was not decisive, as the British held their ground. The Americans showed, however, that Burgoyne could not break through their lines. The two armies remained almost within cannon shot of each other for some three weeks. Oct. 7, Burgoyne, despairing of reinforcements, made a second attack, but was forced to retire to the heights near Saratoga. The numerical strength of the



**Bemis Heights (N. Y.), Battles of.—**  
*Continued.*

Americans was now greater than that of the British. Burgoyne was completely surrounded by Gates's army, which refused to engage him, but held him until famine forced his capitulation Oct. 17, 1777. The number of troops surrendered was 5,791, of whom 2,412 were Riedesel's Hessians. The battle of Saratoga is often treated by historians as the decisive conflict of the Revolution. Arnold, who subsequently turned traitor, was the hero of these engagements.

**Ben Franklin, The.** (See Butterfield, Carlos, & Co.)

**Benevolence Congress at Milna,** 4626.

**Benge, L. H.,** treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

**Benham, Alexander E. K.;** naval officer; b. 1832, in New York; entered navy during Civil War; raised to rank of commander in 1867, captain in 1878, commodore in 1889, and acting rear-admiral in 1890; commander of East Indian squadron in 1891; retired in 1894.

**Benham, A. E. K.,** action of, in protecting American interests during Brazilian insurrection, 5973.

**Benner, Henry H.,** pension to widow of, recommended by Secretary of War, 4451.

**Bennington (Vt.), Battle of.—**An important conflict of the Revolutionary War. Aug. 11, 1777, Burgoyne sent Lieut.-Col. Baum with about 800 British and some Indians from Fort Edward to forage for cattle and supplies in Vermont. On the road to Bennington they were opposed by Col. John Stark, Aug. 16, with a force of some 2,000 men, mostly militia from New Hampshire and Vermont. The engagement began about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the outset the Indians deserted, and the remainder of Baum's brigade was soon overcome. Col. Breyman with 500 men, who had been sent to reinforce Baum, was also defeated. The British loss was about 200 killed, and the number of prisoners taken by the Americans is variously estimated at from 550 to 900. Four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, and many swords were also captured. The American loss was about 40 killed and as many wounded.

**Bennington, The,** refuge on, sought by Salvadorean insurgents, discussed, 5961.

**Benson, Egbert;** lawyer, author, jurist, Congressman; b. June 31, 1746, in

New York City; attorney-general of New York, 1780-1789; delegate to Continental Congress, 1784-1788; member of Congress from New York, 1789-1793; judge State supreme court, 1794-1801; again elected to Congress in 1813; died Aug. 24, 1833, in Jamaica, N. Y.

**Benson, Egbert:**

Appointed on committee—

To conduct ceremonies of administration of oath to President Washington, 39.

To meet President Washington, 37.  
 Commissioner of United States to determine northeastern boundary, 191.

**Benton, Thomas Hart (1782-1885);** soldier and statesman; b. near Hillsboro, N. C.; removed to Tennessee; studied law, and entered the legislature; raised a volunteer company for the War of 1812; and served on General Jackson's staff; United States Senator from Missouri, 1821-51; Congressman, 1853-55.

**Bentonville (N. C.), Battle of.—**After the engagement at Averysboro Sherman's army continued its march toward Goldsboro. When near Bentonville, March 18, 1865, Slocum's advance encountered the Confederates in force. Johnston had hastily collected Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, Hardee's force, and Hampton's cavalry, aggregating something like 24,000 men. The attack of the Confederates was directed mainly against the corps of Jeff. C. Davis. A strong line of battle confronted Johnston, with Mill Creek and a single bridge in his rear. March 20 a general attack was made by Sherman's skirmish line. During the night Johnston retreated, as it was not his purpose to bring on with his small force a general battle with the large army of Sherman. The battle was not a distinct victory for either side.

**Berard, Mary,** deputy postmaster, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2737.

**Berceau,** the allowance made for, 328.

**Bergen, Norway,** international exhibition to be held in, 3470.

**Berger, Victor L.,** the first Socialist ever elected to Congress, b. Nieder Rebbuch, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 28, 1860; attended the gymnasia and universities of Budapest and Vienna, but before his graduation financial reverses caused his family to emigrate to the United States; worked at various trades and was later a teacher in the public schools; editor

**Berger, Victor L.—Continued.**

of the *Milwaukee Daily Vorwaerts* from 1892 until its suspension in 1898, and was for many years editor of the *Wahrheit* (German) and the *Social Democratic Herald* (English); has written many pamphlets and essays on social questions; prominent as a pioneer organizer in the Socialist movement; delegate to the People's Party convention at St. Louis in 1896, where he supported an unsuccessful movement to nominate Eugene V. Debs; one of the organizers of the Social Democracy (1897) and of the Social Democratic Party (1898), known since 1900 as the Socialist Party, and, except for a short interval, has been a member of the national executive committee of that party since its origin; one of the three secretaries for the United States of the International Socialist Bureau, at Brussels; was the Social Democratic candidate for mayor of Milwaukee and for Congress from the fifth Wisconsin district in 1904; in 1905 he received the votes of the five Socialist legislators for United States Senator. Elected alderman at large for the city April 5, 1910; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Wisconsin.

**Bering Sea** (between Alaska and Asiatic Russia; 850,000 sq. miles); American vessels seized by Russian cruisers in, discussed, 6336.

**Bering Sea Fisheries.**—In 1886 the American Government set up the claim that Bering Sea was *mare clausum*, and claimed jurisdiction over the eastern half of it. In July, 1889, the British Columbian sealer *Black Diamond* was seized for trespassing. Russia pretended to grant such rights when ceding Alaska in 1867, though in 1822 the United States had disputed Russia's claim to sovereignty over the sea beyond the usual 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. In consequence of this new doctrine many Canadian and American vessels were seized by a United States naval vessel for taking seal about the Pribyloff Islands and in the open sea in violation of the laws of the United States, which had leased a monopoly of seal killing to the Alaska Commercial Company (afterwards to the North American Company, in 1890). The British government claimed damages for the Canadian vessels seized.

Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefoot, the British ambassador, held many long consultations over

the affair, but could arrive at no conclusion. After a *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon in 1891 the matter was finally left to a board of arbitration to consist of 2 members appointed by the United States, 2 by Great Britain, and 1 each by the President of France, the King of Italy, and the King of Norway and Sweden. The members appointed were, respectively, Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator John T. Morgan; Lord Han- nsen and Sir John S. D. Thompson; Baron de Courcel; the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregers W. Gram. The Tribunal began its sessions at Paris, March 23, 1893, and Aug. 15 following rendered its decision denying the right of American jurisdiction outside the usual 3-mile limit. In order, however, to prevent extermination of the seals, the commission stipulated that seal fishing could be engaged in by licensed vessels only, established a closed season for seals in those waters from May 1 to Aug. 1 and forbade pelagic sealing within 60 miles of the Pribyloff Islands, sealing with firearms or in steam vessels. These restrictions were made binding for five years but proved wholly ineffective. Another meeting of English, American and Canadian commissioners was held on Nov. 18, 1897, which unanimously upheld the attitude of the United States. In addition the United States agreed to prohibit all sealing even on the Pribyloff Islands for one year. To this Canada did not agree.

Finally another mixed commission met at Quebec August, 1898, transferred its session to Washington, D. C., in November of the same year, and adjourned in February, 1899. It has never reassembled and the matter has remained in *statu quo*. (See also Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.) **Bering Sea Fisheries** (see also Fisheries):

Claims against Russia, 6375.

Measures for prevention of extermination of seals discussed, 5366, 6155.

Proclamations regarding, 5449, 5476, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697, 5826, 5926, 6015, 6123.

*Modus vivendi*—

To embrace Great Britain and Japan referred to, 6067.

With Russia restricting sealing in, 5961, 6067.

Questions with Great Britain regarding, 5545, 5616, 6062, 6266.

**Bering Sea Fisheries—Continued.**

- Adjustment of, referred to, 5747.
- Agreement for *modus vivendi* proclaimed, 5581.
- Discussed, 5616.
- Arbitration of—
  - Agreed upon, 5616.
  - Proposed by Great Britain, declined by United States, 5545.
  - Treaty regarding, 5671, 5746, 6063.
- Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 5515, 5567.
- Discussed by President Cleveland, 5958.
- Tribunal of Arbitration—
  - Acts to give effect to award of, proclaimed, 5926, 6123.
  - Award of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
  - Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
  - Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
  - Discussed by President Cleveland, 5869.
  - Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6000.
  - Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
  - Reports of Agents of United States to, transmitted, 5909.
  - Pelagic sealing complained of, 7443.
- Recommendation that President be given power to prohibit taking of seals, 5748.
- Report on, transmitted, 5396.
- Berlin and Milan Decrees** discussed and referred to by President—
  - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
  - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
  - Proclamations regarding, by President Jefferson, 457, 466.
- Berlin Decree.**—An edict issued from Berlin Nov. 21, 1806, by Napoleon I. It declared a blockade of the British islands and ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. All trade in English merchandise was forbidden, and no letters in the English language were to be allowed to pass through French post-offices. No vessel directly from England or the English colonies was to be admitted into any French port, and by a later interpretation all merchandise derived from England or her colonies, by whomsoever owned, was liable to seizure, even on board neutral vessels. The

decree reserved for future consideration the question whether vessels carrying English merchandise might not themselves be liable to seizure and confiscation. The object of this decree was to destroy the foreign trade of England, as well as to retaliate against the British for an order in council issued May 16, 1806, declaring a blockade of the coasts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, from Brest to the Elbe, a distance of about 800 miles. No commendations took place under the Berlin Decree. (See Embargo; Milan Decree; Orders in Council.)

- Berlin** (Capital of German Empire):
  - International Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries at, discussed, 4560.
  - Kongo conference at, 4855, 4865.
- Bermuda** (Group of 360 islands; British; 580 miles east of North Carolina; area, 20 sq. miles): slaves seized on board brigs by authorities of, 4867.
- Berne, Switzerland:**
  - International Copyright Convention at, discussed, 4919, 5090.
  - International Postal Congress at, discussed, 4250.
- Bernstein, Bernhard**, claim of, against Russia, for illegal arrest and imprisonment, 4162.
- Berry, Robert M.**, relief expedition under command of, 4726.
- Bertholf, Ellsworth P.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6352.
- Betancourt, Gaspar A.**, arrest and detention of, by Spanish authorities in Cuba, 6182.
- Betts, Samuel Rossiter**; lawyer, jurist, member of Congress; b. June 8, 1787, in Richmond, Mass.; took part in War of 1812, and was appointed judge-advocate; represented New York in Congress, 1815-1817; appointed circuit judge for the State in 1823; judge United States district court, 1826-1867; author of "Admiralty Practice"; died Oct. 3, 1868, in New Haven, Conn.
- Betts, Samuel R.**, decree of, regarding Spanish vessels referred to, 3795.
- Beveridge, Albert J.**; b. Highland Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1886; elected to the United States Senate in 1899, when he ceased practice; reelected in 1905 by the unanimous choice of his party to represent Indiana in the Senate.
- Beziers, Capt.**, remuneration for saving American vessel requested by, 1647.
- Bibb, William Wyatt**; governor, Congressman, Senator; b. Oct. 1, 1780, in Virginia; member of Congress from Georgia, 1806-1814; Senator, 1813-1816; appointed governor of Terri-



**Bibb, William Wyatt—Continued.**

tory of Alabama in 1817, and elected first governor under the constitution of that State in 1819; died July 9, 1820, at Fort Jackson, Ala.

**Bibb, William W.**, letter to Gen. Jackson transmitted, 621.

**Biddle, Charles John**; soldier, author, journalist, member of Congress; son of Nicholas Biddle; b. 1819 in Philadelphia, Pa.; brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in Mexican War; Colonel of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers in 1861, and while in the field in Virginia was elected to Congress; author of "The Case of Major André"; died Sept. 28, 1873, in Philadelphia, Pa.

**Biddle, Charles**, mentioned, 2578.

**Biddle, James**; naval officer, soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 28, 1783, in Philadelphia, Pa.; United States Commissioner to ratify treaty with China in 1845; visited Japan aboard United States ship *Columbus*; commanded squadron on west coast of Mexico during war with that country; had charge of naval asylum on the Schuylkill, 1838-1842; died Oct. 1, 1848, in Philadelphia.

**Biddle, James**, treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

**Biennial Register**, distribution of:

Act providing for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.

Referred to, 1783.

**Big Belt Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 7323.

**Big Bethel (Va.), Battle of.**—One of the preliminary skirmishes of the Civil War. In June, 1861, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was placed in command of the Federal forces in eastern Virginia. He established headquarters at Fortress Monroe and was soon in command of 10,000 men. June 9, Butler sent Brig.-Gen. E. W. Pierce with a detachment of 3,500 men (composed of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont infantry and a battery of artillery) to dislodge the Confederates at Big and Little Bethel under Gen. J. B. Magruder's command. Magruder's force (1,400) had made frequent raids upon the Federal lines. The attack, which was intended as a surprise, was made by the Union forces on the morning of June 10 and was repulsed. The Union loss was 76. Among the killed was Maj. Theodore Winthrop. The Confederate loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. Big Bethel was the first real battle of the war.

**Big Black (Miss.), Battle of.**—May 17, 1863, the day after the battle of

Champion Hills, Grant's army pushed on toward Vicksburg. McClernand's corps, in advance, soon came upon Pemberton's army, strongly intrenched on both sides of the Big Black River. The Confederate batteries posted on the high bluffs were carried after a sharp engagement, the Federal assault being led by Lawler's brigade. The Confederates retreated. Seventeen pieces of artillery and about 1,200 prisoners were here taken. A portion of Pemberton's outposts crossed the river on temporary bridges, which they destroyed behind them, and joined the main body of the army in the retreat into the fortifications at Vicksburg. The Federal loss was 279.

**Big Horn Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 6700.

Reduced, 7081.

**Big Wichita River**, exploration of, referred to, 2897.

**Bigamy.** (See Mormon Church; Polygamy.)

**Bill of Rights.**—The earliest colonial or State declaration of American rights after the "Body of Laws" of Massachusetts, in 1640, was that which accompanied the Virginia constitution of 1776. It was based upon the English Bill of Rights of 1689. The latter was an instrument signed by William and Mary when accepting the crown of England from the Convention of Parliament. It asserted the right of subjects to petition, the right of Parliament to freedom of debate, the right of electors to choose representatives freely, and other privileges. This Bill of Rights, which contained the fundamental principles of political liberty, was not extended to the colonies. Other State constitutions in defining the rights of the citizen as against the scope of the State largely followed the phraseology of this famous instrument. The National Constitution was harshly criticised on account of the omission of some such guaranty of personal rights, and might have failed of ratification had not the Federalists promised to incorporate such a set of statements. The first ten amendments stand as the partial fulfillment of their promises. (See also Amendments.)

**Bills and Acts:**

Acts to be published in certain newspapers, 4116.

Approved but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.

Consideration by President, time allowed for, discussed, 2993, 3060.

**Bills and Acts—Continued.**

Constitutional amendment regarding approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.

Duly certified and approved which had not passed, discussed, 1353.

Effect on, of adjournment of Congress before expiration of 10 days after presentation to President discussed, 3797.

List of acts transmitted, 3963.

**Bimetallic Conference.** (See International Monetary Conference.)

**Bimetallicism.**—The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the doctrine that two metals can and ought, at the same time and in the same country, to be adopted as standards of value and bear to each other a fixed ratio established by the Government. As used in this country, the term usually refers to the use of gold and silver at a fixed relative value established by law. Monometallism is the doctrine that only one metal ought to be so used.

**Bingham, Henry Harrison;** b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1841; was graduated at Jefferson College, 1862, A. B. and A. M., also LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College; studied law; entered the Union Army as lieutenant and was mustered out July, 1866, having been brevetted for distinguished gallantry; received the medal of honor for special gallantry on the field of battle; postmaster of Philadelphia, March, 1867; elected to the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Bingham, John A.;** lawyer, member of Congress; b. in 1815, in Pennsylvania; elected to 34th Congress from Ohio in 1854; reelected to the 35th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d Congresses.

**Bingham, John A.,** special judge-advocate in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.

**Biographical Sketches of President—**

Adams, John, 217.

Adams, J. Q., 857.

Arthur, 4618.

Buchanan, 2960.

Cleveland, 4882.

Fillmore, 2599.

Garfield, 4593.

Grant, 3957.

Harrison, Benj., 5438.

Harrison, W. H., 1858.

Hayes, 4391.

Jackson, 998.

Jefferson, 307.

Johnson, 3499.

Lincoln, 3204.

McKinley, 6234.

Madison, 450.

Monroe, 572.

Pierce, 2728.

Polk, 2221.

Roosevelt, 6637.

Taft, 7661.

Taylor, 2541.

Tyler, 1888.

Van Buren, 1528.

Washington, 33.

**Biological Survey,** work of, reviewed and commended, 7486. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

**Bird Reservations.**—To preserve from extinction the native birds of America the Government in 1903 inaugurated the policy of setting apart as reservations or "refuges" those regions that surround the breeding grounds of important colonies of wild fowl and song birds. The first protection thus exerted was thrown around Pelican Island, Fla., in 1903, where many brown pelicans make their home. The localities are set aside by Executive proclamation and are in charge of wardens under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. Under a federal law approved June 28, 1906, it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, kill, or wilfully disturb any bird of any kind or to molest or take the eggs of any bird on such reservation, except under such rules as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe. Violations of the law are punishable by fines up to \$500 or imprisonment for six months, or both. Up to 1909 fifty of these reservations had been established in the following order:

Pelican Island, Fla.	Loch Katrina, Wyo.
Breton Islands, La.	East Park, Cal.
Stump Lake, N. D.	Cold Springs, Ore.
Huron Islands, Mich.	Shoshone, Wyo.
Siskiwit Islands, Mich.	Pathfinder, Wyo.
Passage Key, Fla.	Bellefourche, S. D.
Indian Key, Fla.	Strawberry Valley, Utah
Tern Islands, La.	Salt River, Ariz.
Shell Keys, La.	Deer Flat, Idaho.
Flattery Rocks, Wash.	Minidoka, Idaho.
Quillayute Needles, Wash.	Willow Creek, Mont.
Three Arch Rocks, Ore.	Carlsbad, N. M.
Copalis Rock, Wash.	Rio Grande, N. M.
East Timbalier Island, La.	Keechelus Lake, Wash.
Mosquito Inlet, Fla.	Cle Elum Lake, Wash.
Tortugas Keys, Fla.	Bumping Lake, Wash.
Klamath Lake, Ore. and Cal.	Conconully, Wash.
Key West, Fla.	Yukon Delta, Alaska.
Lake Malheur, Ore.	Bering Sea, Alaska.
Chase Lake, N. D.	Pribilof, Alaska.
Pine Island, Fla.	Tuxedni, Alaska.
Matlacha Pass, Fla.	St. Lazaria, Alaska.
Palma Sola, Fla.	Farallon, Cal.
Island Bay, Fla.	Culebra, Porto Rico.
	Hawaiian Islands.
	Bogoslof, Alaska.

**Bishop, Nathan**, member of Indian commission, 3977.

**Bismarck, Prince von**, instructions of, to German minister respecting Samoa transmitted, 5391.

**Bissell, Daniel**, colonel in Army, nomination of, discussed, 910.

**Bitter Root Forest Reserve**, boundaries modified, 7157.

**Black, Frank S.**; lawyer, governor, newspaper man, member of Congress; b. March 8, 1853, in Livingston, Me.; graduated from Dartmouth College, and became editor of the *Johnstown Journal*; removed to Troy, N. Y., where he did newspaper work and studied law; served the State as governor and as member of Congress.

**Black, Jeremiah S.**; jurist; b. Jan. 10, 1810, in Glades, Pa.; appointed presiding judge of the district in which he lived in 1842; elected to the bench of the State supreme court in 1851, and made chief justice; reelected in 1854; appointed Attorney-General of United States in 1857; was Secretary of State in 1860-1861, when he resumed the practice of law; died Aug. 9, 1883, in York, Pa.

**Black, Jeremiah S.:**

Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Secretary of State, 3203.

**Black Cockades.**—A badge first worn by the American soldiers during the Revolution and later, during the hostility toward France (about 1797) occasioned by the X. Y. Z. dispatches, adopted by the Federalists as a patriotic emblem and as a rejoinder to the tri-colored cockade worn by the Republicans as a mark of affection toward France. Its significance in some degree lay in the fact that it had been a part of the Continental uniform.

**Black Friday.**—There have been several Black Fridays. The term is often used to designate a dark financial day. In England it has special reference to Friday, Dec. 6, 1745, the day on which news came to London that the young Pretender, Charles Edward, had reached Derby; and also to Friday, May 11, 1866, which was the height of the commercial panic in London through the failure of Overend, Guernsey & Co. Sept. 24, 1869, is sometimes referred to as Black Friday in the United States. On this day a syndicate of New York bankers advanced the price of gold to 162½, causing a panic. It sold at 143½ the previous evening. Another such day was Friday, Sept. 19, 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co., leading American bank-

ers, failed. A great crash ensued in Wall Street, the center of financial operations in America, and the historic panic of 1873 began. Credit generally was impaired and many financial institutions were forced into bankruptcy.

**Black Hawk War.**—By a treaty signed at Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 15, 1830, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded all their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin to the United States. Black Hawk, a noted chief of the tribe, refused to abide by the treaty and made war upon the whites. He resisted the survey of the land at Rock Island, Ill., although most of the Sacs and Foxes were west of the Mississippi. In 1831 he attacked some Illinois villages, but was driven off by the militia under Gen. Gaines in June of that year. The next spring he returned with a strong force and began to massacre the whites. Gen. Scott was sent against him with a force of United States troops. Black Hawk was defeated at the Wisconsin River July 21, 1832, by a detachment of troops under Gen. Dodge, and again at Bad Axe River, Aug. 2, of the same year, by Gen. Atkinson. After these successive defeats Black Hawk was compelled to surrender.

**Black Hawk War**, discussed, 1166, 1251.

**Black Hills:**

Emigration to, 4276, 4306, 4355.

Gold discovered in, referred to, 4306, 4355.

**Black Mesa Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 6740.

**Blackmon, Frederick Leonard**; b. Lime Branch, Polk County, Ga., Sept. 15, 1873; attended the public schools at Dearmanville and Choccolocco; also State Normal College at Jacksonville, Ala., and the college at Douglasville, Ga.; read law under Prof. Joe Camp, who was a lawyer and also a professor in the Douglasville College. He took a course in the business college at Chattanooga, Tenn., and read law under James H. McLane, and was graduated from the university law department; admitted to the bar at Anniston, Ala., was associated with the firm of Knox, Acker, Dixon & Blackmon until elected to Congress; city attorney for Anniston four years, and served in the Alabama State Senate from 1900 until elected to Congress in 1910; chairman of the congressional committee for the fourth Alabama congressional district; married Dec. 31, 1908, has one child; nominated by the Democratic



**Blackmon, Frederick Leonard—Continued.**

Party without opposition, and elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

**Black Rock, N. Y.,** works at, referred to, 1563.

**Black Rock (N. Y.), Battles of.**—Lieut.-Col. Bishop, with about 400 men from the British camp at Lundys Lane, crossed the Niagara River July 11, 1813, and attacked the blockhouse at Black Rock, where the Americans had a considerable quantity of naval stores and ammunition. The blockhouse was in charge of Gen. Peter B. Porter, with less than a dozen artillerymen. About 300 militia and a small band of Indians were scattered about in the neighborhood. The militia fled at Bishop's approach and Porter narrowly escaped capture. On his way to Buffalo, meeting reinforcements of 100 regulars, he returned and attacked the invaders. After a short struggle the British were driven with loss to their boats. Lieut.-Col. Bishop was mortally wounded. In August, 1814, Black Rock was again attacked by the British and successfully defended by the Americans. After the battle of Lundys Lane the American army retired to Fort Erie and vicinity. Gen. Drummond, having received reinforcements, went in pursuit. As a preliminary step toward attacking Fort Erie, the British general resolved to take possession of Black Rock. About 1,200 men under Lieut.-Col. Tucker crossed the river on Aug. 3, 1814, and were met and driven back by 300 Americans under Lieutenants Ryan, Smith, and Armstrong. The British lost a considerable number; the American loss was slight.

**Black Sea:**

Navigation of, unlocked, 1008.

Vessels of United States excluded from, discussed, 1065.

Free passage for, secured by treaty with Turkey, 1067, 1157.

**Black Warrior, The.**—The American merchant vessel which was seized at Havana by Cuban customs officials Feb. 28, 1854, and with its cargo was declared confiscated (2767, 2778). The proceeding aroused a bitter feeling against Spain, and a special messenger was dispatched instructing the American minister at Madrid to demand, as immediate redress, indemnification to the owners in the sum of \$300,000. The reluctance of Spain to accede led to the Ostend manifesto. Spain afterward made compensation for the seizure (2869) but the inci-

dent was used as a pretext for later filibustering expeditions into Cuba.

**Black Warrior, The,** seizure of, by Spanish authorities discussed, 2767, 2778.

Disavowal of, by Spain, and payment of, indemnity, 2869.

Reparation for, refused, 2779.

**Blackfeet Indian Reservation,** referred to, 6836.

**Blackfeet Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Blackford, William,** treaty with New Granada concluded by, 2168.

**Blackstock's (S. C.), Battle of.**—In November, 1780, Gen. Sumter started for Fort Ninety-Six to attempt its capture. He was pursued by Col. Tarleton. A skirmish took place Nov. 20 at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyger River, Union District, S. C. Tarleton fled, leaving nearly 200 dead and wounded upon the field. The American loss was only 3 killed and 5 wounded.

**Bladensburg (Md.), Battle of.**—As early as January, 1814, intelligence was received at Washington that 4,000 British troops had landed at Bermuda, destined for the United States. The British Admiral Cockburn arrived at Lynnhaven Bay, Va., in March with 1 ship, 2 frigates, and 1 brig. Early in August he was joined by Vice-Admiral Cochrane, who took command, and was later joined in the Chesapeake by 4,000 veterans of Wellington's army, under Gen. Ross. The civil government at Washington was apathetic in the face of impending danger. Washington, with its public buildings and records, was entirely unprotected. At the suggestion of Gen. Winder the President called a Cabinet council in July and proposed raising an army for the defense of the Federal capital. This comprehended a requisition on the States for militia aggregating 93,000 men. The naval defenses were intrusted to Commodore Barney, with a small flotilla of gun-boats carrying 400 men. By Aug. 1 Gen. Winder, who was assigned to the defense of the capital, had 1,000 regulars and almost 4,000 militia under his command for the defense of Washington and Baltimore. The remainder of the army was on paper. The British moved up the Patuxent by land and water to Upper Marlboro. Barney destroyed his flotilla at Pig Point and crossed toward the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, forming a junction with Winder's advance, which had proceeded to Bladensburg, about 5 miles from Washington, on the post road to Baltimore. Here at noon, Aug. 24,

**Bladensburg (Md.), Battle of—Continued.**

1814, the two armies faced each other, the British, under Gen. Ross, nearly 5,000 strong, 4,000 of them seasoned by service in continental Europe, while the defenders of the capital consisted mainly of undisciplined, untried militia, many of them only 3 days from their homes. The battle lasted from about half-past 12 till 4 o'clock and resulted in the utter rout of the Americans. The British lost upward of 500 men in the engagement. The Americans had only 26 killed and 51 wounded. After this battle the invaders marched to the capital, seized it, and burned the public buildings.

**Blaine, James Gillespie**; statesman, orator, editor; b. Jan. 31, 1830, in Washington Co., Pa.; graduated from Washington College and removed to Maine, where he edited the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser*; served four years in Maine legislature, two years as Speaker of the House; elected to the 38th Congress from Maine in 1862; and reelected for six succeeding terms; chosen as Speaker three terms; in 1876 he was elected United States Senator; resigned in 1881 to accept Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet, serving from March till December; he was an unsuccessful candidate for President in 1884; author of "Twenty Years in Congress"; died Jan. 27, 1893, in Washington, D. C.

**Blaine, James G.:**

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5820.

Secretary of State, 4603, 5450.

Correspondence regarding the *Baltimore* affair. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Member of conference to discuss commercial relations with Canada, 5675, 5678, 5748.

**Blaine, Walker G.**; diplomat; son of James G.; b. in Maine, received college education, and in 1881 was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, and sent with W. H. Triseott as a special envoy to Peru and Chile.

**Blaine, Walker**, Third Assistant Secretary of State, mentioned, 4694.

**Blair, Francis Preston, Jr.**; soldier, lawyer, author, member of Congress; b. Feb. 19, 1821, in Lexington, Ky.; migrated to Missouri and became member of State legislature, 1852-1854; elected to 35th, 37th, and 38th Congresses; Colonel of Volunteers in 1861; appointed major-general in 1862; nominated for Vice-President

on Democratic ticket in 1868 with Horatio Seymour for President; appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy in 1871-1873; wrote "Life and Public Services of General William A. Butler"; died July 8, 1875, in St. Louis, Mo.

**Blair, Frank P., Jr.:**

Commission of, as major-general discussed, 3404.

Correspondence regarding assignment of command to, 3407.

Letter and advice of President Lincoln as to accepting seat in Congress or remaining in command, 3406.

Resignation of, as major-general accepted, 3407.

Withdrawal of, 3409.

**Blair, Francis Preston, Sr.**; journalist and politician; b. Abingdon, Va., in 1791; editor *Congressional Globe*, in Washington, 1830-1845; intimate friend and confidential adviser of President Jackson; supported Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848, in opposition to the regular Democratic party nominee; assisted at organization of Republican party in 1855; died Oct. 18, 1876.

**Blair, Frank P., Sr.**, negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

**Blair, Henry W.**, refusal of China to receive, as minister, 5621, 5673, 5679.

**Blair, Montgomery**; lawyer, judge; b. in Kentucky about 1813; brother to Francis Preston, Jr.; practised law in St. Louis, and became judge of court of common pleas; moved to Maryland about 1852; appointed Postmaster-General in March, 1861, and was removed near end of 1864; died July 27, 1883.

**Blair, Montgomery**, correspondence regarding resignation of Frank P. Blair, Jr., as major-general, 3407.

**Blakeley, Johnston**; naval officer; b. in October, 1781, in Ireland; joined the navy in 1800 and was made lieutenant in 1807, and in 1813 was appointed master commandant of the *Wasp*; June, 1814, captured British sloop, *Reindeer*, and in September the *Avon*; for these services he was promoted to captain, but the *Wasp* never returned to port and was not heard of after Oct. 9, 1814.

**Blakeley, Johnston**, British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.

**Blanco, Ramon**, Captain-General of Cuba, directed by Spain to suspend hostilities, referred to, 6292.

**Bland, Richard Parks** (1835-1899); legislator; b. near Hartford, Ky.; studied law and practised in Mis-

**Bland, Richard Parks—Continued.**

souri, California, and Utah, subsequently devoting much attention to mining; represented Missouri in the House from 1873 until 1895, and then from 1897 until his death; noted as the author of the Bland Silver Bill, and led the free silver movement in the House; prominent candidate for the nomination for President at the Democratic National Convention of 1896.

**Bland, Theodoric;** soldier, member of Congress; b. in 1742, in Prince George Co., Va.; enlisted in army and became colonel of regiment of dragoons; in 1779 had command of troops at Albermarle Barracks, whence he was elected to Congress in 1780, representing Virginia in that body for three years, and was then chosen a member of Virginia legislature; member of first Congress under the constitution, having voted for its adoption; died June 1, 1790, in New York.

**Bland, Theodoric:**

Appointed on committee to meet Washington on his embarkation from New Jersey upon the occasion of his first inauguration, 37.

**Bland-Allison Act:**

Discussed by President—  
Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.  
Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.  
Harrison, Benj., 5475.  
Hayes, 4511, 4568.

Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.

**Bland Dollar.**—A name sometimes applied to the silver dollar of the United States the coinage of which began in 1878. During that year Congress passed the act providing for such coinage. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, July 25, 1876, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which had been suspended since 1873. Mr. Bland's bill passed the House providing for free coinage, but was modified in the Senate by the Allison amendment. As the bill became a law it provided that instead of free coinage the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase each month not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. President Hayes returned the bill with his veto Feb. 28, 1878 (4438), but on the same day both House and Senate passed the bill over his veto. The effects of the law were discussed by the Chief Executives from time to time. (See Bland-Allison Act.) This act was repealed in

1890 by the act of Congress known as the Sherman act (q. v.).

**Blatchford, Richard Milford;** financier, legislator, public official; b. April 23, 1798, in Stratford, Conn.; financial agent of the Bank of England in 1826; appointed to same position for Bank of United States in 1836, and assisted in winding up its affairs; member of New York legislature in 1855, and in 1859 park commissioner of New York City; fiscal agent for recruiting service at outbreak of Civil War; minister to Italy in 1862; died Sept. 3, 1875, in Newport.

**Blatchford, Richard M.,** mentioned, 3279.

**Blockade.**—A well-defined principle of international law which secures to any nation the right in time of war to render intercourse with the enemy's ports unlawful, hazardous, or impossible on the part of neutrals. It was introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by European powers is that a blockade to be binding must be effective. It is carried into effect by a force of war ships, which patrol the sea outside the enemy's harbor and arrest any vessels of any power attempting to enter. Should any arrested vessel contain goods or persons contraband of war, it is condemned by a prize court and sold, the proceeds being divided among the blockade squadron. This right is incontrovertible, having its origin in the soundest principles of maritime jurisprudence, sanctioned by the practice of the best nations of enlightened times. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain in 1803; the Baltic by Denmark in 1848-49 and in 1864; the Gulf of Finland by the Allies in 1854. At the outbreak of the Civil War in America the Confederate government required every English vessel that entered its ports to bring arms and ammunition as part of its cargo. Plymouth, Newbern, Wilmington, and other North Carolina ports were much used by these vessels, as also the port of Charleston, S. C. United States cruisers blockaded these ports, and under the established rules of international law seized, searched, and confiscated foreign vessels attempting to run the blockade, as well as enemy's ships in transit. At the commencement of the Spanish-American War in 1898 the United States maintained a strict blockade of Cuban ports for several weeks under the direction of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson, which finally resulted in the battle of July 3, when the



**Blockade—Continued.**

American squadron under the immediate command of Commodore Schley entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera. In the Russo-Japanese War (see Japan), the Japanese maintained a strict blockade of Port Arthur from Feb. 10, 1904, when the first attack was made, until the fall of the city, Jan. 2, 1905.

**Blockades:**

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3259.

During War of 1812 discussed, 486.

Established by—

Portugal, claims of United States growing out of, 1098, 1113, 1243.

Spain, claims of United States growing out of, 1112.

In order to be binding, must be effective, 2945.

Maximilian's decrees declaring, proclaimed void, 3631.

Of Cuban ports, proclaimed, 6472, 6481.

Discussed, 6296, 6312.

Removal of, referred to, 6321.

Of Mexican ports, and effect of, on United States, 1705, 1733.

Of Southern ports proclaimed, 3215, 3216, 3481.

Claims of foreign powers arising out of, discussed, 3328.

Nonresident foreigners engaged in violating, order regarding, 3483.

Referred to, 3225, 3385.

Removed, 3523.

From certain ports, or relaxed in the South in the interests of trade and commerce, both home and foreign, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507.

Of Spanish Main, referred to, 776.

Of Tripoli, questions between United States and Tunis growing out of, 388, 389.

**Bloody Shirt.**—A term used to describe the utterances of impassioned speakers and writers who after the close of the Civil War endeavored to revive its memories and to agitate the minds of their hearers for political effect. Reviving war animosities was said to be waving the bloody shirt.

**Blount, James H.;** lawyer, member of Congress; b. Sept. 12, 1837, in Clinton, Ga.; graduated from University of Georgia with classical education in 1857; began practice of law in Macon, Ga.; represented Georgia in Congress from 1873 to 1893; last public service was as commissioner paramount to the Hawaiian Islands for President Cleveland; on his report Cleveland reversed the policy of Harrison

toward Hawaii; died at Macon, Ga., March 8, 1903.

**Blount, James H.,** special commissioner to Hawaiian Islands, report of, discussed, 5873, 5892.

**Blow, Henry T.,** dispatch from, relative to commercial interests with South America, transmitted, 4014.

**Blue Book.** (See Biennial Register.)

**Blue Laws.**—A name applied to the early laws of some of the American Colonies. The general court of New Haven, Conn., in April, 1644, ordered that the "judicial laws of God as they were delivered to Moses," should be binding on all offenders and a rule to all the courts of the jurisdiction "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." New Haven's criminal code was developed along these lines. It is doubtful, however, if some of the rigid rules of conduct often quoted as Blue Laws were ever enforced. Some of them are as follows: "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting." "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day." "No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, and jewsharp." As early as 1649 a law of Massachusetts provided for the prohibition of labor, play, or travel on the Lord's Day, beginning on Saturday evening. The "Duke's Laws" of New York also forbade the profanation of the day by travel or labor. The Pennsylvania laws of 1682 forbade labor. Those of South Carolina in 1684 forbade profanation of the Sabbath. Virginia in 1692 forbade travel or profanation. Remnants of these laws still survive in State legislation.

**Blue Licks (Ky.), Battle of.**—Aug. 19, 1782, a body of 182 Kentucky pioneers were drawn into an ambuscade at Blue Licks, Nicholas County, Ky., by Indians under Simon Girty. The settlers were defeated with the loss of 62, including a son of Daniel Boone.

**Blue Lights.**—During the summer and autumn of 1813, while the British commander, Sir Thomas Hardy, with his fleet, had the port of New London, Conn., blockaded, Commodore Decatur made several futile attempts to escape therefrom with his fleet, consisting of the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet*. Decatur claimed that his failure

**Blue Lights—Continued.**

was due to the fact that blue signal lights were flashed from the shore toward the British. The friends of the British and the opponents of the war became known as Blue-Light Federalists.

**Bluefields.** (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)**Board of Health.** (See National Board of Health.)

**Board of Trade and Plantations.**—In 1660 Charles II. established two separate councils, one for trade and the other for foreign plantations. For a time these were united (from 1672 to 1675). The charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was secured from Charles II., July 8, 1663, by John Clarke, who acted as agent for the Colony. This charter continued in force 180 years. In 1695 the Board of Trade and Plantations was established and given charge of the English Colonies in America. In 1768 a secretary of state for America was established, and the duties of the board having been transferred to him, the board was abolished in 1782.

**Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia,** vessels from, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4895.

**Body of Liberties.**—A bill of rights consisting of a code of 100 fundamental laws setting forth the sacredness of life, liberty, property, and reputation. The Body of Liberties was compiled by Nathaniel Ward, pastor of the church at Ipswich, Mass., from drafts submitted. A copy of these laws was sent to every town within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to be first considered by the magistrates and elders, and then to be published by the constables, "that if any man saw anything to be altered he might communicate his thoughts to some of the deputies." In December, 1641, the General Court of Massachusetts adopted this fundamental code as the basis of common law, there having been up to that time no written law in the Colony.

**Boehne, John William;** b. Oct. 28, 1856, Vanderburg Co., Ind.; was serving his third year as mayor of Evansville, when nominated and elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Indiana.

**Boer War.**—A conflict between Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State, commonly called the South African war. The Boers are descendants of Dutch colonists of South Africa. In 1815 the Cape Colony was ceded to England. After a restless dependence of twenty

years the Boers began to emigrate in bands and colonies in search of free territory. In 1851 Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Orange Free State, and in 1881 accorded a modified independence to the Transvaal, after the battle of Majuba Hill, in which the British suffered defeat. The Boers looked upon the affair of Majuba Hill as an indication of their ability to ultimately win independence from Great Britain.

None but native Boers were allowed a voice in the Transvaal government, and the foreigners or Uitlanders were heavily taxed and harshly treated. The English settlers petitioned the home government for redress, but beyond holding a conference with President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and President Krüger, of the Transvaal, nothing was accomplished, the Boers proposing a limited franchise to Uitlanders and demanding that the Transvaal be made an independent State.

The British garrisons in South Africa were strengthened and the Boers demanded the removal of the troops. Oct. 9, 1899, the South African Republic delivered to the British agent at the Transvaal an ultimatum, for answer within forty-eight hours, demanding the removal of the reinforcements and the return of the troops then on their way to the country. The Boers, commanded by Gen. Joubert, immediately invaded Natal and invested Ladysmith, where Gen. French was posted with about 5,000 British soldiers.

General Sir Redvers Buller reached South Africa in November with 54,000 men. These were divided and sent northward under Generals Methuen and Gatacre, to drive back the Boers and their allies from the Orange River Colony and ultimately to relieve Ladysmith, as well as Kimberley and Mafeking, which by this time were besieged by the Boers. These efforts cost the British several defeats, notably at Spion Kop, Colenso, and Vaal Krantz.

When the year 1900 opened, Lord Roberts was sent to South Africa as commander-in-chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, and the ministry decided to send out the whole Seventh Army Division. Roberts changed the plan of procedure and sent Gen. French on a rapid advance to Kimberley, which he entered Feb. 16, after driving off the besiegers.

**Boer War—Continued.**

Feb. 27 (the anniversary of Majuba Hill), General Cronje, with 4,000 Boers, surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg. The advance toward Ladysmith continued under Gen. Buller, and after a series of difficult operations Lord Dundonald rode into Ladysmith Feb. 28, followed two days later by Buller. March 13, Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, whence Presidents Krüger and Steyn had fled before him.

Roberts began his advance northward from Bloemfontein May 3, 1900, his armies presenting a front of forty miles. The Boers retreated before him and Johannesburg was occupied May 31, and on June 5 Roberts was in possession of Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal. Meanwhile, Buller had been marching north through Natal and early in July he was in communication with Roberts, and the country from Pretoria to the coast at Durban was in possession of the British. The number of British troops in South Africa at this time was 250,000.

By October, the organized insurrection was over. Joubert was dead, Gen. Cronje was a prisoner in St. Helena, and Krüger was a refugee. Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller returned to England and left Gen. Kitchener to deal with the guerrilla bands that still roamed about, partially under the command of Generals De Wet and Louis Botha. This caused considerable trouble during the entire year of 1901. Kitchener gathered all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary territory in concentration camps and cleared the country of food and cattle, and by the end of the year 53,000 Boers had been put out of commission, 40,000 of whom were in concentration camps.

May 31, 1902, the chief civil and military representatives of the Boers surrendered to Kitchener and Lord Milner at Pretoria.

In this struggle there had been engaged on the British side at one time or another, or sent to the seat of war as reinforcements from the outbreak of the war to the conclusion of peace, 448,435 men of all arms, including 228,171 regulars, 45,566 militia, 35,520 yeomanry, 19,856 volunteers, 7,273 South African constabulary, 18,229 regular troops from India, 29,000 colonial contingents, and 52,414 raised in South

Africa. Of these 518 officers and 5,255 men were killed, 1,851 officers and 20,978 men were wounded, 554 officers and 15,617 men died of wounds or disease. How many men the Boers had in the field from first to last, including the rebels from Natal and Cape Colony, will probably never be known. The number has been estimated by competent authorities at from 60,000 to 65,000. The Boer casualties have never been definitely ascertained.

**Boer War**, attitude of the United States in, 6371, 6407, 6429.

**Boggs, Charles Stuart**; naval officer; b. Jan. 28, 1811, in New Brunswick, N. J.; promoted to captain, July 16, 1862, and commodore July 25, 1866; commanded steamer *De Soto*, of North Atlantic squadron, 1867-1868; assigned to European fleet in 1869, and prepared a report on steam engines afloat; promoted to rear-admiral and appointed inspector of third lighthouse district, July 1, 1870; retired 1873; died April 22, 1888, in New Brunswick, N. J.

**Boggs, Charles S.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Bogy, Lewis V.**; lawyer, legislator, railroad president; b. April 9, 1813, in St. Genevieve, Mo.; member of State legislature for several terms; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1867-1868; one of the projectors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was for two years president; elected to United States Senate in 1873, and died in St. Louis Sept. 20, 1877.

**Bogy, Lewis V.**, mentioned, 3719.

**Bohemia Manor**.—A tract of 5,000 acres of land in Maryland, along the Elk River, granted by Lord Baltimore in 1666 to a Bohemian surveyor named Augustine Herman. Herman obtained papers of denization and was naturalized with his family under the first act of the kind passed in the Province.

**Boilers**. (See Steam Boilers.)

**Boise City, Idaho**, mentioned, 6816.

**Bokhara**.—A Russian dependency in central Asia. It lies between latitude 41° 30' and 36° 40' north and between longitude 61° 40' and 73° east, and is bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan and on the southwest by the Russian transcasian province and the Khanat of Khiva. It has an area of 83,000 sq. miles and a population of about 250,000. The reign-



**Bokhara—Continued.**

ing sovereign (1912) is Sayid-Mir-Alim Khan. The capital is at Bokhara. The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Olsbegs in the fifteenth century. The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the eighteenth century. Mir Muzaffar-ed-din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr-Daria, to consent to a war indemnity and to permit Russian trade. In 1873 a further treaty was signed by virtue of which no foreigner is admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, making the State practically a Russian dependency. By this treaty also merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ad valorem, and no other duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from transit duty. The Russian Trans-Caspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus River, to within a few miles of the capital and thence to the Russian frontier, about 186 miles.

**Bolivar, Simon;** South American patriot and liberator; b. at Caracas, Venezuela, in July, 1783, and inherited a large estate from his father; liberally educated in Madrid, and returned to his native land in 1809; joined the insurgents in 1811, and became a colonel under Miranda; obtained full command of the army in 1813, defeated the Spanish royalists and declared himself dictator; driven out of Venezuela in 1814 and fled to Jamaica; returned in 1816, raised another army and defeated Spaniards under Morillo in February, 1817; in 1819 took title of president, liberated New Granada, which uniting with Venezuela, formed the new republic of Colombia, of which Bolivar became first president; in 1821 and 1822 marched with his army to Peru, which, with his assistance, was soon liberated from the Spaniards; the independence of the South American republics was recognized by England and the United States; early in 1825 resigned dictatorship of Peru and went to Upper Peru, which was formed into a separate State and called Bolivia, of which he was declared perpetual dictator; also declared president of Peru for life, and again made president of Colombia; resigned in February, 1827, but the

congress refused to accept his resignation; the result of his military services was the independence of three South American countries; died December, 1830, at San Pedro.

**Bolivar, Simon:**

Centennial celebration of birth of, at Caracas, referred to, 4716, 4760.

Delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.

**Bolivia.**—A Republic in the western part of South America, named from Simon Bolivar. It is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by Argentina and Paraguay, and on the west by Chile and Peru. Bolivia, though entirely within the tropical zone, boasts all the climates of the world, each with its peculiar vegetation. The country is remarkable for its mineral products. The silver mines of Potosi, after having produced \$3,000,000,000, are still considered inexhaustible, while gold, lead, tin, salt, sulphur, niter, and copper are abundant. Bolivia was formerly a Spanish possession. It became independent in 1825 and united with Peru from 1836 to 1839. The country consists of 10 departments and territories, governed by a President and two Houses of Congress, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. Revolutions have frequently occurred. From 1879 to 1883 Bolivia and Peru were united in a war against Chile. The result was disastrous to the allies, and Chile became possessed of all the western seacoast, including the niter districts of Bolivia. The length of railway line open in 1908 was only about 418 miles. The Bolivia-Chile treaty of 1904 provided for the construction of railroads on a large scale, and since then contracts have been let covering some 2,000 miles. The wonderful railroad around the Falls of Madeira is now in operation as well as the line between La Paz and Buenos Aires. The area of the Republic is 709,000 sq. miles and, according to the report of the Bureau of American Republics for 1907-1908, the population is 2,267,935. The capital is La Paz. A treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation was concluded with the United States May 13, 1858, in which the rights of neutrals were clearly outlined (3111). The year 1909 saw an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in the favorable balance of trade in Bolivia. Rubber and cacao are the chief products, and

**Bolivia—Continued.**

the trade with the United States is mostly in textiles.

**Bolivia** (see also Peru-Bolivia Confederation):

Controversy with Chile, referred to, 3410.

Diplomatic relations with, 5468, 6364. Resumed, 4449, 4562.

Insurrection in, discussed, 6364.

Treaty with (3111).

Ratification of amendments to, recommendation regarding, 3260.

War between Chile, Peru, and, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.

Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.

Conditions of peace presented by Chile discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.

Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.

Negotiations for restoration of peace, 4676.

Terminated, 4822, 6364.

Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.

**Bollman, Eric**; German physician; b. in Hanover, about 1770; made an unsuccessful effort to release Lafayette from prison at Olmutz, and passed some years in exile in United States; died in 1821.

**Bollman, Eric**, crimes charged against, 405.

**Bollman Case.**—An important Supreme Court case in which treason is defined and the authority of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* is maintained. Bollman was charged with being implicated in a treasonable attempt to levy war upon the United States, in that he had joined Aaron Burr in a scheme to establish an independent State in the Southwest in 1805. It was decided that a mere conspiracy to subvert the Government by force is not treason, an actual levying of war being necessary. The court held that the crime with which the prisoners Bollman and Swartwout stood charged had not been committed, and they were discharged.

**Bonaparte, Charles Joseph**; lawyer; b. June 9, 1851, in Baltimore, Md.; grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I.; graduated from Harvard in 1871; practised law in his native city; appointed Secretary of the Navy, July, 1905; and later Attorney-General; active in many societies for the suppression of vice and maintenance of law and order.

**Bonaparte, Charles J.**, mentioned, 6937.

**Bonds of United States** (see also Debt, Public; Loans):

Authority vested in Secretary of Treasury to issue, recommendations regarding, 5877.

Discussed. (See Debt, Public, discussed.)

Issuance of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5877, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6074, 6076, 6077, 6175.

Purchase of, with Treasury surplus recommended, 3985.

**Bonhomme Richard, The.**—An old East India merchantman fitted up as a man-of-war by the French at L'Orient in 1779. It was one of five fitted out by the French at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, and christened in his honor *Bonhomme Richard*, or *Good-Man Richard*. She was commanded by John Paul Jones, an American officer, and carried American colors. She was accompanied by two French vessels. They attempted to enter the harbor of Leith, Scotland, but storms prevented. Off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23, 1779, the fleet encountered a British merchant fleet convoyed by the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*. The larger war ship, the *Serapis*, though much superior in every respect to the *Bonhomme Richard*, was fiercely attacked by the latter. The conflict took place by moonlight, in the presence of thousands of spectators. Jones lashed the *Serapis's* bowsprit to the *Richard's* mizzenmast and raked her deck with musketry. Broadside answered broadside in one of the most stubbornly contested battles in the history of naval warfare. The engagement lasted 3 hours. Finally a bucketful of hand grenades thrown down the hatchway of the *Serapis* caused her commander to surrender. Jones transferred his crew to the conquered ship, and the *Bonhomme Richard* sank in a few hours.

**Bonus Bill.**—A bill introduced by John C. Calhoun Dec. 23, 1816, appropriating \$1,500,000 for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses. The bill was called the bonus bill. The intention was that the first work done under the appropriation should be the construction of a canal between Albany and the Lakes. The bill was strongly supported by New York and the South, and passed Congress, but was vetoed by President Madison, who held that the General Government could not give aid to internal

**Bonus Bill—Continued.**

improvements without a constitutional amendment (569).

**Bocher, Charles F.;** b. East Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1848; studied law, and went to Savannah, Mo., in 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1871; mayor of Savannah six years; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Missouri.

**Boonville (Mo.), Battle of.**—When President Lincoln's call for troops, April 15, 1861, reached Governor Jackson, of Missouri, he refused to furnish the 4 regiments forming the quota of the State. Francis P. Blair, Jr., had, however, organized, under the military command of Nathaniel Lyon, 5 regiments, and these were mustered in immediately, Lyon being made brigadier-general. When another Missouri brigade had been formed, May 8, Lyon was put in command of the department. Meantime Governor Jackson ordered the State militia to camp at St. Louis. May 10 Gen. Lyon surrounded the camp, and on its surrender by Gen. Frost paroled the men, 700 in number. June 15 he occupied Jefferson City, the governor fleeing to Boonville. Lyon followed. On June 17 he dispersed the State troops collected there.

**Booth, John Wilkes;** actor; assassin of President Lincoln; b. in 1838 in Bel Air, Md.; after shooting the President from the stage of Ford's theatre in Washington, he fled; was pursued and shot to death in a barn near Bowling Green, Va., April 26, 1865.

**Booth, John Wilkes,** persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

**Borah, William Edgar;** b. June 29, 1865, in Wayne Co., Ill.; was educated at the Kansas State University, Lawrence; admitted to practice law September, 1890, at Lyons, Kans.; elected to the United States Senate from Idaho, Jan. 15, 1907.

**Bootleggers,** misdeeds of, 7394.

**Border States.**—A designation for the several slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, lying next to the free States, and sometimes including Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Many people of these States were anxious, both during and before the Civil War, for an amicable adjustment of the slavery question. They originated the Peace Conference of 1861.

**Borland, William Patterson;** b. Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 14, 1867; entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1892; entered upon the practice of law at Kansas City; published in 1907 a text-book on the Law of Wills and Administrations; drafted several laws relating to city government, including the act empowering cities to regulate charges of public service corporations; was nominated Aug. 4, 1908, at a direct primary, and elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

**Borneo.**—A large island in the Malay Archipelago. It is situated in the Indian Archipelago, bounded on the east by the Sea of Celebes and the Macassar Strait, on the south by the Sea of Java, and on the west and north by the China Sea, and was first visited by the Portuguese in 1518. Borneo has an area of about 285,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,750,000. Two chains of mountains traverse the island in a nearly parallel direction from northeast to southwest. Vegetation grows luxuriantly and choice woods and spices are exported. The mineral wealth is great, gold, antimony, salt, petroleum, tin, copper, iron, and coal exist, but are not, as yet, largely worked. The inhabitants are Dyaks, Malays, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. The greater portion of the island, comprising the southern, central and eastern sections, is a Dutch colony and is divided into West Borneo, with an area of 56,065 sq. miles and a population of 370,770, and East and South Borneo, with an area of 157,585 sq. miles and a population of 809,900, subject to the Netherlands. The dominions of the rajahs of Brunei and Sarawak and the territory of the British North Borneo Company, all of which are under the protection of Great Britain, lie to the west and north and have an area of 31,000 sq. miles and a population of 200,000. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Borneo in 1850.

**Borneo,** treaty with, 2688.

**Bosphorus, The,** restrictions on passage of Straits of the Dardanelles and, by ships of other nations, 4078.

**Boston:**

Execution of laws for return of fugitive slaves forcibly resisted in, 2637.

Proclamation regarding, 2548.  
Reference to, 2673.



**Boston—Continued.**

Fire in, referred to by President Grant, 4138.

Industrial exposition at, discussed, 4773.

Navy-yard at, referred to, 4676.

Title of United States to land occupied as, referred to, 4698.

Unlawful assemblages in, and proclamation against and authorization to employ force in suppressing, 2637, 2645.

**Boston, The,** mentioned, 6297, 6367.

**Boston Case.**—The case of a fugitive slave who escaped from his owner in Georgia and took passage on the *Boston*, a vessel bound for the coast of Maine. The governor of Georgia charged the captain of the ship with stealing the slave and demanded that the governor of Maine restore the fugitive. This was refused. The legislature of Georgia then called upon Congress to pass a law compelling the governor of Maine to comply with such demand. No action was taken by Congress.

**Boston, Evacuation of.**—During the winter of 1776 Washington, having received some ordnance captured at Ticonderoga and a supply of ammunition taken by privateers at sea, determined to attack Boston, then occupied by the British. In pursuance of this plan he occupied Nooks Hill (an eminence at the extremity of Dorchester Neck) and Dorchester Heights, which commanded Nooks Hill, and the town itself. On the night of March 4, 1776, the heights were covered with breastworks, and the British were forced to risk a general action to dislodge them or abandon the town. They chose the latter alternative, and on March 17 the town and harbor were evacuated by the British army and navy without firing a gun.

**Boston Fire** referred to, 4138.

**Boston Massacre.**—The British navigation acts were a source of great annoyance and loss to the American colonists, and their execution was resisted at all points. Great Britain attempted to coerce the people into a compliance with the laws by sending Gen. Gage with 3 regiments to Boston in 1768. The presence of the troops further aggravated the people of Boston. During 1769 and the early part of 1770 numerous quarrels occurred between the citizens of Boston and British soldiers charged with the enforcement of the laws. In February, 1770, a press

gang from the British frigate *Rose* boarded a ship belonging to a Mr. Hooper, of Marblehead, whereupon a riot ensued. On the night of March 5 following a large crowd responded to the ringing of the fire bells and came into collision with the soldiers. The latter fired, killing 3 persons and wounding several others. The soldiers were tried and acquitted, but the news of the Boston massacre spread rapidly and did much to strengthen the spirit of revolution among the people.

**Boston Port Act.**—An act of Parliament introduced by Lord North and passed March 7, 1774, in retaliation for the destruction of cargoes of tea in Boston Harbor. It provided for the discontinuance of landing and discharging, loading, or shipping of merchandise to or from the city of Boston or in Boston Harbor. Commerce was transferred to Salem and Marblehead, and Gen. Gage arrived in Boston June 1, 1774, to enforce the law. The Boston people were indignant. Much sympathy was expressed for them throughout the Colonies. In many places people refused to buy British goods. Oct. 20, 1774, the American Association was formed, pledging the members to nonconsumption and nonintercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the British West Indies. The Association included 52 members of the Continental Congress.

**Boston Tea Party.**—In 1767 Great Britain imposed a duty on tea sold in the American Colonies. The East India Company prevailed upon the ministry in 1773 to amend the act so as to relieve the company from paying the duty, thereby forcing the consumers to pay it. The colonists were indignant at this transfer of the tax from the company to themselves, and adopted various methods to evade payment. Nov. 28, 1773, a ship arrived in Boston Harbor carrying 114 chests of tea, and early in December two others arrived. On the evening of December 16 an enthusiastic meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, and at its close between 50 and 60 men disguised as Indians took possession of the 3 ships and threw overboard the cargoes of tea, amounting in all to 342 chests. Seventeen chests were also destroyed in New York Harbor about the same time. These events resulted in the passage of the Boston Port Act (q. v.) and were an important part of the train

**Boston Tea Party—Continued.**

of causes of the American Revolution.

**Boston, U. S. S.**, mentioned, 6806, 6807, 6809, 6811, 6909, 6910.

**Boudinot, Elias**; author, philanthropist; b. May 2, 1740, in Philadelphia, Pa.; made his home in Burlington, N. J.; first president of the American Bible Society; director of the Mint at Philadelphia, 1796-1805; author of "Second Advent of the Messiah," "The Star in the West"; an attempt to identify the American Indians with the ten lost tribes of Israel; died Oct. 24, 1821, in Burlington, N. J.

**Boudinot, Elias:**

Appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.

Invites President Washington to meet committee at his home, 38.

Director of Mint, report of, transmitted, 303, 305.

**Boundaries.**—The colonial boundaries of the United States were indefinite and often the subject of much dispute. The grants of territory in America were made by European rulers, who were careless or ignorant of the geography of the country. The Wyoming dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve of the former in Ohio, are in evidence of the interminable wrangles created by these royal grants. The boundaries of the United States were agreed upon in 1783 at the treaty of Versailles. Congress then took up the question of the border lines between States and provided an elaborate mode of procedure, modeled after the Grenville Act of Great Britain. Since 1789 such cases, as well as all other matters between States have been under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In 1783 the northeast boundary of the United States was defined as extending from the source of the St. Croix River due north to the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, thence along the watershed to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. After long and irritating disputes over the line, the Webster-Ashburton treaty was negotiated in 1842, fixing the boundary between the United States and British possessions on the present lines. The territory bounded on the north by latitude  $54^{\circ} 40'$ , on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by latitude  $42^{\circ}$ , and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, has been variously claimed by

Russia, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. By treaty with Russia Jan. 11, 1825, the United States were to make no settlements north of  $54^{\circ} 40'$  and Russia none south of that line. By the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819 Spain relinquished all claims to anything north of latitude  $42^{\circ}$ . Though Great Britain had little claim to the territory, joint occupation was agreed upon by the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, and this becoming unsatisfactory Great Britain was induced in 1846 to accept latitude  $49^{\circ}$  as the boundary between her possessions and the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. (For boundary disputes after 1846, see articles on Alaska, Gadsden Purchase, and Mexican War.)

**Bounty.** (See Sugar Bounty.)

**Bounty Lands.** (See Lands, Bounty.)

**Bourne, Jonathan, Jr.**; b. New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 23, 1855; settled in Portland, Ore., May 16, 1878, where he was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1881; practiced law for only about a year, thereafter devoting his attention to mining; president of a number of Oregon corporations and of the Bourne Cotton Mills at Fall River, Mass.; member of State legislature during the sessions of 1885, 1886, and 1897; elected to the United States Senate from Oregon, for the term beginning March 4, 1907.

**Boutwell, E. B.**, report on operations of the *John Adams*, under command of, transmitted, 2909.

**Boutwell, George Sewall** (1818-1905); politician and Cabinet officer; b. at Brookline, Mass.; for some years he was Democratic leader in his State; governor, 1852-53; left the party when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and helped to form the Republican party, 1854; organized the department of internal revenue as commissioner, 1862-63; member of Congress, 1863-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1869-73; United States Senator, 1873-77.

**Bowell, MacKenzie**, member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

**Bowen, Henry**; soldier, farmer, member of Congress; b. Dec. 26, 1841, at Maiden Spring, Va.; educated at Emory and Henry College, Va.; entered Confederate army and became captain; served two terms in State legislature, and elected to Congress from Virginia in 1882 and 1886.

**Bowen, Henry**, correspondence regarding Dorr's rebellion, 2145.

**Bowman, Charles C.**; b. Troy, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1852; graduated from Union College with the degree of C. E. in 1875; engaged in civil engineering work for the State of Massachusetts during the season of 1875; organized the western shipping department of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., at Pittston, Pa., served as superintendent of mines of the Florence Coal Co., 1883-84, and was part owner; president of the taxpayers' association; mayor of the city of Pittston, 1886; member of the select, or common, council five or six terms; treasurer local State armory board, etc.; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Boxers.**—The name popularly given to the Chinese anti-foreign secret society, *Ih-hwo-Ch'uan*, "Volunteer United Fists," who are largely responsible for the disturbances in that country in 1900. Excited by the progress of European civilization and Christianity in China they caused anti-foreign riots in various parts of the empire and massacred many missionaries, native converts and European merchants. On June 20th, they murdered the German minister, Baron Ketteler, and being joined by the Imperial troops besieged the foreigners and foreign ministers in the British legation in Peking until Aug. 13, when the siege was raised by a relief expedition from the allied fleets—Japanese, Russian, British, American and French. On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the injured Powers, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Russia, and the United States, an indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels (\$333,000,000) for injuries inflicted by the Boxers. This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt repayable in thirty-nine annual installments, due on Jan. 1 of each year up to 1941, interest at 4 per cent to be payable half-yearly. The securities for the debt are the Imperial Maritime Customs, otherwise unappropriated, increased to 5 per cent, *ad valorem*, the Navy Customs, and the Salt Tax otherwise unappropriated.

**Boycott.**—In November, 1880, during the Land League agitation in Ireland, Capt. James Boycott, agent of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, County Mayo, an estate of Lord Erne, hav-

ing evicted many of the tenants of the estate for refusing to pay rent, was besieged on his premises. The neighboring tradesmen refused to supply him with their goods at any price. His servants left and no others could be induced to take their places. To gather his crops it became necessary to bring in immigrant laborers and to protect them while at work by the presence of armed constabulary. This method of coercion became popular among the land leaguers and was soon put into operation against shopkeepers as well as landlords.

This policy of non-intercourse and efforts to commercially isolate business opponents was introduced into the United States by the Knights of Labor and Trade Unions about 1885. In 1886 two women bakers of New York were boycotted by the labor unions and their friends. Persons without grievances against the women were induced to withdraw their patronage. The business of the women was seriously injured, until they were relieved by receiving large orders for bread for charity hospitals. During the same year one man was convicted of attempting to extort money under a threat of boycotting. One man was boycotted for giving testimony against conspirators.

Boycotting has been defined by an American judge as a "combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse, through threats that unless those others do so, the many will cause a similar loss to them." A boycott, even when not accompanied by violence or intimidation, has been pronounced unlawful by many courts. When accompanied by violence it is a criminal offence at common law.

President Taft, when judge of an Ohio court, decided that while the employees of any person or company had a right to refuse to work at any time, they had no right to prevent the work being done by others, the attempt at the latter action being characterized as a secondary boycott.

Decisions of the United States Courts in boycotting cases have been contradictory. In the case of the Danbury (Conn.) hatters, the employers were adjudged injured to the extent of \$80,000, and authorized to bring suit against the boycotting organization for thrice the amount.



**Boycott—Continued.**

In Montana, the Supreme Court held that the boycotted company did not have a property right in the trade of any particular person; hence, any one person may rightfully withdraw his patronage. The judge disagrees with the doctrine that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes criminal when done by two or more acting in concert, and rules that if the boycotters violated no law in withdrawing their patronage they could not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make it effective were not illegal. (See *Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor et al.*; *Loewe vs. Lawlor et al.*)

The States having laws prohibiting boycotting in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas. The States having laws prohibiting blacklisting in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. A number of States have enacted laws concerning intimidation, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employees only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employee not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

**Boycott** (secondary) denounced as at variance with American instinct, 7672.

**Boyd, Fredrico**, correspondence of, on Panama, 6796, 6797.

**Boynton, Michael P.**, imprisonment of, by authorities in Great Britain, 4602.

**Boynton, Richard M.**, letter of Harriet M. Fisher and, to Secretary of Navy, transmitted, 3669.

**Brace, Charles Loring**; clergyman, author, philanthropist; b. June 19, 1826, in Litchfield, Conn.; founded Children's Aid Society, and Newsboys' Home in New York; author of "Norsefolk," "Home Life in Germany," "The Dangerous Classes in New York," etc.; died Aug. 11, 1890, in Switzerland.

**Brace, Charles L.**, imprisonment of, by Austrian authorities referred to, 2689.

**Bradley, Mr.**, commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005.

**Bradley, Thomas W.**; manufacturer and banker; b. April 6, 1844; entered Union Army as a private soldier; was awarded Congressional medal of honor for gallantry; was brevetted major for meritorious service; member of the New York legislature; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Bradley, William O.**; b. near Lancaster, Ky., March 18, 1847; educated in the ordinary local schools; ran away from home and joined the Union Army twice, but on account of youth was taken from the service by his father; licensed to practice law on examination by two judges under special act of the legislature when 18 years of age, and has been engaged in the practice of law in the State and Federal courts of Kentucky and other States, the United States circuit court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected county attorney of Garrard County in 1870; elected governor in 1895 by a plurality of 8,912, though the Democratic plurality for President in 1892 was 40,000; February, 1908, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky.

**Brady, James T.**; lawyer; b. April 9, 1815, in New York City; appointed district attorney in 1843, and in 1845 corporation attorney; died Feb. 9, 1869, in New York City.

**Brady, James T.**, investigations of, at New Orleans referred to, 3583.

**Brakes and Couplers**, legislation for increased safety in use of recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.

**Brandegge, Frank Bosworth**; b. New London, Conn., July 8, 1864; gradu-

**Brandegee, Frank Bosworth**—*Continued.* ated from Yale, 1885; admitted to the bar in 1888; representative in the general assembly, and for ten years was corporation counsel for the city of New London; in 1902 elected to 57th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 58th and 59th Congresses; May 9, 1905, elected United States Senator for an unexpired term, and reelected Jan. 20, 1909, from Connecticut.

**Brandy Station, or Fleetwood (Va.), Battle of.**—After the battle of Chancellorsville Hooker's army remained inactive on the north side of the Rappahannock for about a month. June 9, 1863, two divisions of cavalry, supported by 2 brigades of infantry, were sent across the river to reconnoiter the Confederate position. Gen. Pleasanton was in charge of the expedition and the cavalry was commanded by Generals Buford and Gregg. They were driven back after the loss of 500 men in one of the most important cavalry fights of the Civil War. The only practical result of the expedition was the discovery that Lee's infantry was moving north by way of Culpeper. Here, also, on Aug. 1, Gen. Buford with his division of cavalry met the Confederate General Stuart and compelled him to retreat until reenforced, when Buford in turn retreated. Between Oct. 10 and 16 desultory fighting with both cavalry and infantry occurred in the vicinity of Brandy Station.

**Brandywine (Pa.), Battle of.**—In the latter part of May, 1777, Washington left Morristown, N. J., where he had been in winter quarters, and took up a strong position behind the Raritan. Howe left his quarters at New Brunswick and embarked his troops for Philadelphia, landing about 18,000 men at Elk Ferry, 50 miles from the city, Aug. 25. Washington, having been joined by Lafayette, De Kalb, and Pulaski, drew near to defend the city. The nominal strength of the American army was 14,000 men, though only 11,000 were considered effective. Howe's advance was slow, and it was not until Sept. 11 that he encountered the Americans at Chadds Ford, on Brandywine Creek, about 30 miles southwest of Philadelphia. In the battle which occurred that day the British gained a clear victory through a successful flank movement, executed by Cornwallis. The American loss was about

1,000 killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the British was somewhat more.

**Brant, Joshua B.**, court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 1777.

**Brantley, William Gordon;** b. Blackshear, Pierce Co., Ga., Sept. 18, 1860, was admitted to the bar in October, 1881; represented Pierce County in Georgia house of representatives in 1884-85; represented Third senatorial district in Georgia senate in 1886-87; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Brazil.**—The most extensive and populous of the South American Republics. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the east and southeast by the Atlantic, and on the west and southwest by Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Every country in South America except Chile borders on Brazil. It extends from lat. 5° to 33° 45' south and from long. 35° to 74° west. Area, 3,218,130 sq. miles. No accurate census has ever been taken in Brazil, and different authorities estimate the population at from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000. Gold, diamonds, iron, and salt are mined. By far the most important agricultural product is coffee, of which much the larger part of all that the world consumes is produced in Brazil. Sugar and tobacco are also largely exported, and also hides, horns, tallow, rubber, cotton, cocoa, drugs, and dyes. Brazil was settled by the Portuguese about 1530. During its subsequent history in connection with the mother country it became subject to both Spain and Holland. Under pressure of the French invasion of Portugal in 1808 the Portuguese monarch was virtually transferred to Brazil for some years. In 1815 it was declared a kingdom, under the royal house of Portugal. May 13, 1822, a national congress, assembled at Rio Janeiro, chose Dom Pedro, eldest son of King Joab, of Portugal to be Perpetual Defender of the Kingdom. Sept. 7 following he proclaimed the independence of the country, and Dec. 1 he was crowned as Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender. April 7, 1831, he abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Dom Pedro II., who was dethroned Nov. 15, 1889, and a Republic proclaimed under President Fonseca in 1891. Fonseca was succeeded the same year by Peixoto as

**Brazil—Continued.**

President. In 1894 Moraes was elected President, in 1898 Dr. Campos Salles succeeded him, and was succeeded in turn by Dr. Alves in 1902. In March, 1910, Marshall Hermes Fonseca was elected President of Brazil. In the latter part of that year the sailors on two of the large naval vessels in the harbor mutinied, their demands were acceded to and an insurrection in the army followed which was put down. The Republic of Brazil contains 21 States, one territory and the federal district of Rio. The government is vested in a President and Congress consisting of a Senate of 63 members and a Chamber of 212 deputies.

**Brazil, Treaties with.**—Diplomatic negotiations with Brazil are embodied in three treaties: Treaty of 1828 on amity, commerce, and navigation; Treaty of 1849 on claims; Treaty of 1878 on trade-marks (see Trade-marks, Treaties on); and extradition convention and protocol of 1898 (see Extradition, Treaties of).

The treaty of 1828 accords reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation upon equal terms and conditions to those by which they are enjoined by any and every other nation; the citizens of the respective countries are privileged to conduct commercial and professional transactions in the country of the other nation upon the same terms and under like conditions as citizens and subjects. Coastwise trade is, however, excluded from this agreement. Freedom of, and equality in, carrying trade of export or re-export or import of goods is permitted without payment of higher or other duties, imposts, taxes, or fees, than those to which citizens and subjects are liable. If subjected to embargo or detention for military purposes, proper indemnification is to be paid in all cases. Refuge, asylum, and protection is accorded to vessels in all ports, rivers, or dominions of the other country. All reasonable assistance is to be rendered to vessels sustaining shipwreck or damage in the waters of the other country; and protection from pirates, with restitution of property, if possible. Freedom of sale, disposition, and succession, in the case of personal goods is granted to individual citizens and subjects within the other country. Protection of the person and of the property of citizens and subjects of each other is to be the special care of each contracting party. Entire

freedom of conscience is accorded to individuals, together with protection of the dead. In event of war of one of the parties with a third it is agreed that full recognition of the principle that the flag covers property be accorded when the property belongs to a nation which recognizes this principle, but to none other. But where the neutral flag shall cover the property of an enemy of one of the parties, such property shall be confiscated unless put on board before the declaration of war; an excuse of ignorance of declaration of war shall not be valid after a period of four months shall have elapsed. Liberty of commerce and navigation shall not extend to arms and instruments or materials designed for making war by sea or land, and vessels carrying such contraband goods shall be detained for the confiscation of such contraband. At such times the examination of vessels shall be conducted by all means calculated to minimize vexation or abuse. When one of the parties shall be at war with a third State, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party shall accept letters of marque or reprisal to act against the other contracting party under pain of punishment for piracy. In the event of war between the United States and Brazil, a period of six months shall be granted to residents to close up their affairs and transport their effects; in the case of residents in the interior of the country this period shall be increased to one year from the time of declaration of war. Sequestration and confiscation of public and private debts by reason of war is forbidden. The favors, immunities, and exemptions to consular officers shall be those of the most favored nation. These officials shall be exempt from all public service, taxes, imposts, and duties, except such as they shall pay on account of commerce or property, and these shall be the same as those paid by citizens of the country. The consular papers, records, and archives, shall at all times and under all circumstances be inviolably respected, and may not be seized or interfered with by any magistrate. Consuls shall have full authority to arrest and detain for a period not to exceed two months all deserters from public and private vessels of their country. This treaty was drawn to endure for a period of twelve years, with a renewal from year to year, with one year's notice



**Brazil, Treaties with—Continued.**

of intention to terminate. Infringement of its conditions by individuals renders the individual and not the State liable for such infringement, and the State pledges itself to surrender the offender. The State shall not countenance any reprisal for infringement of the conditions nor declare war until a statement of the injuries, with competent proof, shall have been forwarded to the offending State and a reasonable time allowed for reparation.

**Brazil:**

Blockade by naval forces of, referred to, 970.

Boundary question with Argentine Republic submitted to President of United States, 5867, 6058.

With Bolivia, 6426.

Chargé d'affaires received from, 820. Correspondence with, referred to, 2430.

Claims of United States against, 929, 951, 962, 1009, 1115, 1245, 1594, 1933, 2051, 3050, 3899, 4220.

Convention for satisfaction of, negotiated, 2553, 2562, 2568, 2618.

Payment of, 1009, 1245, 2116, 2618.

Commercial relations with, 3049, 4078, 4629, 5570, 5663.

Commission of United States sent to, 952.

Convention with, referred to, 2681.

Cotton culture in, 4078.

Disturbances in, 1158, 2051.

Duties on American goods reduced, 968.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 970, 2779.

Mail steamship service between United States and, 3565, 3586.

Minister of, to United States received, 2553, 4718.

Minister of United States in, official functions of, terminated, 951.

Phosphates discovered on coast of, 4795.

Political disturbances in, discussed, 5617.

Relations with, 2399, 6364.

Revolution in—

Action of American commander in saluting revolted Brazilian admiral disavowed, 5867.

Policy of United States regarding, 5472, 5867, 5956.

Questions with Portugal respecting escape of insurgent Admiral Da Gama, 5956.

Republican form of government established and recognition of, by United States, 5543.

Slavery in, 4100.

Abolished, 5369.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5576.

Notice of intention of Brazil to terminate, discussed, 5956.

Referred to, 5615, 5747.

Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4460.

Treaty with, 996.

Obligations of, to cease, 1822.

Reference to, 1009.

Vessels of—

Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 2372.

United States seized or interfered with by, 962, 2779. (See also *Caroline, The.*)

War with—

Buenos Ayres—

Peace concluded, 977.

Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.

Paraguay, 4078.

Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3883.

**Brazil Steamship Co.** referred to, 5634.

**Brazito (Mexico), Battle of.**—In June, 1846, the Army of the West was organized at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. It consisted of 1,658 men and 16 pieces of ordnance, under command of Col. Phil. Kearny, of the First United States Dragoons. He was ordered to proceed to New Mexico and take possession of Santa Fé and proclaim the entire Territory to be under the jurisdiction of the United States. His orders were later amended to include California. In 50 days the army marched 883 miles, and on Aug. 18, 1846, the American flag was floating over the citadel at Santa Fé. Not a blow had been struck. After establishing a civil government at Santa Fé, Kearny started for California Sept. 25, with 300 United States dragoons and a small corps of topographical engineers. The main supply train and 200 dragoons were left at Albuquerque. Col. Doniphan, with his own regiment and Weightman's battery of artillery, was ordered to proceed southward and join Wool in Chihuahua. The whole force under Doniphan consisted of 856 effective men. Dec. 25, 1846, the advance of 500 men halted at the Brazito, an arm of the Rio Grande. Here they were surprised by Gen. Ponce de Leon with 1,220 Mexicans, of whom 537 were well mounted and equipped. The assailants were utterly routed, with heavy loss, including Gen. Ponce de Leon, while the American loss was only 7 men wounded.

- Brazos River**, explorations of, referred to, 2897.
- Brazos Santiago, Tex.**, commerce of district of, referred to, 2610.
- Bread Riots.**—During a period of general financial depression in 1837 the poor of New York held frequent riotous meetings, which culminated in violent assaults upon flour warehouses. Employment was meager, rents were exorbitant, and flour was \$12 per barrel. In many instances stores were broken open and pillaged by the mobs. The rioters were suppressed by the militia.
- Breadstuffs**, importation of, into foreign countries, and rates of duty on, 5503.
- Breakwaters**, expenditures on, referred to, 1126.
- Breckenridge, John Cabell** (1821-1875); general and politician; b. near Lexington, Ky.; member of Congress from Kentucky, 1851-55; Vice-President with Buchanan, 1857-61; nominated by the southern Democrats for President against Lincoln, 1860; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1861; joined the Confederate army; Confederate secretary of war, January to April, 1865.
- Breese, Kidder Randolph**; naval officer; b. April 14, 1831, in Philadelphia; midshipman on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and was aboard the *Macedonian*, which visited northern end of Formosa to search for coal and to inquire into the captivity of Americans on that island; he served on the *San Jacinto*, which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa; took Mason and Slidell from British ship, *Trent*, in November, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1881.
- Breese, K. Randolph**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
- Bremen**:  
Ministers of, received, 949.  
Postal arrangements with, 2412.  
Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.  
Vessels of—  
Application for rights regarding, 621.  
Discriminating duties on, suspended, 606.
- Brent, Charles J.**, refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, discussed, 4326, 4369.
- Brevet Commissions.** (See Army.)
- Brewer, David Josiah**; jurist, associate justice United States Supreme Court; b. June 20, 1837, in Smyrna, Asia Minor; son of Rev. Joseph Brewer (Christian missionary in Turkey) and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Justice Stephen J. Field; graduated from Yale and the Albany Law School; began practice in Leavenworth, Kans.; judge of probate and criminal courts, district court, State supreme court, United States Supreme Court; appointed associate justice United States Supreme Court to succeed Stanley Matthews, Dec. 18, 1889.
- Brewer, David J.**, arbitrator in Venezuela boundary dispute, 6338.
- Brewer, Judge**, opinion of, in Great Falls land case, referred to, 3072.
- Brewster, Benjamin Harris**; lawyer, jurist; b. Oct. 13, 1816, in Salem Co., N. J.; appointed by President Polk to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States; attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1867; appointed Attorney-General by President Garfield in 1881; died April 4, 1888, in Philadelphia.
- Bribery**:  
Proposal to class campaign contributions by corporations as, 7370.  
Proposed extraditorial offense, 6865.  
Severer laws advocated, 7047.
- Brida, Demetrio S.**, mayor of Panama, 6796.
- Bridges**:  
Construction of, over navigable waters, recommendations regarding, 4303.  
Referred to, 1171, 1257.
- Bridgewater, The**, correspondence regarding case of, transmitted, 5396.
- Brier Creek (Ga.), Battle of.**—March 3, 1779, Gen. Lincoln sent a detachment of his army, consisting of 1,500 North Carolina militia and some Georgia Continentals under Gen. Ashe, to the junction of Brier Creek with the Savannah River. In this position they were attacked by Lieut.-Col. Prevost with some 2,000 men and completely routed. Gen. Elbert, Col. McIntosh, several other officers, and nearly 200 men were captured. Nearly an equal number are supposed to have been killed in action or met death in their flight through the swamps. The remainder, with the exception of 400 or 500, retired to their homes. The British loss was only 16 killed and wounded.
- Briggs, Frank Obadiah**; b. Concord, N. H., 1851, was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at West Point, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1872; served in the Second U. S. Infantry as second lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton, N. J.; elected United States Senator from New Jersey, Feb. 5, 1907.

**Briggs, Isaac**, surveyor-general of the United States, voluntarily surveys mail road between Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., 364.

**Briscoe vs. Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.**—A suit brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Briscoe et al. as holders of a promissory note for which the notes of the bank had been given as a loan to the drawers of the note. The defendants claimed that their note was void, since those given in return by the bank were nothing else than bills of credit and issued contrary to the clause of the Constitution which forbids States issuing such bills. The circuit court and the court of appeals of Kentucky gave judgment for the bank on the ground that the act incorporating the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was constitutional and that the notes issued were not bills of credit within the meaning of the National Constitution. The Supreme Court in 1837 decided the case in favor of the bank, the notes not being deemed bills of credit.

**Bristow, Joseph Little**; b. Wolf Co., Ky., July 22, 1861; moved back to Kansas in 1873 with his father; graduated from Baker University, in 1886; the same year he was elected clerk of the district court of Douglas County, which position he held four years; in 1890 bought the *Daily Republican* at Salina, Kans., which he edited for five years; March, 1897, appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General by President McKinley; in 1900, under direction of the President, investigated the Cuban postal frauds; in 1903, under direction of President Roosevelt, conducted an extensive investigation of the Post-Office Department; in 1905 was appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner of the Panama Railroad; elected United States Senator in January, 1909, from Kansas.

**Bristow, Pierson H.**, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

**Bristow Station (Va.). Battle of.**—Hooker's and Heintzelman's divisions of McClellan's army had been sent to reenforce Pope, who had taken a position west of the Rappahannock. Stonewall Jackson made a forced march from the Shenandoah Valley by way of Thoroughfare Gap and, passing by the battlefield of Bull Run, Aug. 26, 1862, destroyed Pope's stores at Bristow Station, and then advanced to Manassas. Hooker's di-

vision the next day came upon the Confederates under Ewell at Bristow Station and drove them from the field. Each side suffered a loss of about 300 men.

**British America.**—The portion of North America, not including Alaska, which lies north of the United States. It comprises the Dominion of Canada and New Foundland. The term is used in a general way in this sense. Broadly speaking British America includes all British possessions on or adjacent to the American Continent, comprising the Bermudas, British West Indies, Belize, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands.

#### British America:

Commercial relations with, 1130, 1131.  
Consul-general of United States to, arrest of, referred to, 3399.

Insurrection in Red River settlement referred to, 4001.

Military expedition against, proclamation regarding, 3631.

Discussed, 3655.

Reciprocity relations with, referred to, 3665.

Treaty regarding, not favorably considered by United States, 3988.

#### British Colonies:

Commercial relations with, 652, 5688, 5748, 6332.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381.

Discussed, 5747.

#### British Colombia:

Agent sent to, referred to, 3068, 3072.

Boundary line with Alaska. (See Alaska.)

**British Debts.** (See Debts, British.)

#### British Guiana:

Boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding, discussed, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154.

Arbitration of—

Discussed, 6337, 6380.

Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.

Treaty for, 6154.

Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381.

Discussed, 5747.

**British Hudsons Bay Co.** (See Hudsons Bay Co.)

**British North America.** (See British America.)

**British North American Fisheries.** (See Fisheries.)



**British West Indies:**

Employment of colored laborers from United States in, 2678, 2683.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688.

Discussed, 5747.

Vessels from Trinidad, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4889.

**Broad Seal War.**—The clerk of Middlesex County, N. J., threw out the vote of South Amboy in the Congressional election of 1838 on account of defects in the returns. The Democrats protested, but the Whig representatives were declared elected and given certificates under the broad seal of the State. When Congress met, Dec. 2, 1839, the House contained 119 Democrats and 118 Whigs outside of the New Jersey contestants. The Clerk of the House refused to recognize the New Jersey Whigs. Great confusion followed. Dec. 5 John Quincy Adams was elected Speaker *pro tempore*. Dec. 17, after much wrangling, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker. The Democratic contestants were finally seated.

**Broadhead, James O.**; lawyer, legislator; b. May 29, 1819, in Charlottesville, Va.; member of both houses of Missouri legislature, and delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1861 and 1875; attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, and provost marshal-general of the Department of Missouri in 1863; elected to Congress in 1882.

**Broadhead, James O.**, report of, regarding French spoliation claims transmitted, 4956.

**Brogie, Duc de**, correspondence regarding claims of United States against France. (See France, claims against.)

**Bromberger, Max**, claim of, against Mexico, 4536.

**Bronski, Count de Bronno**, memorial from, relative to introduction of silkworms into United States, 2584.

**Brooke, George Mercer**; soldier; b. in Virginia; brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1814 for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie, and colonel for distinguished services in the sortie from Fort Erie; brevetted brigadier-general in 1824 and major-general in 1848; died March 9, 1851, in San Antonio, Texas.

**Brooke, George M.**, mentioned, 697, 894.

**Brooke, John R.**; soldier; b. in Pennsylvania; promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers; in the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles; during the

war with Spain he was commissioned major-general.

**Brooke, John R.:**

Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.

Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by corps of, 6318.

**Brooklyn, The**, mentioned, 6317.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**, site for dry dock at, 934.

**Brooklyn (N. Y.), Battle of.**—July 2, 1776, Gen. Howe arrived from Halifax and took possession of Staten Island, N. Y. He was soon joined by Sir Henry Clinton from the south and Admiral Lord Howe, his brother, from England, with a fleet and a large land force. By Aug. 1, arrivals of Hessian troops had increased the force under Howe to nearly 30,000. Gen. Charles Lee entered New York the same day that Clinton arrived at Sandy Hook. Washington placed Boston in a state of security and proceeded to the Highlands of the Hudson, 50 miles above New York. The combined American forces numbered about 17,000, under the immediate command of Sullivan, Stirling (Sir William Alexander) (who had succeeded Lee), and Putnam. Aug. 22, 1776, 10,000 men and 40 cannon were landed by the British on Long Island between the present Fort Hamilton and Gravesend villages. American troops to the number of 5,000 under Sullivan guarded a range of hills extending from The Narrows to Jamaica village. On the morning of Aug. 27 a desperate battle was fought. Stirling was taken prisoner and Sullivan was forced to surrender. The American loss was 500 killed and wounded and 1,100 made prisoners. The British loss was 367 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Putnam's division of the army was silently withdrawn by Washington under cover of a fog on the night of the 29th.

**Brooks, Joseph**; clergyman; b. Nov. 1, 1821, in Butler Co., Ohio; enlisted at outbreak of Civil War as chaplain 1st Missouri artillery; later assisted in raising the 11th and 33d Missouri regiments, and was transferred to the latter as chaplain; moved to Little Rock, Ark., in 1868; elected State senator in 1870, and governor in 1872; appointed postmaster of Little Rock in 1875, and held the office until his death, April 30, 1877, in Little Rock.

**Brooks, Joseph**, mentioned, 4273.

**Broussard, Robert F.**, lawyer; b. Aug. 17, 1864, near New Iberia, La.; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th,

**Broussard, Robert F.**—*Continued.*

60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Louisiana.

**Brown, Aaron Vail;** b. Aug. 15, 1795, in Brunswick Co., Va.; served in Tennessee legislature, and in 1839 elected to Congress, re-elected 1841 and 1843; in 1845 elected governor of Tennessee; Postmaster-General in Cabinet of President Buchanan; died March 8, 1859, in Washington.

**Brown, Aaron V.,** Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3082.

**Brown, George;** naval officer; b. June 19, 1835; with Farragut's fleet ascended Mississippi in first attack on Vicksburg, in June, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1862, and shortly after placed in command of ironclad *Indianola*, of the Mississippi squadron.

**Brown, George,** communication to, regarding seizure of the *Itata* by United States for violation of neutrality laws, 5618. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)

**Brown, Jacob;** soldier; b. May 9, 1775, in Bucks Co., Pa.; enlisted in War of 1812, and made brigadier-general of regular army; Jan. 24, 1814, assigned to command of Army of Niagara, as major-general; in 1821 appointed general-in-chief of regular army, which he held till his death, Feb. 24, 1828, in Washington.

**Brown, Jacob:**

Death of, announced and tribute to memory of, 972.

Referred to, 914.

Victories of, over British troops, 533.

**Brown, John;** abolitionist; b. May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn.; emigrated to Kansas in 1855 and took part in anti-slavery contests in that State; planned to set free slaves in Virginia, and Oct. 16, 1859, surprised armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, and took forty prisoners; his band was overpowered and captured, and he was convicted in November, and hanged Dec. 2, 1859.

**Brown, John,** insurrection at Harpers Ferry, Va., discussed, 3084. (See also *Brown's Insurrection*.)

**Brown, John A.,** second lieutenant, promotion of, to first lieutenant, discussed, 2437.

**Brown, Joseph C.,** succeeded as Surveyor-General of Illinois by Silas Reed, 1957.

**Brown, Lieut.,** report of, on the possibility of restraining the Navajo Indians within their reservations, transmitted, 5782.

**Brown, Norris;** b. May 2, 1863, at Maquoketa, Iowa; graduated from Iowa State University, 1883, receiving the degree of A. B., and two years later received the degree of M. A.; admitted to practice law in Iowa October, 1883; moved to Kearney, Nebr., April, 1888; served as county attorney of Buffalo County 1892 to 1896, and as attorney-general 1904 to 1906; elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska, January, 1907.

**Brown, William G., Jr.;** b. Kingwood, Va., April 7, 1856; his grandfather, James Brown, came from Ireland and settled in Kingwood in 1789; his father was born there in 1800. After receiving a common-school education, went to the West Virginia University, at Morgantown, and graduated in 1877; admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law; engaged in the banking business and has followed it in connection with the practice of the law; in addition to other lines of business, he is an extensive landowner; elected to Sixty-second Congress from West Virginia.

**Browning, O. H.,** correspondence of, transmitted, 3805.

**Brown's Insurrection.**—During the year 1859 John Brown, with a few companions, rented a farm in Maryland, near Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), to which he smuggled arms. He had designed a plan for the seizure of the United States armory at Harpers Ferry in which over 100,000 stand of small arms were stored. His object was to free the negro slaves. Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1859, Brown, with a force of 22 men, seized the armory. The telegraph wires were cut, trains were stopped, and about 60 prisoners taken. It was said he intended after taking the armory to flee to the mountains, where he expected to be joined by the negroes, who were to rise and fight under his leadership. Brown abandoned this plan, however, and remained at the Ferry. The militia was summoned and surrounded him, and, together with some marines and artillery, captured him and his party after a desperate fight, in which he was wounded. John Brown was tried, was condemned to death, and on Dec. 2 was executed by hanging. This incident created tremendous excitement and intensified the growing bitterness between the North and the South. President Buchanan, in his annual message, December, 1859, referred to this insurrection as "the recent sad

**Brown's Insurrection—Continued.**

and bloody occurrences at Harpers Ferry." (3084.)

**Brownstown (Mich.), Battle of.**—In July, 1812, Governor Meigs, of Ohio, sent Capt. Brush with men, cattle, and provisions to the relief of General Hull, who had crossed the Detroit River into Canada. Learning that a body of British and Indians were lying in wait at Brownstown, at the mouth of the Huron River, to intercept his supplies, Hull sent Major Thomas B. Van Horne with 200 men from Findlay's Ohio regiment to act as an escort from the River Raisin to the destination in Canada. Van Horne's detachment had crossed the Ecorces River and was approaching Brownstown Aug. 5 when it found itself in an ambush and almost surrounded by Indians under Tecumseh. The party retreated in disorder with loss, having been pursued part of the way by the Indians.

**Brownsville.**—On the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, a riot occurred in Brownsville, Texas, in which one citizen was killed and another wounded and the chief of police seriously injured. Bitter feelings had for some time existed between the townspeople and the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored), who were stationed at Fort Brown. According to the theory of the Secretary of War, from nine to twenty men from a battalion of 170 formed a plan of revenge upon some of the people of the town for some real or fancied slight. About midnight they secretly left the barracks and fired through certain houses of the town, with the result noted above. An investigation was at once begun by the inspector-general, who reported that he was unable to obtain any evidence from the troops that they had any knowledge of the affair.

On receiving this report President Roosevelt issued an order dismissing "without honor" the entire battalion, on the ground that there had been formed a "conspiracy of silence" to protect the offenders. He assumed that it was impossible that such an affray should have happened without the knowledge of a part or all of the battalion. This action of the President was severely criticised by his opponents, and the Senate passed resolutions calling for all the facts in the case. Senator Lodge defended the President.

Feb. 25, 1908, a committee of the

Senate, after investigation, reported that the "shooting up" of Brownsville was done by "some of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry." The action of the President was not passed upon. Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate—one to restore the discharged soldiers with back pay, and the other, authorized by the President, permitting the re-enlistment of such as could satisfactorily show the President that they had not participated in, and had no guilty knowledge of the shooting in Brownsville.

President Roosevelt recommended that the Secretary of War be allowed to reinstate any soldiers found innocent within a fixed time. Senator Lodge denounced a bill to compel the President to reinstate the discharged soldiers as an unconstitutional usurpation of executive authority.

Judge Hough, of the United States Circuit Court for New York, on May 15, 1908, decided in the case of Oscar M. Reid, one of the discharged soldiers, that the President's action was legal, and that the authority therefor was found in the articles of war. The action was brought under an act which allows the Government to be sued in certain cases, and was to recover the pay and emoluments accruing from the date of his discharge to the end of his enlistment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

**Brownsville, Tex.,** blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3417.

**Brubaker, Pharos B.,** capture and imprisonment of, by Honduras, 5825.

**Brunot, Felix R.,** merchant, philanthropist; b. Feb. 7, 1820; founded and for many years served as president of Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercantile Library.

**Brunot, F. R.,** member of Indian Commission, 3977.

**Brunswick and Luneburg, Duke of,** convention with, for acquiring and inheriting property, 2826.

**Brunswick Harbor, Ga.,** improvement of, referred to, 1496.

**Brush, Robert,** act for relief of, discussed, 1353.

**Brussels, Belgium:**

International congress at, for abolition of African slave trade, 5471, 5543.

International Exhibition of Sciences and Industry at, 5187, 5399.

Report of Commissioners to, referred to, 5400.

International Monetary Conference at, in 1892, 5752.

Postponement of, discussed, 5876.



**Brussels, Belgium—Continued.**

Reports of, transmitted, 5784.

Universal Exposition at, American exhibits at, discussed, 6324.

**Bryan, Nathan Philemon**, b. Orange (now Lake) County, Fla., April 23, 1872; graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1893; lawyer; nominated for United States Senator in the Democratic primary election of Jan. 31, 1911, and elected by the legislature. His term of service will expire March 3, 1917.

**Bryan, William Jennings**, statesman, orator, lawyer, diplomatist, b. Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860; graduated (valedictorian) Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1881; practised law there and at Lincoln, Neb.; elected to 52d and 53d Congresses from Nebraska; as delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1896, he wrote the silver plank in the platform and made a notable speech in its favor, which won for him the nomination for President; raised a regiment of volunteers for Spanish-American war; nominated for President in 1900 and 1908; having been thrice defeated for President he was appointed Secretary of State by President Wilson in 1913.

**Buchanan, Frank**, b. Jefferson County, Ind., June 14, 1862; became president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, at Chicago, in 1898; elected international president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in 1901; served for four terms and declined reelection in 1905; active in the general organized labor movement for years; never held a political office until elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Illinois while working at the structural iron trade as inspector and foreman.

**Buchanan, James** (fifteenth President United States):

Buchanan was elected by the Democratic party, Nov. 4, 1856. The National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 2-6, 1856, nominated him for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. Pierce, Douglas, and Cass were the other possibilities for candidates, but in the 17 ballots taken, Buchanan always led. The platform indorsed many of the planks of the platforms of 1840 and 1844. To these were added, in 1856, sections denouncing opposition to Catholics; contending for State authority only on the slavery question and non-interference by Congress in this matter; supporting the compromises of 1850; giving emphatic announcement

to States Rights; supporting the Monroe Doctrine; advocating the establishment, by government aid, of good communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and endorsing the administration of President Pierce.

The American (Know Nothing) National Convention, held at Philadelphia, Feb. 22-25, 1856, nominated Millard Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President, on a platform advocating the government of America by American-born citizens; refusal to accord office-holding rights to any who recognized allegiance to foreign potentates; raising the period of residence qualification for naturalization to 21 years; opposing any union between Church and States; enforcement of all laws. The Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, nominated John C. Frémont and William L. Dayton on a platform upholding the tenets of the Declaration and the Constitution; condemning slavery; prohibition by Congress within the Territories of polygamy and slavery; sympathy with Kansas; condemnation of the doctrine that "might makes right"; imperatively demanding a transcontinental railroad; acknowledging the constitutionality of the internal improvements policy. The Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore, Sept. 17-18, 1856, endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, made by the American Party on a platform announcing adherence to the old-time Whig doctrines; denouncing sectional antagonism and the formation of geographical parties; and endorsing the administration of Millard Fillmore.

The popular vote cast by thirty-one States gave Buchanan 1,838,169; Frémont, 1,341,264; and Fillmore, 874,534. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 11, 1857, gave Buchanan 174; Frémont, 114; and Fillmore, 8.

*Party Affiliation.*—In his early career, Buchanan sided with the Federalists in disapproving of the War of 1812. Yet he felt it a patriot's duty always to defend his country, and spoke of the war as "glorious in the highest degree to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration." During the "era of good feeling," when party and sectional lines were not closely drawn, Buchanan's political views underwent a change. In Congress, during Adams's administration,

**Buchanan, James—Continued.**

he became one of the Democratic leaders against the friends of the administration who called themselves National Republicans; and he was always a zealous supporter of General Jackson.

*Political Complexion of Congress.*—In the thirty-fifth Congress (1857-1859) the Senate of 64 members was composed of 39 Democrats, 20 Republicans, and 5 Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 131 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans. In the Thirty-sixth Congress (1859-1861) the Senate of 66 members was composed of 38 Democrats, 26 Republicans, and 2 Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 101 Democrats, 113 Republicans, and 23 Independents.

*Tariff.*—In speaking of the revenue, President Buchanan in his Inaugural Address (page 2964) said: "It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. . . . Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff." In his Second Annual Message (page 3052) in discussing the sort of duties, he said: "In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties in cases to which these can be properly applied. . . . The present system is a sliding scale to his (the manufacturer's) disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3183) on the same subject, he said: "An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great

Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties."

*Foreign Policy.*—Domestic affairs were so disturbed during President Buchanan's administration that the foreign policy has been to some extent unappreciated. In his Inaugural Address (page 2966) the President points out that all of the acquisition of territory by the United States has been conducted by purchase or by the voluntary impulse of the people, never by conquest,—even in the case of Mexico, after the war, no advantage was taken of her conquered state, but a fair price was paid to her for the ceded territory. In his Second Annual Address (page 3037) he announces the conclusion of the Perry treaty with Japan. In the same message he discusses the differences with Great Britain, conditions which led to the settlement by President Buchanan of the long-standing "right of search."

*Internal Improvements.*—In vetoing "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," the President, in his Veto Message (page 3130) clearly expresses his views upon the question: "What a vast field would the exercise of this power open for jobbing and corruption! Members of Congress from an honest desire to promote the interest of their constituents would struggle for improvements within their own districts, and the body itself must necessarily be converted into an arena where each would endeavor to obtain from the Treasury as much money as possible for his own locality. The temptation would prove irresistible. A system of 'log-rolling' (I know no word so expressive) would be inaugurated under which the Treasury would be exhausted and the Federal Government would be deprived of the means necessary to execute these great powers clearly confided to it by the Constitution for the purpose of promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of the country."

*Slavery.*—In his Inaugural Address (page 2962) President Buchanan treats the whole question of slavery as being settled by the regulations of Congress. "The whole Territorial question," he says, "being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—every-

**Buchanan, James—Continued.**

thing of a practical nature has been decided." This is the keynote to all of the President's acts in connection with this subject. The onus rested upon Congress, and it was for him to carry out the laws which Congress had made on the subject. There was no option in his case. He did what the Constitution obliged him to do. The legislature of his administration was in the hands of the pro-slavery party, and the President's conduct in enforcing the laws formulated by them made it appear as though he endorsed their policy. President Buchanan was opposed to slavery; his messages teem with suggestions for conciliatory measures; but he did object to the interference of unsympathetic abolitionists in the affairs of other States. He says (page 2963): "But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object." In his Third Annual Message (page 3084) the President makes an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to "cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land." While he warns the people of the danger of disruption of the Union, which he professes to believe impossible, yet the happenings at Harpers Ferry serve as the text for a lesson of what may happen. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3157) the President announces that "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. . . . How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is neces-

sary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil." Speaking of the President's responsibility and duty in the premises, he says: "After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive of the Government. His province is not to make but to execute laws." Following South Carolina's ordinance of secession of Dec. 20, 1860, the President in a special message to Congress (page 3186) discussed the right of any State to secede.

**Buchanan, James:**

- Admission of States discussed and recommendations of, regarding, 3033, 3086.
- Annual messages of, 2967, 3028, 3083, 3157.
- Biographical sketch of, 2960.
- Constitutional amendment regarding slavery, recommended by, 3169.
- Correspondence of, while minister at St. Petersburg, referred to, 3967.
- Correspondence of, with Lewis Cass, referred to, 3964.
- Cuba, acquisition of, discussed by, 3040, 3066.
- Recommended by, 3041, 3092, 3173.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3862, 3863.
- Duties on vessels of Italy suspended by proclamation, 2824.
- Finances discussed by, 2967, 2988, 3019, 3052, 3073, 3104, 3179.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
- Instructions to, while minister to England, regarding free ships, etc., referred to, 2910.
- Internal improvements discussed by, 3130.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 3043, 3177.
- Official conduct of, investigated, 3145, 3150.
- "Pocket vetoes of," 3073, 3130, 3138.
- Portrait of, 2960.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3074, 3084, 3130, 3139, 3145, 3150, 3157, 3168, 3186.



**Buchanan, James—Continued.**

## Proclamations of—

Day for voting on adoption of code in District of Columbia, 3021.

Duties on vessels of Italy suspended, 3022.

Extraordinary session of Senate, to act upon Executive communications, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.

Military expedition to Nicaragua, 3027.

Rebellion in Utah, 3024.

Protests of, against proceedings of House of Representatives, 3145, 3150.

Secession discussed by, 3159, 3186.

Secretary of State, 2319.

Slavery discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186.

State of the Union discussed by, 2967, 3028, 3051, 3083, 3157, 3192, 3200.

Tariff discussed by, 2964, 3052, 3181.

Time allowed President for consideration of bills discussed by, 2993, 3060.

## Veto messages of—

Deepening channel over St. Clair Flats, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3130.

Donating lands for benefit of agricultural colleges, 3074.

## Relief of—

Edwards & Co., 3138.

Hockaday & Leggit, 3201.

Removal of obstructions in Mississippi River, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3138.

Securing homesteads to settlers, 3139.

Transportation of mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., reasons for applying pocket veto, 3073.

**Buck, The,** seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.

Award in case of, 5673.

**Bucks Stove Case.**—In August, 1907, the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis brought proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the company by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "We-don't-patronize" lists published in the federation's official organ. The injunction asked for was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the terms of the injunction were being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president of the American Fed-

eration of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president; and Frank Morrison, secretary. Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before whom the case was tried, decided Dec. 23, 1908, that the defendants were guilty. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison to nine months and six months, respectively. They were admitted to bail and the case was appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. This tribunal in a decision rendered Nov. 2, 1909, affirmed the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which on May 15, 1911, handed down a decision reversing the judgments of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and remanding the case, with the direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Bucks Stove and Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding any contempt committed against it. The basis of the opinion was that the proceedings brought against the labor union officers was for civil contempt, which could be punished only by a fine. The sentence of the lower court to imprisonment was the penalty for criminal contempt, and therefore it was not a legal punishment in this case. The Supreme Court held that the published or spoken utterance of organized labor could be enjoined or attacked legally, because organized labor is a combination, and, as such, relinquishes the rights of individuals. It also establishes the fact that legal prosecution could be levelled not only at the union itself, but at the officers as well.

**Buckshot War.**—The election in Philadelphia Oct. 9, 1838, was of considerable importance because upon it hinged the control of the legislature which was to elect a United States Senator. The Democratic candidates for the legislature were elected by small majorities, but their Congressional candidate was defeated. The Democratic return judges thereupon cast out 5,000 Whig votes, claiming fraud. The Whig judges then issued certificates of election to both their Congressional and legislative candidates, and these returns were accepted by the Whig secretary

**Buckshot War—Continued.**

of state. Dec. 4, 1838, the date for the meeting of the legislature, armed partisans of both sets of contestants met at Harrisburg. The Senate, which was Whig, met and adjourned because of the mob. Two warring bodies met in the house (1724, 1725). The Whig governor called upon the militia and tried without effect to obtain Federal aid. The Democratic house was recognized Dec. 25. A remark made during the height of the excitement, that the mob would feel the effect of "ball and buckshot before night," gave the episode the name of the Buckshot War.

**Buckshot War**, documents regarding, transmitted, 1724, 1725.

**Bucktails.**—A name applied to the Tammany Society of New York City from the fact that the members of the organization wore each a buck's tail in their hats as a badge instead of a feather. Between 1812 and 1828 the Bucktails were anti-Clintonian New York Democrats. They were the most vigorous opponents of Clinton's canal policy from its inception in 1817, and the name was later applied to all who opposed this policy throughout the State.

**Buell, Don Carlos**; soldier, manufacturer; b. March 23, 1818, near Marietta, Ohio; graduated from West Point in 1841; served with honor in Florida and Mexican wars; brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; major-general in 1862; after serving with distinction in Civil War he became, in 1865, president of the Green River Iron Works, and later, until 1890, pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

**Buell, Don Carlos**, second lieutenant, proceedings in court-martial of, referred to, 2128.

**Buena Vista, Mexico:**

Battle of, referred to, 2385.

Mutiny in camp of, referred to, 2443.

**Buena Vista (Mexico), Battle of.**—After part of his army had been sent to Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, with less than 5,000 men, mostly raw militia, was attacked at Buena Vista by Santa Anna's army of 21,000, Feb. 22, 1847. Taylor intrenched himself in the pass of Angostura, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, on the road leading to San Luis Potosi. The engagement began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was suspended at dark, the loss to the Americans being but 4 men wounded, while the enemy lost more than 300 killed and wounded. Fighting was renewed at dawn of the 23d and continued until sunset. The

Mexicans retired during the night to Agua Nueva. The American loss in killed, wounded, and missing amounted to 745; that of the Mexicans upward of 2,000. Jefferson Davis in this battle commanded a Mississippi regiment as its colonel, and saved the army by receiving the charge of the Mexican lancers. His troops were formed in the shape of a V.

**Buenos Ayres** (see also *Argentine Republic*):

Convention with, ratified, 8052.

Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2116.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 632.

Independence of, asserted, 612, 627.

Minister of United States in, returns, 1171.

Revolution in, 2702.

War with Brazil—

Peace concluded, 977.

Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.

**Buffalo (N. Y.), Destruction of.**—During the winter of 1813 the British regained Forts George and Niagara. The British and Indians, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, Maj.-Gen. Riall, and Col. Murray, overran and laid waste the valley of the Niagara and pressed hard upon Buffalo. Gen. Amos Hall succeeded Gen. McClure at Buffalo Dec. 26, in the command of 2,000 badly organized American troops. On the night of Dec. 29 Riall crossed the river at Black Rock with 1,450 men, largely regulars, and a body of Indians. At sight of the enemy 800 of Hall's troops deserted. He, however, made a gallant defense with the Chautauqua troops and Canadian refugees until he was forced to retreat, keeping the enemy in check and covering the flight of the inhabitants. The British and Indians took possession of Buffalo and proceeded to burn, plunder, and massacre. Only 4 buildings were left standing in the town and only 1 at Black Rock.

**Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition at**, 6382, 6436.

**Buffalo Exposition.** (See *Pan-American Exposition*.)

**Building and Loan Associations.**—Corporations organized primarily to enable persons of limited means to secure homes, and, secondarily, to enable such persons to put aside a certain fixed sum at stated intervals, so that the investment may be safe and remunerative. In the begin-

**Building and Loan Associations—Continued.**

ning the home-building or home-buying fund came entirely from the periodic payments of the members (shareholders). At present prepaid, full-paid, and permanent shares are sold by the association, payable in full or in large part on subscription. Special deposits in any amount are received. Shares partly paid are brought to their par value by adding to payments made dividends apportioned thereto. Special deposits are generally withdrawable by the depositor at pleasure. Installment shares and prepaid shares remain in until they reach their par value. Full-paid shares remain in a certain fixed time. Permanent shares remain in until the dissolution of the corporation. These associations came into existence in England nearly 100 years ago, but were not made the subject of legislative enactment until 1836. The first association established in the United States was the Oxford Provident Building Association, of Frankford, Pa., organized in 1831. There are according to the official report made to the National league of Building Associations, in 1911, in the United States 5,869 associations with assets of \$931,867,175. The estimated membership is 2,169,893.

**Building and Loan Associations,** report on, transmitted, 5909.

**Buildings, Public:**

Acts for erection of, vetoed, discussed, 5553.

Architects for, authority for employing, referred to, 2954.

At Washington destroyed by Great Britain, 530.

Commission appointed to determine extent of security of, against fire referred to, 4432.

Construction of—

Recommended, 4577.

Referred to, 399, 436, 1483, 1911, 2281.

Expenditures for, 985.

Discussed, 4197.

Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.

Illustrations of the principal Governmental, and most important in Washington, D. C. (See the frontispieces of various Volumes.)

Improvement of, recommended, 831.

**Bulgaria.**—An autonomous principality in the Balkan peninsula of Europe. It is bounded by Roumania (chiefly separated by the Danube) on the north, by the Black Sea on the east, Turkey on the south, and Servia on

the west. The principality is composed of Bulgaria (as formed in 1878) and Eastern Roumelia, with Sofia as the capital. The country is chiefly agricultural; the principal exports are grain, raw silk, live stock, hides, and attar of roses. Bulgaria was constituted a principality by the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It was made tributary to Turkey, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was installed as its ruler in 1879. Union with Eastern Roumelia and war with Servia occurred in 1885. In 1886 Alexander was deposed through Russian intrigue and a regency was formed. In 1887 Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, in spite of Russian opposition, accepted the invitation of the regency to assume the throne. Oct. 5, 1908, at Tirnova, Prince Ferdinand declared Bulgaria's independence of Turkey, and assumed the title of King. France, England and Russia agreed on united action to prevent war. Bulgaria has an area of 38,080 sq. miles and a population in 1908 of 4,158,500.

**Bulgaria:**

Diplomatic relations with, establishment of, recommended, 4759.

Massacre by Turks in, referred to, 4376.

**Bulkley, Robert J.,** b. Cleveland, Oct. 8, 1880; graduated from Harvard College with the degree of A. B. in 1902; studied law at Harvard Law School and in Cleveland; received the degree of A. M. from Harvard University in 1906; engaged in practice of law; never was a candidate for public office prior to 1910; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Ohio.

**Bull Run (Va.), Battle of, or First Battle of Manassas.**—For the double purpose of menacing Washington and preventing an advance of the Federal troops into Virginia, the Confederates during the summer of 1861 collected a large body of troops in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, Va. The position was 33 miles southwest of Washington. The troops here assembled numbered, including all reinforcements received during the battle, about 32,000, under command of Gen. Beauregard. The senior officer, Gen. J. E. Johnston, after his arrival on the field, did not take the actual command. The aggregate force of Union soldiers in and around Washington was 34,160 men. Both armies were composed mostly of undisciplined volunteers. July 16, 1861, Maj.-Gen. McDowell began a general



**Bull Run (Va.), Battle of, or First Battle of Manassas—Continued.**

forward movement. Lieut.-Gen. Scott advised postponement until the forces should be better prepared for service, but his warning was disregarded. The Federal army was divided into 5 divisions. Leaving 5,700 men under Brig.-Gen. Runyon to guard the approaches to Washington, the other 4 divisions, aggregating 28,500 men, under Brigadier-Generals Tyler, Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles, advanced to Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River, about 30 miles from Washington, on the way to Manassas Junction. Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions crossed the run July 21 and attacked the Confederate left, slowly forcing it back. Beauregard's army, when the action began, consisted of about 24,000 available men. He was reinforced at intervals during the day by 8,000 men under Johnston, who had been encamped in the Shenandoah Valley and whose junction with the main army it was thought would be prevented by Gen. Patterson. The latter had been stationed at Martinsburg with 18,000 men. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when everything seemed favorable to the Federals, the last 3,000 of Johnston's men, under Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived and fell upon the Federals, forcing a retreat. This attack was followed by another by Early's brigade, and the Federal retreat became a rout. Men threw away their arms and equipments; artillery horses were cut from their traces and guns abandoned on the road; soldiers, civilians, and camp followers fled panic-stricken toward Washington afoot, astride, and in carriages. The retreating army and followers reached Washington July 23. The casualties of the battle were: Federal losses—killed, 481; wounded, 1,011; missing, 1,216; total, 2,708. Confederate losses—killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; missing, 13; total, 1,982. This battle was the first very important engagement of the war. (See also Groveton (Va.), Battle of; Manassas (Va.), or Bull Run, Second Battle of.)

**Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton**, treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by John M. Clayton and, 2580.

**Buncombe.**—To talk buncombe is to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present. The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous

"Missouri Question," in the Sixteenth Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker, a naive old mountaineer who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, a western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of Buncombe, which was in his district. The old gentleman rose to speak while the House was impatiently calling "Question," and several members gathered around him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe.

**Bunker Hill, or Breeds Hill (Mass.), Battle of.**

—After the battles of Lexington and Concord the British force under Gen. Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne from England. These officers occupied the town of Boston, on a peninsula extending into the harbor. On the surrounding hills were encamped some 20,000 undisciplined Americans. On the night of June 16, 1775, 1,000 of them under Col. Prescott were sent to fortify Bunker Hill, on another peninsula lying north of Boston. Through some misapprehension they seized Breeds Hill, near Boston, and threw up a line of fortifications. On the morning of the 17th, about 3,000 (possibly 3,500) British crossed the harbor in boats and charged the hill, which was defended by about half that number of raw recruits. After three bloody charges the Americans were driven from their position, having defended themselves with gunstocks and stones when their ammunition was exhausted. The British loss was about 1,050; that of the Americans about 450, including Gen. Warren. The statistics of this battle show that the number of killed and wounded to have been more than 30 per cent of the number engaged, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles known to history. At Gettysburg, after 3 days' fighting, the Union army lost 25 per cent, while 30 per cent of those who fought at Bunker Hill fell in an hour and a half.

**Burchard, Horatio C.**; merchant, lawyer; b. Sept. 22, 1825, in Marshall, N. Y.; member Illinois legislature in 1866; elected to Congress, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1876; Director United States Mint in 1879; revenue commissioner for Illinois, 1885-1886.

- Burchard, Horatio C.**, Director of Mint, removal of, and reasons therefor, 4952.
- Burgess, George Farmer**; b. Wharton Co., Tex., Sept. 21, 1861; admitted to the bar at Lagrange, Texas, 1882; county attorney of Gonzales County, 1886-89; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.
- Burgess, Thomas M.**, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2155.
- Burke, Charles Henry**; b. Genesee Co., N. Y., April 1, 1861; moved to Dakota Territory in 1882; entered and settled upon a homestead in Beadle County, and moved to Hughes County in 1883; admitted to the bar in 1886; elected to the legislature in 1894 and 1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from South Dakota.
- Burke, James Francis**; b. Petroleum Center, Venango Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1867; graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, LL. B., 1893; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.
- Burleson, Albert Sidney**; b. June 7, 1863, at San Marcos, Tex.; was educated at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University, of Waco, and University of Texas; admitted to the bar in 1884; assistant city attorney of Austin, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890; was appointed by the governor of Texas attorney of the twenty-sixth judicial district in 1891; elected to said office 1892, 1894, and 1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Texas.
- Burlingame, Anson**; lawyer, diplomat; b. Nov. 14, 1820, in New Berlin, N. Y.; served in State legislature and elected to Congress from Massachusetts; appointed minister to Austria in 1861, and later to China; in 1867 headed a diplomatic commission from China to the great powers of the world; died Feb. 23, 1870, in St. Petersburg, Russia.
- Burlingame, Anson**, minister to China: Appointment of, to mission of Emperor of China referred to, 3796, 3825.  
Dispatch from transmitted, 3398, 3781.
- Burnet, Daniel**, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.
- Burnet, Jacob**; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Feb. 22, 1770, in Newark, N. J.; member first legislative council of Ohio; in 1821 appointed one of the judges Ohio Supreme Court; elected to Senate of United States to fill vacancy in 1828; in 1847 published "Notes on Early Settlement of Northwestern Territory"; died May 10, 1853, in Cincinnati, O.
- Burnet, J.**, correspondence regarding removal of remains of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1906.
- Burnett, John D.**, district attorney, nomination of, discussed, 4960.
- Burnett, John Lawson**, b. Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co., Ala., Jan. 20, 1854; studied law at Vanderbilt University, and was admitted to the bar in Cherokee County, Ala., in 1876; elected to the lower house of the Alabama legislature in 1884, and to the State senate in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Alabama.
- Burnham, Henry Eben**; b. Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1865; admitted to the bar April, 1868, and since that time has practiced in Manchester; was judge of probate for Hillsboro County in 1876-1879; representative in the State legislature in 1873-74; elected to the United States Senate from New Hampshire, for the term beginning March 4, 1901; reelected in 1907.
- Burnham, Hiram**; soldier; b. in Maine, distinguished at second battle of Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg for bravery and courage; made brigadier-general in 1864, and was conspicuous in campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg; killed in battle at Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1864.
- Burnham, Hiram**, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.
- Burnside, Ambrose Everett**; soldier, manufacturer; b. May 22, 1824, in Liberty, Ind.; served on the frontier as officer of artillery, and in 1853 resigned and turned his attention to the manufacture of guns, and invented the rifle which bears his name; served with honor and distinction through Civil War; elected governor of Rhode Island in 1866, and in 1875 took his seat in United States Senate from Rhode Island; died Sept. 3, 1881, in Bristol, R. I.
- Burnside, Ambrose E.**:  
Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.  
Major-general, ordered to assume command of Army of Potomac, 3325.
- Burnt Corn Creek (Ala.), Battle of.**—As a result of Tecumseh's efforts to induce all the Southern Indians to join in a war of extermination

**Burnt Corn Creek (Ala.), Battle of—***Continued.*

against the whites, the Creeks were divided into two factions—one for war, the other for peace. In 1813 Peter McQueen, a half-breed of Tallahassee, one of the leaders of the war party, was furnished by British agents at Pensacola with large quantities of supplies, under sanction of the Spanish governor. On learning of this Col. James Caller, of Washington, set out July 25, 1813, to disperse the Indians McQueen had collected and intercepted the supplies. On the morning of July 27 Caller's command, increased by reinforcements to 180 men, came upon McQueen's party at their camp on Burnt Corn Creek. The Indians were surprised and fled into the woods, leaving their pack horses to the whites. They soon returned, however, and fiercely attacked 100 of Caller's men. Overwhelming numbers compelled Caller's men to retreat after a brave resistance. Two of Caller's command were killed and 15 wounded.

**Burr, Aaron;** soldier, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. Feb. 6, 1756, in Newark, N. J.; appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1777, and was distinguished for ability and bravery; appointed attorney-general of New York, 1789; served in United States Senate, 1791-1797; at election for fourth President of the United States Thomas Jefferson and Burr each received 73 votes and the choice of President was made by Congress (see Vice-President), deciding in favor of Jefferson on the thirty-sixth ballot, and Burr was elected Vice-President; July 12, 1804, mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in duel; attempted to establish a government in Mexico which should ultimately include southwestern part of United States; tried for treason and acquitted; died Sept. 14, 1836, on Staten Island, N. Y.

**Burr, Aaron:**

Attempts made in Kentucky to bring to justice, 403.

Boats of, with ammunition arrested by militia, 405.

Conspiracy of, letters regarding, not received by President, 437.

Military expedition against Union planned by, 400.

Passes Fort Massac with boats, 405.

Reaches Mississippi Territory, 407.

Surrenders to officers in Mississippi Territory, 409.

Trial of—

Acquittal of, referred to, 417.

Evidence presented at, 417, 419.

Expenses incident thereto, 421, 447.

**Burroughs, Marmaduke,** consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, charges preferred against, by Dr. Baldwin, 1810.

**Burt, Silas W.,** chief examiner of Civil Service Commission, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4745.

**Burton, Theodore E.,** b. Jefferson, Ash-tabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851; began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1875; author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial and Industrial Depression," published in 1902; also a "Life of John Sherman"; received the degree of LL. D. from Oberlin College in 1900, and from Dartmouth College and Ohio University in 1907; Representative in the 51st, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses; was elected to the 61st Congress, but resigned when elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio legislature in January, 1909.

**Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (Massachusetts); lawyer; b. Nov. 5, 1818, in Deerfield, N. H.; served in both branches State legislature, 1853-1859; delegate to Charleston Convention, 1860; appointed brigadier-general at outbreak of Civil War in 1861; originator of phrase "contraband of war" as applied to slaves during war; served as major-general throughout war, and resumed legal practice at its close, in Lowell, Mass.; elected to Congress from Massachusetts, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874; one of the managers of impeachment of Andrew Johnson; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1882; died Jan. 11, 1893, in Washington, D. C.

**Butler, Benjamin F.** (Massachusetts): Swords of Gen. Twiggs forwarded by, to President Lincoln and his recommendation that they be disposed of in reward or compliment for military service, 3346.

**Butler, Benjamin Franklin** (New York); lawyer; b. Dec. 14, 1795, in Kinderhook, N. Y.; appointed district attorney for Albany, 1821; elected to State legislature, 1827, and later attorney-general; served as Secretary of War, 1836-1837; Presidential elector in 1845, and twice appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York; died Nov. 8, 1858, in Paris, France.

**Butler, Benjamin F.,** of New York:

Correspondence regarding examination of affairs of New York custom-house referred to, 2007.



**Butler, Benjamin F.—Continued.**

Secretary of War, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1500.

**Butler, Matthew Calbraith;** soldier, lawyer; b. March 8, 1836, near Greenville, S. C.; elected to the legislature in 1860 and in 1866; entered Confederate service as captain of cavalry, 1861; rose to major-general; lost his right leg at battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; became U. S. Senator, 1877; reelected in 1882 and 1889.

**Butler, Matthew C.:**

Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.

Statement of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina referred to, 4329.

**Butler, Pierce;** soldier, statesman; b. July 11, 1744, in Ireland; delegate from South Carolina to Congress under the articles of confederation in 1778, and member of convention in 1778 which framed present constitution, and one of the signers; became Senator in 1802; resigned in 1804; died Feb. 15, 1822, in Philadelphia.

**Butler, Pierce,** mentioned, 3275.

**Butler, Thomas S.;** lawyer; b. Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1855; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Butter,** act defining and imposing tax on, and regulating manufacture of oleomargarine, discussed, 4992.

**Butterfield, Carlos & Co.,** claim of, against Denmark for seizure of the *Ben Franklin* and *Catherine Augusta*, 4462, 5369.

Agreement to submit to arbitration, 5388.

Award of arbitrator, 5545.

**By Chance, The,** claim for, adjusted, 3464.

**Byrnes, James F.;** b. Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1879; received only a common school education; in 1900 was appointed official court reporter of the second circuit of South Carolina; for several years edited a newspaper; admitted to the bar, and elected solicitor of the second circuit of South Carolina; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from South Carolina.

**Byrns, Joseph W.;** b. July 20, 1869, near Cedar Hill, Robertson Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; three times elected a member of the lower house of the Tennessee State legislature; elected to the Tennessee State senate in 1900; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Tennessee.

**Cabinet.**—Specifically, a body of counselors, usually composed of heads of departments, meeting in a private room or cabinet. In the United States the term is applied to the council composed of the heads of the ten Executive Departments of the Government, with whom the President confers on matters of administrative policy. Their meeting as advisers of the President is unknown to law or the Constitution and their conclusions have no binding force. The Constitution does not provide for a Cabinet, but it authorizes the President to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Washington required such opinions frequently. Changes have taken place in the method pursued, and the Cabinet is now regarded as an advisory board with which the President holds regular consultations. From being merely the heads of the Executive Departments its members have come to be recognized as an essential part of the Government. (See also Presidential Succession and Administration.)

**Cabinet:**

Official conduct of, complimented, 2203.

**Cables.**—Pacific cable, 6661, 6759. (See also Ocean Cables.)

**Caddo Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Cadet.**—One who is under training for a commission in the Army of the United States, by a course of instruction and discipline in the Military Academy at West Point. Each Senator, Congressional District, Territory, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy, and the President has also 40 nominations at large. The number of students is limited to 522. Nominations are made either directly or after competitive examinations, as the nominator may choose; in the latter case he nominates two secondary candidates, the best of whom will be admitted should the principal candidate fail at the examination. The age for nomination is between 17 to 22 years. The course of instruction lasts for four years, the discipline and examinations are very strict, about one-fourth of those nominated usually fail to pass the preliminary examination and of the residue only a little more than half finally graduate. Cadets receive pay amounting to \$609.50 per annum and on gradua-

tion are commissioned as second lieutenants. (See Military Academy.)

**Cadets, Military.** (See War, Department of.)

Enlistment of, time of, should be extended, 1607.

Increase in corps of, recommended, 3249.

Promotion of, referred to, 2422.

Referred to, 621.

**Cady, Heman,** claim of, presented and appropriation for, recommended, 1694.

**Cahokia Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Cairo and Tennessee Railroad Co.,** act to authorize construction of bridges by, returned, 5505.

**Calapona Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Calaveras Big Tree Grove,** preservation of, 6933.

**Calder, William M.;** b. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1869; was building commissioner of the borough of Brooklyn, 1902 and 1903; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Caldwell, Charles H. B.,** thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Calebee Creek (Ala.), Battle of.**—In his expedition against the Creek Indians Gen. Floyd, with more than 1,200 Georgia volunteers, 1 company of cavalry, and 400 friendly Indians, arrived at Calebee Creek on the night of Jan. 26, 1814, and established a camp on the highland bordering on the swamp of that name in Macon County, Ala., 50 miles west of Fort Mitchell. Before dawn of the following morning the camp was suddenly attacked by Indians. The assailants were received with grapeshot, followed by a bayonet charge, and fled in dismay. They left 37 dead. The whites lost 17 killed and 132 wounded. Of the friendly Indians 5 were killed and 15 wounded. Floyd retired to Fort Mitchell, where most of his men were discharged. No other expedition against the Creeks was organized in Georgia.

**Calhoun, J.,** president constitutional convention of Kansas, mentioned as forwarding copy of constitution framed by that body, 3002.

**Calhoun, James S.;** b. in Georgia, and in 1851 was appointed first governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

**Calhoun, James S.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 2571.

**Calhoun, John Caldwell;** author, orator, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. March 18, 1782; in Abbeville District, S. C.; Secretary of State under Monroe and Tyler; Vice-President with John Quincy Adams; author of "A Disquisition on Gov-

**Calhoun, John Caldwell—Continued.**

ernment" and "The Constitution and Government of the United States"; United States Senator from 1845 till his death, March 31, 1850, in Washington, D. C.

**Calhoun, John C.:**

Convention with Indians concluded by, 622.

Mentioned, 2233.

**California.**—One of the United States; nickname, "The Golden State"; motto, "Eureka" (I have found).

California is named, it is said, after a fictitious island in the Spanish romance "Las Sergas de Esplandian."

Other authorities derive the name from the Spanish words "caliente" (hot) and "fornalla" (furnace).

The State extends from lat. 32° 30' to 42° north and from long. 114° to 124° 25' west. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by lower California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Sacramento, and San Francisco is the chief city. The State is famous for its beautiful scenery, its salubrious climate, and its wealth of precious metals and choice fruits.

From the time of its discovery to 1846 it was practically a part of Mexico. July 5, 1846, Col. John C. Frémont assumed command of the insurgents at Sonoma and on July 7 the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Monterey by order of John D. Sloat, commanding the U. S. Pacific squadron. Gold was discovered Jan. 19, 1848. Feb. 2, of the same year, California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was admitted to the Union Sept. 9, 1850, as a result of the famous Clay compromise resolutions passed by Congress. (See Compromise of 1850.)

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 88,197, comprising 27,931,444 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$1,614,694,584. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$127,599,938, including 2,017,025 cattle, valued at \$52,785,068; 468,886 horses, \$47,099,196; 69,761 mules, \$9,016,444; 166,551 swine, \$5,106,883; 2,417,477 sheep, \$8,348,997; poultry, \$3,844,526. The yield and value of the field crops for 1911 was: Corn, 51,000 acres, 1,836,000 bushels, \$1,652,000; wheat, 480,000 acres, 8,640,000 bushels, \$7,603,000; oats, 210,000 acres, 7,140,000

bushels, \$4,213,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 136,000 bushels, \$116,000; potatoes, 72,000 acres, 9,720,000 bushels, \$8,748,000; hay, 700,000 acres, 1,225,000 tons, \$13,352,000. The total value of the mineral products of the State in 1910 was \$86,688,347. California stands first among the States in the production of oil, and second as a gold producer. The oil produced in 1910 was 73,010,560 barrels and the preliminary figures for 1911 show an increase to more than 83,000,000 barrels. The increased production in 1911 came chiefly from the Sunset and McKittrick region. The latest valuable discoveries have been made in La Habra Valley, the Midway Field, Coalinga, and Cat Canon fields. The gold mines produced in 1911, 982,544 fine ounces, worth \$20,310,987. This placed California first among the States in the amount of gold produced, as Colorado, heretofore first, produced only 926,568 ounces. The silver production for 1911 was 2,727,336 fine ounces, valued at \$1,500,000, a large portion of which came from the copper mines. The State ranks sixth as a producer of copper, and is the chief producer of quicksilver, \$880,217 worth having been produced in 1911. Area 158,360 sq. miles; population in 1910, 2,377,549.

**California:**

Admission of, into Union discussed, 2556, 2564.

Affairs of, report of, transmitted, 2579, 2584.

Census of, delay in taking, 2665.

Cession of New Mexico and, to United States of Mexico—

Area and value of, discussed, 2449, 2484.

Discussions and recommendations regarding, 2306, 2309, 2344, 2356, 2386, 2426, 2437, 2444, 2484.

Treaty for, transmitted, 2437.

Cession of, to Great Britain by Mexico, negotiations regarding, referred to, 2078.

Circuit court of United States in, referred to, 3282.

Claims of citizens of, against United States, 2679.

Constitution adopted by, referred to, 2570.

Constitutional convention in, referred to, 2556, 2584.

Cuartel lot in Monterey, survey and disposal of, discussed, 5504.

Customs collected in, referred to, 2586.

Difficulty between consul of France and authorities of, 2835.

Satisfactorily settled, 2868.



**California—Continued.**

Elections in, national military forces to be used at, referred to, 4076.

Expeditions organized in, for invasion of Mexico, 2770.

Proclamation against, 2804.

Forces to be employed in, 2454.

Fraudulent claims to lands in, defeated by Attorney-General, 3184.

Geological and mineralogical exploration in, recommended, 2558.

Gold in, production of, referred to, 2660.

Gold mines discovered in, 2486, 2493.

Government of, discussed, 2556, 2564.

Indians in—  
Claims of persons for supplies furnished, 2777.

Colonization of, referred to, 2834.

Hostilities of, referred to, 2668, 2894.

Number of, 2453.

Removal of, referred to, 2833.

Irrigation of valleys in, 4217.

Land grants in, appointment of commissioners to settle claims under, recommended, 2622.

Compensation of Commissioners, inadequate, 2662.

Land laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2623.

Land office in, recommended, 2663, 2714.

Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5792, 5804, 5814, 5815, 6207, 6211, 6741, 6745, 6944, 7005, 7013, 7089, 7097, 7101, 7187, 7256, 7278, 7307, 7327, 7349.

Light-houses on coast of, sites for, referred to, 2557.

Line of communication with eastern section of United States recommended, 2558, 2622.

Mail facilities should be afforded citizens of, 2489, 2560.

Mail route from Mississippi River to, recommended, 2992.

Mineral lands in, disposition of, discussed, 2493, 2558, 2623, 2663.

Mines in, referred to, 2486, 2493.

Mint, branch of, in, recommended, 2486, 2557, 2621.

Construction of, discussed, 2747.

National military forces to be used at election in, referred to, 4076.

Payment of settlers for improvements on Round Valley Reservation in, recommended, 4692, 4781.

Private land claims in, referred to, 3127.

Public lands in—

Modifications in laws regarding, recommended, 2623.

Referred to, 2558, 2662.

Revenue laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2493.

Referred to, 2557.

Slavery in, right to introduce, discussed, 2490.

Surveyor-General's offices in, recommended, 2493, 2558.

Territorial government for, recommended, 2392, 2439, 2488.

Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.

Vigilance committee in, application of governor to maintain law against usurped authority of, 2916.

**California and Oregon Railroad**, commissioners appointed to report upon, referred to, 4865.

**Call, Richard Keith**; soldier; b. 1791, in Kentucky; appointed brigadier-general of Florida militia; member of Florida legislative council in 1822, and delegate to Congress from that territory, 1823-1825; receiver at land office; governor of Florida, 1836-1839 and 1841-1844; died Sept. 14, 1862, in Tallahassee, Fla.

**Call, Richard K.**, commander of militia in Seminole War, 1472, 1834.

**Call, Dr. Samuel J.**, thanks of Congress recommended to, 6352.

**Callaway, Oscar**, b. Oct. 2, 1872, at Harmony Hill (Nip-and-Tuck), Rusk County, Tex.; moved from Rusk County to Comanche County, Tex., in 1877; educated in the public schools and the State University of Texas; took degree from the University of Texas June, 1900; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Texas.

**Calvit, Thomas**, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

**Cambon, Jules**, French minister, representative of Spain in peace negotiations, 6320, 6487.

**Cambrian, The**, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

**Camden (S. C.), Battle of.** (See Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of.)

**Cameron, Ralph Henry**; Republican, of Flagstaff; b. at Southport, Me., Oct. 21, 1863; received a common school education, augmented later by night schools and study; is interested in mining and stock raising, and is the locator and builder of the Bright Angel Trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, which he is still maintaining; moved to Arizona in 1883; was sheriff of Coconino County, Ariz., for three terms and served one term as member and one term as chairman of the board of supervisors of Coconino County; is married; was elected Delegate to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Arizona.

**Cameron, Simon;** printer, journalist, statesman; b. March 8, 1799, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; before entering Congress was successively bank cashier and president of two railroads; elected to Senate in 1845; mentioned as candidate for President of United States in 1860; appointed Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet in 1861; resigned and was appointed minister to Russia in 1862; resigned from United States Senate during fourth term in 1877; died June 26, 1889, in Lancaster Co., Pa.

**Cameron, Simon:**

Ex-Secretary of War, arrest of, at suit of Pierce Butler for false imprisonment, etc., 3275.

Resolution of censure of, by House of Representatives discussed, 3278.

**Camp Alger, Va.,** mentioned, 6814.

**Campaign Contributions.**—At the extra session of the Sixty-second Congress an act was passed to provide for the publicity of contributions for the purpose of influencing elections at which representatives in Congress are elected. This act forbids any candidate for representative from giving, contributing, expending, using or promising any sums in the aggregate exceeding \$5,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election. A candidate for Senator is limited to \$10,000. Sworn statements of all expenditures must be filed in Washington not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the time for holding any primary election or nominating convention, and not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before the day of the election at which the person is to be balloted for.

**Camp McDowell,** reserved, 6856.

**Campbell, Archibald,** correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See *Northeastern Boundary*.)

**Campbell, Bernard,** claim of, against Haiti, 6100.

Settlement of, 6332.

**Campbell, John,** nomination of, as Indian agent withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1037.

**Campbell, John Archibald;** lawyer, jurist; b. June 24, 1811, in Washington, Ga.; resigned as associate justice of United States Supreme Court in 1861, after commencement of the Civil War; strongly opposed secession of Alabama, and in 1864 did much to bring war to a close; died March 12, 1889, in Baltimore.

**Campbell, John A.:**

Justice Supreme Court, resignation of, referred to, 3250.

Member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 2461.

Pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

**Campbell, Lewis D.;** b. Aug. 9, 1811, in Franklin, Ohio; elected to Congress in 1848 and each succeeding Congress until 1857, when his seat was contested and the house decided against him; appointed minister to Mexico in 1865 and again elected to Congress in 1871; died Nov. 26, 1882.

**Campbell, Lewis D.:**

Ex-minister to Mexico, correspondence with, referred to, 3723.

Mentioned, 3642.

**Campbell, Philip Pitt;** b. Nova Scotia; when four years old moved with his parents to Kansas; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Kansas.

**Campbell, Robert;** soldier, jurist; b. in 1755 in Virginia; displayed great bravery in conflicts with Cherokee Indians; commanded a regiment in battle of King's Mountain in 1780; nearly forty years a magistrate in Washington Co., Va.; moved to Tennessee in 1825; died February, 1832, near Knoxville, Tenn.

**Campbell, Robert,** member of Indian commission, 3977.

**Canada, The,** claims arising from wreck of, on coast of Brazil and award discussed, 4052, 4069.

**Canada, Dominion of.**—A confederation of British colonies in North America. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Labrador and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the United States on the south, and the Pacific Ocean and Alaska on the west. It is made up of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories (Assiniboia, Kewatin, Athabasca, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin), and the Territory of Yukon. Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had previously been parts of the Northwest Territories, were formed into provinces, Sept. 1, 1905. The capital is Ottawa. The government consists of a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and a parliament made up of a senate and house of commons. Each province has a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, a legislature elected by the people, and a responsible ministry; and has a large measure of local self-government. The principal industries are agriculture, especially the raising of

**Canada, Dominion of—Continued.**

wheat and oats; lumbering, fisheries, and mining, especially of gold, coal, and copper.

During recent years there has been a large immigration into the grain lands of the Northwest Territories from the Dakotas, Minnesota, and the adjacent States. During the four years ended March 31, 1911, 343,393 immigrants from the United States had entered Canada. In the three years, 1908, 1909, and 1910, new settlers had taken up 17,771,680 acres of land. An immigrant tax of \$500 a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1909-10, 1,614 Chinamen paid the tax. Canada was first settled by the French in 1535. It became an English possession in 1763, as a result of the French and Indian War; and remained loyal to England during the American Revolution. The present organization of the Dominion dates from 1867, when Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were formed into the Dominion of Canada. Other provinces and territories have been added until it includes all the British territory north of the United States except Newfoundland and a part of Labrador. Area, 3,603,910 sq. miles; population in 1910, 7,358,000.

In 1910 nearly 150,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised, more than twice that amount of oats, seventy-four million bushels of potatoes and forty-five million bushels of barley. The other agricultural products consisted of buckwheat, peas, beans, beets, corn, fruits, and tobacco. Live stock reported in 1911 included 2,266,400 horses, 2,876,000 milch cows, 4,210,000 other cattle, 2,389,300 sheep, and 2,792,200 swine. The forest area is officially estimated at about 535 million acres. The fisheries produced in 1909 nearly thirty million dollars. The chief mining districts are Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, North and West Ontario, Alberta and Yukon territory. The total value of the mineral produce in 1910 was \$105,040,958, in which coal, silver, nickel, and gold led in value, and copper, nickel, lead, and silver led in quantity.

What is sometimes spoken of as the "American Invasion of Canada," has been confined almost wholly to Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, the three prairie provinces. It began in 1897, when forty-seven families crossed the line. In 1902 Col. A. D. Davidson, of To-

ronto, purchased from the Dominion government 1,250,000 acres in the Saskatchewan Valley, and sold the entire tract within a year to people from the United States. The Dominion government and the railways then began an advertising campaign to attract American farmers to the British Northwest. In 1910 about 125,000 Americans moved to Canada. In the ten years ending June, 1910, 497,996 American settlers had crossed the border. These persons are said to have brought an average of \$1,000 each in money or chattels. In the last six months of 1910, about 40,000 more are said to have gone to Canada. Many of these settlers bought their land from the railways or land companies, either outright or on ten years' time payments. The purchase price in 1910 averaged a trifle more than \$11 per acre. The propaganda of the Canadian railways seeks to encourage the immigration of agricultural laborers from the British Isles, and in 1911 about 10,000 Scotch were induced to locate in the new country. Immigration agencies have been established in other European countries. If the immigrant be a farmer he may obtain 160 acres in the territories of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, by the payment of \$10, but he does not acquire full proprietorship until he has been naturalized as a British subject.

**Canada, Dominion of:**

Abduction of Allan Macdonald from, referred to, 3826.

Armed men from, seize American citizen, 1928.

Attempted occupation of portions of Alaska by Great Britain and, referred to, 6097.

Attempts of Great Britain and, to establish post routes in Alaska, 6097.

Boundary line with, discussed, 5470, 5616, 6064.

Canal tolls charged by, negotiations regarding. (See Welland Canal.)

Chief justice of, arbitrator in claim of United States against Peru, 6335. (See also 5988, 6092.)

Chinese entering United States through, 5476, 5632.

Civil war in, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 1702, 1748.

Proclaimed, 1698, 1699.

Commercial relations with, 2582, 2654, 3989, 3999, 5748, 6332. (See also Welland Canal.)

Conference on subject of, discussed, 5675, 5678, 5748.

Commission, Joint High, 6370.

Fenians in. (See Fenians.)



**Canada, Dominion of—Continued.**

- Fisheries, questions regarding. (See Fisheries.)
  - Hostile disposition of people of, toward United States, 1749.
  - Illegal expeditions against, proclamation against, 4039.
  - Incursions from, discussed, 3447.
  - Jurisdictions of United States and, in Great Lakes discussed, 6064.
  - Merchandise transported from one port in United States, over Canadian territory, to another port therein, discussed, 5770.
  - Natural products, reciprocal arrangements regarding importation of, 2582.
  - Outrages committed on American frontier by inhabitants of, discussed, 1260, 1676, 1695, 1840.
  - Parliament of. (See Canadian Parliament.)
  - Postal arrangements with, referred to, 2175.
  - Postal convention with, 4203, 5377.
  - St. Lawrence, navigation of. (See St. Lawrence River.)
  - Trials in, of citizens of United States for complicity in Fenian invasion of, 3718.
  - Vessels of United States seized by revenue cutter of, 4070.
  - Vessels from Ontario, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
  - Vessels of, permission to aid disabled vessels in waters of United States proclaimed, 5828.
  - Vessels of United States in Great Lakes granted facilities for returning, 6331.
  - Welland Canal tolls discussed. (See Welland Canal.)
- Canada, Reciprocity with:**
- Treaty providing for, transmitted, 7961.
  - Effect on trade conditions forecasted, 7962.
  - Effect on cost of living, 7963.
  - National scope of, 7964.
  - Proclamation convening extra session of Congress for consideration of, 7966.
  - Special message on, 7967.
  - Speech of Taft on, 7968.
  - Farmers not injured by, 7969.
  - Manufacturers least benefited by, 7971.
  - Good effect of, on future relations, 7972.
  - Annexation not foreshadowed by, 7973.
- Canadian Parliament, expression of thanks from legislative council of Canada for donations for library of, 2677.**

**Canadian Volunteers, bounty lands to, proclamation regarding, 558.**

**Canals.**—Before the days of railroads overland transportation was a serious problem. Water seemed to present the cheapest and most available medium. The natural water courses were extensively navigated, but as the necessities of transportation between commercial centers increased canals were projected in many parts of the country. The oldest works of the kind in the United States are the South Hadley and Montague canals, in Massachusetts, built by companies chartered in 1792. The Middlesex Canal, connecting Boston Harbor with the Merrimac River, was completed in 1808. The Erie Canal, the largest and most important in this country, was projected by De Witt Clinton, begun in 1817, and completed in 1825. It extends from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. It is 352 miles long and cost \$50,000,000. In 1903 the legislature of the State of New York voted \$101,000,000 to improve the canal system of the State, the chief improvement being the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal to permit its use by boats of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

The Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, south through the State of Ohio, to the Ohio River at Portsmouth, a distance of 308 miles, was formally begun July 4, 1825, by Gov. Clinton, of New York, removing the first shovelful of earth. The work was completed in 1832 at a cost of \$5,000,000. Another canal across the State of Ohio was completed in 1834, extending from Cincinnati to Defiance, 178 miles, where it joined the Wabash and Erie, forming another water route between the river and lake, of 265 miles. The cost of this canal was \$3,700,000. The Morris Canal, from Jersey City to Phillipsburg, N. J., 102 miles in length, connecting Newark Bay with the Delaware River, was begun in 1825 and finished in 1836. With the development of railroads these canals fell into neglect and were finally wholly or partly abandoned or taken over by the railroads.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from Chicago to La Salle, on the Illinois River, a distance of ninety-seven miles. It cost \$6,170,226. A later extension of this waterway is the Hennepin Canal, from Hennepin, Ill., fifty miles through the Rock River and twenty-seven miles through land to the Mississippi River, at Rock

**Canals—Continued.**

Island. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the outcome of a project of Washington to improve navigation of the Potomac River, was begun in 1828 by the board of public works of Virginia and completed in 1850. It cost \$11,000,000. It extends from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 184 miles. By means of 74 locks an elevation of 609 feet is attained. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Rondout, N. Y., to Honesdale, Pa., 108 miles, was completed in 1829. The Schuylkill Coal and Navigation Canal, also 108 miles long, from Mill Creek to Philadelphia, Pa., was begun in 1816 and completed in 1825. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have a canal from Easton to Coalport, Pa. An important ship canal is the Sault Sainte Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, which was built in 1855 at the cost of \$6,033,533.

Following is a complete list of canals in the United States together with their length and cost of construction:

Albemarle and Chesapeake, from Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C., 44 miles; cost, with improvements, \$1,641,363.  
 Augusta, from Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga., 9 miles, \$1,500,000.  
 Beaufort, from Beaufort, N. C., to Neuse River, in course of construction.  
 Black River, from Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y., 35 miles, \$3,581,954.  
 Cape Cod Canal (Sea Level Ship Canal), about 12 miles long, to connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, under construction.  
 Cayuga and Seneca, from Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y., 25 miles, \$2,232,632.  
 Champlain, from Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y., 81 miles, \$4,044,000.  
 Chesapeake and Delaware, from Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del., 14 miles, \$3,730,230.  
 Chesapeake and Ohio, from Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C., 184 miles, \$11,290,327.  
 Companies, from Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La., 22 miles, \$90,000.  
 Delaware and Raritan, from New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordertown, N. J., 66 miles, \$4,888,749.  
 Delaware Division, from Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa., 60 miles, \$2,433,350.  
 Des Moines Rapids, at Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, 7½ miles, \$4,582,009.  
 Erie, from Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y., 387 miles, \$52,540,800.  
 Fairfield, from Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C., 4½ miles.  
 Galveston and Brazos, from Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex., 38 miles, \$340,000.  
 Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about \$2,700,000.  
 Hocking, from Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O., 42 miles, \$975,481.  
 Illinois and Michigan, from Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill., 102 miles, \$7,357,787.  
 Illinois and Mississippi, around lower rapids of Rock River, Ill., connects with Mississippi River, 75 miles, \$7,250,000.

Lake Drummond, connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, 22 miles, \$2,800,000.  
 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., from Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa., 108 miles, \$4,455,000.  
 Louisville and Portland, at Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky., 2½ miles, \$5,578,631.  
 Miami and Erie, from Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O., 274 miles, \$8,062,680.  
 Muscle Shoals and Elk River Shoals, from Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn., 16 miles, \$3,156,919.  
 Newberne and Beaufort, from Clubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C., 3 miles.  
 Ogeechee, from Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga., 16 miles, \$407,810.  
 Ohio, from Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O., 317 miles, \$4,695,204.  
 Oswego, from Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y., 38 miles, \$5,239,526.  
 Pennsylvania, from Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa., 193 miles, \$7,731,750.  
 Portage Lake and Lake Superior, from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, 25 miles, \$528,892.  
 Port Arthur, from Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico, 7 miles.  
 Sante Fe, from Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla., 10 miles, \$70,000.  
 Sault Ste. Marie (Ship Canal), connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River, 3 miles, \$4,000,000.  
 Schuylkill Navigation Company, from Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa., 108 miles, \$12,461,600.  
 Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan, between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, 1¼ miles, \$99,661.  
 St. Mary's Falls, connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1½ miles, \$7,909,667.  
 Susquehanna and Tidewater, from Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md., 45 miles, \$4,931,345.  
 Walhonding, from Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O., 25 miles, \$607,269.  
 Welland (Ship Canal), connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, 26¾ miles, \$26,080,366.  
 (See Panama Canal.)

**Canals (see also the several canals):**

Across continent, practicability of construction of, referred to, 4473.  
 Altamaha River to Tennessee River, referred to, 1027.  
 Atlantic Ocean to Gulf of Mexico, discussed, 995.  
 Great Lakes to Hudson River, discussed, 482.  
 Lands granted to States in aid of, 1029, 1725.  
 Recommendations regarding aid to, 4149, 4201, 4209.  
 Surveys for, referred to, 824, 987.  
 Appropriations for, 926.  
 Utility of canal navigation discussed, 482, 552, 586, 785, 877.  
 Constitutional amendment for improvement of, suggested, 552.

**Candia. (See Crete.)**

Candler, Ezekiel Samuel, Jr.; b. Bellville, Hamilton Co., Fla., Jan. 18, 1862, but moved with his parents to Tishomingo Co., Miss., when 8 years old; moved from Iuka to Corinth, 1887, where he engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Mississippi, without opposition.

**Cannon, Joseph Gurney;** lawyer; b. Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; elected to the 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Illinois.

**Cannon** (see also Arms and Ammunition; Arsenals; Artillery and Encyclopedic Article on Arms and Ammunition in this Index.)

Foundry for making, recommended, 1607, 1714, 4797.

Manufacture of, discussed, 323, 4724, 4833.

**Canovas del Castillo, Antonio,** prime minister of Spain, assassination of, referred to, 6284.

**Canton, China,** hostilities in, referred to, 2977.

**Cantonment Gibson, Ark.,** road from Little Rock to, referred to, 932.

**Cantrill, James Campbell;** b. Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky., July 9, 1870; elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, 1897 and 1899; in 1901 was elected a member of the Kentucky senate; in 1904 was elected chairman of the joint caucus of the Kentucky legislature; in 1906 Mr. Cantrill became active in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky; 1908 he was elected president of the American Society of Equity for Kentucky, an organization for the cooperation of farmers in securing more profitable prices for their products; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Kentucky.

**Cape Cod Canal** (see Canals.)

**Cape Fear River, N. C.,** act for improving, approved and reasons therefor, 2776.

**Cape Horn:**

Expenditures for freight and passage by way of, referred to, 4072.

Shortening of sea voyage around, discussed, 4601.

**Cape Sparte,** light-house on, treaty with Morocco regarding, 3582.

**Cape Vincent, N. Y.,** proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

**Capital, relation of labor to.** (See Labor, discussed.)

**Capital of United States.**—Up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution the Congress had no fixed place for holding its sessions, but met at York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. The First Congress under the Constitution met in New York City in 1789. Later it held sessions in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. During the second session of

the First Congress under the Constitution, after a long and bitter debate in which sectional jealousy ran high, an act was passed, June 28, 1790, selecting the present site of Washington as the permanent seat of Government. The Government removed to its new headquarters in 1800. (See Washington City, and District of Columbia.)

**Capital of United States,** seat of Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington, discussed, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.

**Capitan Grande Band (or Village),** referred to, 6708, 7149.

**Capitol.**—From *Capitolium*, the name of the magnificent temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill in ancient Rome. The *Mons Capitolinus* was so called from the finding of a skull during the excavation for the first building. The name is applied to the magnificent edifice in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions and to the statehouses which are erected at the capitals of the various States. The Capitol is situated on a low hill commanding one of the best views of Washington, and dominates the city with its magnificent dome. Its extreme length is 751 ft., and it varies from 121 to 324 ft. in width, it consists of a main edifice of sandstone, painted white and crowned with an iron dome, and two wings of white marble. The general style is classic and its columns and detail are Corinthian. As a whole it is one of the most imposing and beautiful governmental buildings in the world. The original dome was a low structure of wood covered with copper, but this was replaced in 1856 by the present iron dome, 287 ft. high, designed by Thomas U. Walter, and surmounted by a fine statue of Freedom by the American sculptor Thomas Crawford. The corner stone of the building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies. The north wing was completed Nov. 17, 1800; the south wing in 1811. The interior of both were burned by the British under Gen. Ross Aug. 24, 1814. The foundation of the main building was laid March 24, 1818, and the whole was completed in 1827, at a cost up to that time of nearly \$2,500,000. An act of Sept. 30, 1850, provided for extensions to the north and south, and President Fillmore laid the corner stone July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration. This extension was finished in 1867.



**Capitol—Continued.**

These extensions, which added very considerably to the beauty of the building, with their porticoes and columns of white marble, contain the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives.

The former Senate Chamber is now occupied by the Supreme Court, the former Hall of Representatives is now a Statuary Court to which each State contributes statues of her most famous sons. Among the special objects of interest inside are the busts of the Vice-Presidents in the Senate Chamber; a number of historical paintings, some of them colossal in size, in various parts of the building; the Marble Room of the Senate, with its mirrors; the collection of Speakers' portraits in the Representatives' Lobby of the House, and the massive Rotunda, with its historical paintings and frescoes. Outside, on the east is the plaza, near the center of which sits the classic figure of George Washington. On the west side Story's bronze statue of John Marshall, like the Washington, a sitting figure, is encountered by the visitor just before he ascends the stairs over the terrace. It is curious to note that the main facade faces east, as it was anticipated that the city would spread in that direction; the reverse has proved to be the case and the Capitol turns its back toward the main portion of the city.

**Capitol:**

Care of, should be committed to public agent, 596.

Congress recommences its duties in, 623.

Destroyed by British forces, 531.

Extension of—

Appropriation for, recommended, 2877.

Architect engaged in, referred to, 2680.

Discussed, 2672.

Jurisdiction over, transferred from Interior to War Department, 2737.

Reference to, 2684, 2915, 2917, 2918.

Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.

Improvement of, interest should be taken in, 588.

Incomplete and not in a state to receive Members of Congress, 588.

Longitude of, 680, 688, 789.

Marble columns for, referred to, 3114.

Secretary of President J. Q. Adams assaulted in, 966.

Washington, statue of, to be placed in, 881.

Appropriation for, recommended, 1170.

Erection of, referred to, 1910.

Wings added to, nearly complete, 2672.

Work of art for, referred to, 2910.

**Captured Property:**

Cotton captured and forfeited, referred to, 3666.

Should not be adjudged, without regular investigation, 485.

**Car Couplers.** (See Brakes and Couplers.)

Caracas Commission discussed, 4761, 4826, 4920, 5090.

**Caracas, Venezuela:**

Centennial celebration of birth of Bolivar to be held at, 4716, 4760.

Statue of Washington to be commenced at, and industrial exhibition to be opened, 4716, 4760.

**Caramalli, Hamet:**

Appeals to United States to place him on the throne of Tripoli in place of the reigning Bashaw, his younger brother, by whom he had been displaced, 380.

Referred to, 2951.

**Cardenas Bay, Cuba,** conflict in, discussed, 6302, 6316.

The *Winslow* rescued by the *Hudson* in, thanks of Congress, etc., to officers and men of latter recommended, 6302.

**Cardinal.**—A prince of the Church of Rome, ranking in Catholic countries with princes of the blood royal, a member of the conclave or sacred college which is the council of the Pope. Since 1179 the cardinals have claimed and exercised the privilege of electing the Pope. The full college consists of 70 cardinals. On March 15, 1875, Archbishop John McCloskey, of New York, was made the first American cardinal. He died Oct. 10, 1885, and on June 7, 1886, Archbishop James Gibbons, of Baltimore, was created cardinal. Nov. 27, 1911, Pope Pius X bestowed the red hat of Cardinal upon John M. Farley, of New York; William H. O'Connell, of Boston, and Diomedea Falconio, formerly of Washington, for the United States.

**Carib Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Carlin, Charles Creighton;** b. Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1866; educated at the National Law University; served four years as postmaster of Alexandria; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Virginia.

**Carlisle Indian School,** establishment of, discussed, 4529.

**Carmanchee Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Carmichael, William;** diplomat; b. in Maryland; delegate to Continental Congress 1778-1780; secretary of legation with John Jay's mission to Spain, and remained there as chargé d'affaires after the return of Mr. Jay; held the position about 15 years; died February, 1795.

**Carmichael, William:**

Commissioner to Spain, nomination of, 107.

Recall of, from Spain, 148.

Referred to, 184.

**Carmick & Ramsey,** claims of, referred to, 3065.

**Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.**—An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with \$15,000,000, and its primary purpose is to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. By the fifth annual meeting of the trustees in 1910, 299 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 47 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of \$521,070. The amount of the average retiring allowance is \$1,628.41, the average age of retirement being about 70 years.

In the payment of retiring allowances to professors and pensions to widows of professors, the foundation aims to deal with institutions rather than with individuals. It has, therefore, formed an accepted list of institutions, the teachers and officers of which may retire under fixed rules. There were in November, 1911, 72 institutions on the accepted list. In addition to being a retiring allowance system for the benefit of higher education, the foundation has become an educational agency national in its influence. Educational problems are discussed in the annual report of the president, and in other bulletins published by the foundation. The president of the foundation is Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; secretary, Clyde Furst; address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Carnegie Hero Fund.**—In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also

made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission, Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904. The Commission has awarded (1912) 546 medals—317 bronze, 216 silver, and 13 gold. In addition to the medals, \$469,467 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to Oct. 31, 1911, on monthly allowances. The Commission has also awarded \$149,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., \$10,000; from the California earthquake, \$54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., \$35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., \$25,000; at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., \$10,000, and at Mulga Mine and Palos Mine, Mulga and Palos, Ala., \$15,000.

**Carnifex Ferry (W. Va.), Battle of.**—After McClellan's promotion, July 22, 1861, to the command of the Army of the Potomac, Rosecrans succeeded him in command in West Virginia. Gen. Floyd took a position on the Gauley River, 8 miles south of Nicholas, W. Va., at Carnifex Ferry, with 2,000 Confederates, intending to cut off Cox's brigade from Rosecrans's army. Sept. 10 he was attacked in this position by Rosecrans

**Carnifex Ferry (W. Va.), Battle of.—**  
*Continued.*

with 10,000 men. Darkness terminated a sharp engagement, and the next morning Floyd was in the mountains, 30 miles away. The Federal loss was 120 killed and wounded. Among the former was Col. Lows, of the Twelfth Ohio, who fell at the head of his regiment.

**Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi, President of France, assassination of, 5910.**

Resolutions of Senate and House on, transmitted to widow of, 5957.

**Caroline, The.**—A steamer in the service of Canadian rebels which was seized on American soil by the British and burned. In 1836-37 a revolutionary spirit developed in Lower Canada. Dec. 12, 1837, the leaders of the insurrection, under one Mackenzie, seized the Canadian Navy Island, in the Niagara River, and set up a provisional government. Dec. 26 the Canadians, crossing the Niagara, after a fight in which several rebels were killed, burned the vessel (1618, 1929). The affair caused great indignation. President Van Buren issued proclamations demanding observance of the neutrality laws (1698, 1699). The New York militia was called out and placed under command of Gen. Scott.

**Caroline, The,** attacked and destroyed by British forces, 1618.

Correspondence regarding, 1618, 1676, 1839, 1840, 2016, 2073.

Discussed, 1929.

Satisfaction demanded of Great Britain for destroying, 1732.

**Caroline, The,** claim on Brazil concerning, 4220.

**Caroline Islands.**—A Pacific archipelago extending from lat. 3° to 11° north and from long. 137° to 163° east. The principal islands are Yap, Ponape, Strong, Babelthouap, and Rouk. The name usually includes the Pelew Islands. The inhabitants are Polynesians. Germany and Spain both claimed Yap Island until 1885, when the dispute was settled in favor of Spain. By treaty of Feb. 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam, the largest of the Marianne which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on Oct. 1, 1899, from Spain into the hands of Germany. The purchase price paid by Germany was about \$4,000,000. They consist of about five hundred coral islets which are small and sparsely peopled. The most important product and export is copra.

**Caroline Islands:**

Dispute between Germany and Spain relating to domination of, discussed, 4916, 6370.

Questions with Spain touching rights of American citizens in, 5622, 5751, 5872.

**Carondelet, Baron de:**

Authority to dispose of lands of Spain in Louisiana referred to, 651.

Validity of grant made by, to Marquis de Maison Rouge to be tested, 2013.

**Carpenter, W. S.,** act for relief of, vetoed, 5299.

**Carpenters' Hall.**—Building owned by the guild or union of carpenters of Philadelphia. It was similar to the guild halls of London. The First and Second Continental Congresses held their sessions in this hall.

**Carpetbaggers.**—A term of reproach applied to certain Northern politicians who in the days of the reconstruction of the Southern States shortly after the close of the Civil War took up temporary residence in the South and sought election to Congress and various State offices. The name arose from the fact that only a few of them intended to settle permanently, and therefore carried, it was said, their effects in carpetbags. Some of them proved to be good and useful citizens, while many were unscrupulous adventurers who sought official positions for the purpose of enriching themselves.

**Carrington, Edward;** soldier; b. Feb. 11, 1749, in Charlotte Co., Va.; active and efficient officer in the Revolution; quartermaster-general of the army of the south under Gen. Greene; delegate to Continental Congress from Virginia 1785-1786; foreman of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Richmond, Va.

**Carrington, Edward,** district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

**Carrington, Henry Beebe;** soldier, author; b. March 2, 1824, in Wallingford, Conn.; author of "Crisis Thoughts," "Battles of the Revolution," "Apsaraka; or, Indian Operations on the Plains," "The Washington Obelisk and its Voices;" general in United States Army.

**Carrington, Henry B.,** provision for compensation to, for services rendered in Indian matters, 5499.

**Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton;** author, statesman; b. Sept. 20, 1737, in Annapolis, Md.; able political writer and advocate of independence; elected to Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence; devoted himself to the councils



**Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton—Continued.**

of his own State from 1778 to 1789, when he was elected Senator under the Constitution; died Feb. 14, 1832, in Baltimore, Md.; the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

**Carroll, Charles, on committee to—**

Conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 39.

Receive President Washington upon his arrival from New Jersey, 36.

**Carson, Christopher (Kit); frontiersman, guide, and scout; b. Dec. 24, 1809, in Madison Co., Ky.; guide to Gen. Fremont in his western explorations; served in Civil War, and brevetted brigadier-general; died May 23, 1868, in Fort Lynn, Colo.****Carson, Christopher (Kit), treaty with Indians concluded by, 3827.****Carson and Colorado Railroad, right of way of, through Walker River Reservation, Nev., referred to, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.****Carsons Valley, Utah, Territorial government over, referred to, 3014.****Carter, C. L., member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.****Carter, Charles D.; b. near Boggy Depot, an old fort in the Choctaw Nation, Aug. 16, 1869; is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish; moved with his father to Mill Creek post-office and stage stand on the western frontier of the Chickasaw Nation in 1876; entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, Tishomingo, October, 1882; September, 1892, appointed auditor of public accounts of the Chickasaw Nation; member of the Chickasaw council for the term of 1895; superintendent of schools, Chickasaw Nation, 1897; appointed mining trustee of Indian Territory by President McKinley in 1900; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Oklahoma.****Carter, Thomas Henry; b. Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; studied law and was admitted to the bar; in 1882 moved to Helena, Mont., elected Delegate from the Territory of Montana to the 51st Congress, and upon the admission of the State was elected its first Representative in Congress; Commissioner of the General Land Office from March, 1891, to July, 1892; elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of Montana for the term beginning March 4, 1895, and again for the term beginning March 4, 1906.****Carthage (Mo.), Battle of.—After Governor Jackson and his followers had been driven from Boonville by Gen. Lyon they pushed westward into Jasper County, being joined on the way by Gen. Sterling Price. This increased the Confederate forces to 3,600. July 5, 1861, they were confronted near Carthage by Gen. Franz Sigel with a force of 1,500 men, who had been sent to the southwestern part of the State to prevent reinforcements arriving from Arkansas and Texas. Sigel, after a short engagement, retreated through Carthage to Sarcoxie, 15 miles to the eastward. His loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded. The Confederates reported their loss at 40 to 50 killed and 125 to 150 wounded.****Carver, Jonathan; author, traveller; b. 1732, in Stillwater, N. Y.; explored interior of country and wrote "Travels through Interior Parts of North America"; died Jan. 31, 1780, in London, England.****Carver, Jonathan, claims of, to lands near Falls of St. Anthony, 706.****Cary, William Joseph; b. Milwaukee, Wis., March 22, 1865; began work as messenger boy, at 18 he was a telegraph operator; elected alderman in 1900 and 1902; sheriff of Milwaukee County in 1904; nominated over Hon. Theobald Otjen, at the first trial of the Wisconsin primary election law, and elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Wisconsin.****Cary's Rebellion.—Thomas Cary, deputy governor of North Carolina, was deposed in 1705 at the solicitation of the Quakers for disfranchising them under the requirements of the test act. For several years Cary endeavored to usurp the government. In 1711 he attempted to capture Governor Hyde by force. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, sent soldiers to Hyde's assistance and Cary was forced to submit.****Casa Grande Ruin, Arizona. (See Parks, National.)****Casey, Thomas Lincoln; soldier, engineer; b. May 10, 1831, in Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; in 1854 became assistant professor of engineering of United States Military Academy; later in command of Pacific Coast Engineer Corps; served in Civil War as staff engineer at Fort Monroe, Va.; superintended construction of permanent defenses and fortifications on coast of Maine.****Casey, Thomas L., Jr., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.**

- Cass, Lewis**; author, statesman; b. Oct. 9, 1782, in Exeter, N. H.; secretary of war in President Jefferson's cabinet, ambassador to France and candidate for President in 1845; author of "Inquiries Concerning the History, Traditions and Languages of the Indians in the United States," "France: Its King and Court," and "Government"; died June 17, 1866, in Detroit, Mich.
- Cass, Lewis**:  
 Compensation paid, by Government, referred to, 2456.  
 Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3641.  
 Minister to France—  
   Commission of, conditional, 1449.  
   Nomination of, 1449.  
   Protest of, to treaty for suppression of slave trade, referred to, 2011.  
   Resignation of, mentioned, 2086.  
 Secretary of State, 3023.  
   Correspondence between President Buchanan and, referred to, 3964.  
   Treaty with Indians concluded by, 590, 888, 931, 961, 988, 989, 991, 996.
- Cassia Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 7208.
- Castle, W. R.**, member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.
- Castle Island, Boston Harbor**, joint resolution authorizing use and improvement of, vetoed, 5246.
- Catacazy, Constantin de**, Russian minister to United States, recall of, requested, 4099.  
 Referred to, 4110.
- Catawba, The**, purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.
- Catcher, White**, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.
- Catherine, The**, seizure of, by British cruiser *Dolphin* discussed, 2070.
- Catherine, Augusta, The**, seized by Denmark with the *Ben Franklin*, 4462, 5369. (See Butterfield, Carlos & Co.)  
 Arbitration in case of, 5369.
- Catlin Theron E.**, b. St. Louis in 1878; graduated from Harvard College in 1899; and from the Harvard Law School in 1902, with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B.; served one term in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Missouri.
- Cattle**:  
 Contagious diseases among, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.  
 Convention at Chicago on subject of diseases of, 4771.  
 Exportation and importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products.)  
 Inspection of. (See Animal Industry, Bureau of.)  
 Restrictions on importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products.)  
 Slaughter of, from United States required by Great Britain, 5764, 6178.
- Cattle, Exhibition, International**, at Hamburg, Germany, discussed, 4714.
- Cattle Plague**. (See Pleuro-Pneumonia.)
- Caucus**.—A meeting of the adherents of a political party to name candidates for office or agree upon lines of party policy. Though the caucus is strictly an American institution, similar meetings are sometimes held in England. Mr. Gladstone held a caucus respecting the ballot bill July 6, 1871. The caucus originated in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is supposed to have derived its name from the meetings of the calkers connected with the shipping business in the North End. From these local meetings the custom grew and carried the name with it until after the institution of the Federal Government it was applied to the Congressional meetings which nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. This custom was pursued until 1824. In 1828 nominations were made by State legislatures, and in 1831 the present system of nominating by conventions came into use. State officers were similarly nominated by legislative caucuses until, somewhat previous to the general party system, nominating conventions took their place. Caucuses of members of Congress are now held regularly by the adherents of the several political parties to discuss and determine upon party policies and to choose the officers of the Senate and House.
- Cavalry**. (See Army.)
- Cavalry**, increase in, recommended, 228, 230, 2714, 4961.
- Cave Hills Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 6979.
- Cavite, Philippine Islands**, batteries at, silenced by American squadron, 6297, 6315.
- Cayuga Indians**. (See Indian Tribes.)
- Cayuse Indians**. (See Indian Tribes.)
- Cedar Creek (Va.), Battle of**.—One of the most notable actions in the Civil War. After the engagement at Fishers Hill Sheridan posted his army on the north side of Cedar Creek, near Strasburg, and went to Washington to consult as to the return of

**Cedar Creek (Va.), Battle of—Continued.**

the Sixth Corps. During his absence Early, who had been reinforced by Lee to his original strength, returned up the valley, crossed Cedar Creek, and on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, surprised the Federal camp and captured 24 guns and 1,500 prisoners. The Federal army under command of Gen. Wright retired toward Winchester, when Sheridan, who had arrived at the latter place during the forenoon, rejoined the army and ordered the battle renewed. Early's men were in possession of the camp at Cedar Creek when they were attacked about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and defeated, with heavy losses to both sides. The Confederates lost all the guns and camp equipage which they had previously captured, about 24 guns of their own, and some flags. Sheridan's loss in the two engagements, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 5,990; the Confederate loss was 4,200. This was the last effort of the Confederate forces to occupy the Shenandoah Valley.

**Cedar Keys, Fla.**, interference with collector of customs in, and action of Government discussed, 5507.

**Cedar Mountain (Va.), Battle of.**—June 26, 1862, Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the combined forces of Banks, Frémont, and McDowell, known as the army of Virginia. Each of the separate armies had been defeated or forced into retreat by Jackson. The combined forces numbered 45,000, including 5,000 cavalry. Pope established headquarters at Culpeper, about 60 miles southwest of Washington. Gen. Lee sent Jackson and A. P. Hill to occupy Gordonsville, a few miles south of Culpeper. Their united armies, numbering, according to Federal accounts, 25,000 men, advanced toward Culpeper, and on Aug. 9 attacked Gen. Banks, with a force of 8,000 men, at Cedar Mountain, a hill two miles west of Mitchells Station, Culpeper County, Va. Banks was defeated. The Federal losses were 314 killed, 1,445 wounded, and 620 missing. The Confederates lost 229 killed, and 1,047 wounded.

**Cedar Rapids, Iowa**, act for erection of public buildings in, returned, 5503.

**Cemeteries, National.** (See National Cemeteries.)

Establishment of, and number of Union soldiers buried in, discussed, 3649.

Government employees to be permitted to participate in ceremonies at, 3862, 4120, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.

**Censors.**—Roman magistrates to survey and rate the property and correct the manners of the people were appointed about 443 B. C. The old constitution of Pennsylvania, framed in 1776, provided for a council of censors, to be chosen, 2 from each city or county every 7 years, whose duty it should be to investigate the departments of the government and inquire whether the constitution had been violated. A new constitution was framed in 1790 with this provision omitted. The Vermont constitution, modeled after that of Pennsylvania, provided for censors, and this requirement was not abolished till 1870.

**Censure, Resolutions of.**—March 28, 1834, after 3 months' debate over an attempt to impeach Andrew Jackson, Congress resolved that the "President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Jackson protested, but without avail. In 1837 the resolutions were expunged from the records. Jan. 10, 1843, John M. Botts, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the impeachment of President Tyler for "gross usurpation of power, wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment, high crimes and misdemeanors," etc. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 83 to 127. (See also Protests.)

**Census.**—The Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Bureau a permanent bureau of the Government.

The work of the Census Bureau is



**Census—Continued.**

divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—(1) population, (2) agriculture, and (3) manufactures, mines and quarries.

The results of this census are now being compiled and published, and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present *Almanac*. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 when completed will be about \$13,500,000. Of this amount \$6,500,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the result. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of *The World Almanac*.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the Bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration system; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways; transportation by water; cotton production and distribution; and production of forest products. The statistics of deaths (which now cover a little over half of the country), of cities, and of production of cotton and forest products, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses, and the new Thirteenth Census act further provides for a census of agriculture in 1915, as well as in 1910.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of \$7,000 per annum. The present Director is E. Dana Durand, of California. The office organization consists

of an assistant director, Roland P. Falkner; a chief clerk, Voler V. Viles; an appointment clerk, Clifford Hastings; a disbursing clerk, Emmons K. Ellsworth; five chief statisticians: For Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Agriculture, Le Grand Powers; for Vital Statistics, Cressy L. Wilbur, and for Revision and Results, Joseph A. Hill; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and twelve chiefs of division. The entire number of employees in the Bureau at Washington on July 1, 1909, prior to the beginning of the extra work of the decennial census, was 621; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employees in Washington is greatly increased during the decennial census; on Nov. 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employees.

**Census:**

Appropriation for expenses of, recommended, 4654, 4664, 4690, 4695, 4737.

Discussed and recommendations regarding, by President—

Adams, J. Q., 880, 985.

Arthur, 4635.

Cleveland, 5978.

Fillmore, 2622, 2665, 2708.

Grant, 3996, 4066, 4156, 4208.

Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5640.

Jackson, 1093, 1367.

Jefferson, 315.

Johnson, 3872.

Lincoln, 3259, 3338.

McKinley, 6345, 6389, 6454.

Monroe, 788, 817.

Pierce, 2756.

Roosevelt, 6674, 7484, 7556, 7608.

Taylor, 2560.

Tyler, 1894, 1934, 1943.

Van Buren, 1714, 1775.

Washington, 98, 175.

Every five years recommended, 4208.

In 1875, recommendation for, 4157, 4208.

Laws regarding time of taking, discussed, 986.

Referred to, 1775.

Pensioners, names and ages of, should be taken with, 1744.

Postage on papers concerning, discussed, 654.

Referred to, 6345, 6389, 6454, 6674.

Supervisors of, removed, referred to, 4543.

Census, Agricultural, recommended, 5982.

Census Board referred to, 2560.

Census Bureau discussed, 4066, 5640.

**Cent.**—Copper coins stamped with various designs were issued first by the States and later by the Federal Government. Vermont was the first State to issue copper cents, having granted permission in June, 1785, to Reuben Harmon, Jr., to make money for the State for two years. In October, 1785, Connecticut granted the right to coin £10,000 in copper cents, known as the Connecticut cent of 1785. In 1786 Massachusetts established a mint and coined \$60,000 in cents and half cents. In the same year New Jersey granted the right to coin £10,000 at 15 coppers to the shilling. In 1781 the Continental Congress directed Robert Morris to look into the matter of governmental coinage. He proposed a standard based on the Spanish dollar, 100 units to be called a cent. His plan was rejected, and in 1784 Jefferson proposed to Congress that the smallest coin should be of copper, of which 200 should pass for 1 dollar. In 1786 100 was substituted. The act of April 2, 1792, authorized the coinage of copper cents containing 264 grains and half cents in proportion. By the acts of Jan. 14, 1793, and Jan. 26, 1796, their weight was reduced (183).

Their coinage commenced in 1793. In 1857 the nickel cent was substituted and the half cent discontinued, and in 1864 the bronze cent was introduced, weighing 48 grains and consisting of 95 per cent of copper and the remainder of tin and zinc. In the calendar year 1910 there were coined 152,846,218 cent pieces worth \$1,528,462.18. This was about \$20,000 more than the value of five-cent pieces coined, and about \$100,000 less than the value of dimes coined. A proposition to coin a half-cent piece was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress in 1912, but failed of passage.

**Cent.** (See Copper Coins.)

**Centennial Anniversary of Founding of Washington as Capital** to be held in 1900, 6347, 6404, 6456.

**Centennial Anniversary of Framing of Constitution**, proposition to celebrate, in Philadelphia, 5118.

**Centennial Anniversary of Independence**, proclamation recommending delivery and filing of historical sketches of counties and towns, 4345.

**Centennial Celebration of Inauguration of President Washington** to be held in New York, 5371.

Proclamation regarding, 5453.

**Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.**

—An international exhibition of arts,

manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from May 19 to Nov. 10, 1876. It was the first international exhibition of the kind held in this country, and was intended to celebrate the completion of a century of the existence of the United States as an independent nation. The enterprise received President Grant's warmest support (4158, 4216, 4254, 4308). Citizens of Philadelphia subscribed \$10,000,000 of capital stock. Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 as a loan, Pennsylvania \$1,000,000, and the city of Philadelphia \$1,500,000. Eight million persons paid admission, and many foreign countries were represented by exhibits.

**Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia** discussed, 4158, 4216, 4254, 4308.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4270, 4314.

Commission referred to, 4272, 4315.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4311.

Executive orders regarding, 4235, 4280.

Government aid to, recommended, 4215.

Proclamation regarding, 4181.

Removal of Government exhibit to capital for permanent exhibit recommended, 4364.

Exhibits of foreign nations contributed, 4365.

Report of board on behalf of Executive Departments, printing and distribution of, recommended, 4381, 4429.

Report of commission referred to, 4364, 4465.

Results of, discussed, 4355, 4365, 4465.

**Central America.**—A geographical name applied collectively to the six republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. These States, with the exception of Panama, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and seceded from the Mexican Confederation July 21, 1823. The Central American Confederation continued until 1839, when it was dissolved. The history of these States presents an almost continuous record of anarchy and civil war. Their union under one president was proposed at the Pan-American Congress, 1889-90. On June 28, 1895, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador united as a Central American Republic. By treaty signed June 15, 1897, the 5 States were united into a Republic, each, however, preserving its autonomy. In 1898 the confeder-

**Central America—Continued.**

ation was disrupted by the withdrawal of the State of San Salvador. Since that time, although repeated and strenuous efforts have been made to secure federation, the republics are still independent. (See Pan-American Union.)

**Central America** (see also the several States):

Affairs of, discussed, 6325.

Civil war in, 977.

Commercial relations with, 1115, 4327, 4826.

Commission to South America and, for improving commercial relations, 4826, 4863, 4864, 4915, 4955, 5116.

Consuls of United States to, increase in number of, recommended, 4760.

Conventions and treaties between Great Britain and United States regarding dominion over, discussed, 2861, 2884, 2901, 2951, 2952.

Complications arising under, 2973, 3039.

Construction of, discussed, 2973.

Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.

Diplomatic relations with, referred to, 2724.

Diplomatic representation of United States in, discussed, 6325.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4055.

Greater Republic of Central America, establishment of, discussed, 6325, 6365.

Greytown, bombardment of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)

Minister of United States—

Attacked and wounded by outlaws in, 2814.

Grade of, elevated to plenipotentiary rank, 4717.

Sent to, 2744.

Monarchial government, establishment of, in, referred to, 3402.

New British colony established in, 2719.

Outlaws in—

American minister attacked and wounded by, 2814.

Marauding bands of, destroying property of American citizens, discussed, 2815.

Town occupied by, bombarded, 2816.

Complaint of foreign powers regarding, 2817.

Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.

Questions between Great Britain and United States regarding, 2741, 2813, 2901, 2943, 2973, 3039.

Referred to, 2722.

Ship Canal through, discussed, 1115.

(See also Nicaragua Canal; Panama Canal.)

Treaty with Great Britain regarding. (See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)

Treaty with States formerly composing, referred to, 2553, 2569, 2570.

Transmission of, to House declined, 2601.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 883, 916, 1750, 4055.

War in, discussed, 4911.

**Central America, Greater Republic of,** establishment of, discussed, 6325, 6365.

**Central America.**—Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties proposed by President Taft, 8043.

**Central American Peace Conference.**

On account of the frequent revolutions in the Central American republics, as well as the wars between them, President Diaz, of Mexico, and President Roosevelt appealed to the republics to confer with each other on the question of a general treaty of arbitration and amity. In response to this invitation all the Central American States—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—sent delegates to a conference in Washington, lasting from Nov. 14 to Dec. 18, 1907.

As a result of the deliberations of this conference, eight conventions were agreed to as follows and signed by the delegates: General Treaty of Peace and Amity; Additional Conventions to the General Treaty; Establishing a Central American Court of Justice; Extradition; On Future Conferences (monetary); On Communications; Establishing an International Central American Bureau; Establishing a Pedagogical Institute.

These conventions provide for permanent legations in each from all the others; forbid inciting rebellion against any one country within the borders of another; arrest and trial of any person, of whatever nationality, accused of inciting rebellion against any of the republics; refusal of any to recognize revolutionary governments which may come into power in another until acknowledged by the freely elected representatives of the people; non-interference in internal warfare. The Central American Court of Justice was formed, to consist of five justices, one from each republic, to sit at the city of Cartago, in Costa Rica. This court has jurisdiction over international questions between the republics or be-



**Central American Peace Conference.—***Continued.*

tween citizens of one and the government of another. Other conventions provide for unification of the monetary system of the republics, as well as weights, measures, transportation, education, and the development of the commerce, industries, peace and prosperity of the countries of Central America.

May 26, 1908, the Central American Court of Justice was opened at Cartago, Costa Rica, in the presence of representatives of United States, Mexico, and all the Central American republics. The day was celebrated throughout Central America as a national holiday. The United States commissioner announced the gift of \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build a temple for the sittings of the court. In July, Honduras and Nicaragua brought charges against Salvador and Guatemala. President Davilla, of Honduras, charged that a recent revolt in Honduras was organized and supported in the neighboring States of Guatemala and Salvador. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, made similar charges. The latter's claims were dismissed as lacking foundation. The Honduran claims were examined and decided adversely in the following December. This was taken as an indication of the ultimate utility of the court for the purposes for which it had been created. The differences here peacefully adjusted were of the class that formerly led to hostilities.

**Central American Peace Conference,** result of efforts of Presidents of United States and Mexico, 7505.

**Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of.**—This battle was fought on April 17 and 18, 1847. Ten days after the surrender of Vera Cruz the vanguard of Scott's army, under Brig.-Gen. Twiggs, took up the march toward the Mexican capital. The distance to be covered was nearly 200 miles. Three days later they arrived at the foot of the Orizaba Mountains, 50 miles to the westward. Here Santa Anna, the Mexican President, had assembled a force of 15,000 men, intrenched on the heights of Cerro Gordo. The American force did not exceed 8,000 men. By cutting a new road around the mountain to the flank of the enemy and simultaneously assaulting front and rear the Mexicans were forced to surrender. Santa Anna escaped with some 6,000 or 7,000 of his army down the road

toward Jalapa. The loss to the Americans was 63 killed and 398 wounded. That of the enemy was estimated to be nearly 1,200 killed and wounded. The victors captured 3,000 prisoners (who were paroled), between 3,000 and 4,000 stand of arms, 43 pieces of heavy bronze cannon, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition.

**Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of,** referred to, 2386.

**Cerruti,** claim of, against Colombia discussed, 6328.

**Cervera,** Admiral, Spanish fleet under command of, in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, 6316.

Destroyed by American squadron while attempting to escape, 6317.

(See also Spanish-American War.)

**Cessions of Lands.** (See Lands, Indian.)

**Chaffee, Adna R., General,** mentioned, 6720.

**Chaffee, Earl Worden,** reinstated in navy, 7067.

**Chaffee, J. B.,** United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

**Chalmette's Plantation (La.), Battle of.**

—One of the battles near New Orleans. After the indecisive engagement at Villere's plantation, Dec. 23, 1814, Sir Edward Pakenham joined the British army with reinforcements, which swelled the invading forces to 8,000. On the morning of the 28th the British advanced to Chalmette's plantation exposed to the deadly fire of the *Louisiana*. Jackson awaited the movement with 4,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. The British were led into the engagement in 2 columns under Generals Keane and Gibbs. After facing the heavy fire of the American sharpshooters for a short time, Sir Edward Pakenham ordered a retreat. The British loss in the engagement was about 150. The loss of the Americans was 9 killed and 8 wounded. One man on board the *Louisiana* was killed. More than 800 shots were hurled from her guns with deadly effect. One of them is known to have killed and wounded 15 men.

**Chamberlain, D. H.;** soldier, lawyer; b. June 23, 1835, in West Brookfield, Mass.; served in Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, 1863-1865; settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1866; elected attorney-general in 1868 and governor in 1874.

**Chamberlain, D. H.,** letters of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina transmitted, 4329.

**Chamberlain, George Earle,** b. near Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1854; in 1876 he moved to Oregon, where, in 1902, he was elected governor for four

**Chamberlain, George Earle**—*Continued.* years, and reelected in 1906; in 1908 he was nominated in the primaries for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket and elected by the legislature Jan. 19, 1909.

**Chambers of Foreign Commerce**, suggested, 8054.

**Chambers, Talbot**, court-martial of, referred to, 912.

**Chamizal**, arbitration with Mexico of boundary question not satisfactory, 8038.

**Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère, de**, mentioned, 434, 437.

**Champion Hills (Miss.), Battle of.**—Sherman was directed to remain at Jackson to destroy everything that could be of value to the Confederates. Grant himself turned toward the west. Pemberton, the Confederate general, with 25,000 men, had left Vicksburg hoping to cut off Grant from his supplies and form a junction with Johnston's forces. Learning the strength and position of the enemy, Grant ordered Sherman and McPherson to leave Jackson and hasten forward. May 16, 1863, Pemberton's army was encountered at Champion Hills, a precipitous, narrow, wooded ridge 25 miles west of Jackson and 20 miles east of Vicksburg. The Confederates were strongly posted, and it was necessary for the Federal troops to approach the position across open fields exposed to the fire of 10 batteries of artillery. Hovey's division and McPherson's corps, with the exception of Ramsey's division, which did not arrive till the battle was over, began the attack in front while Logan's division was working to the left and rear. The battle was hotly contested and the Confederates were driven back after they had sustained heavy loss. Grant's losses were 410 killed, 1,844 wounded, and 187 missing—total, 2,441. The Confederate losses were probably nearly the same, and in addition 2,000 prisoners.

**Champlain, Lake.** (See Lake Champlain.)

**Chancellorsville (Va.), Battle of.**—Jan. 26, 1863, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker succeeded Maj.-Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. By April 1 that army was in excellent condition, numbering at the beginning of the new operations over 100,000 infantry, 10,000 artillery, 12,000 or 13,000 cavalry, and more than 400 guns. Gen. Lee was at Fredericksburg, Va., with 57,000 Confederates. April 28 (some authorities say the 29th) Hooker began a movement with

Lee's left as his objective point. To cover his real design, however, he dispatched Gen. Stoneman with most of the cavalry on a raid to the rear of the Confederate army, stationed Gen. Sedgwick with 30,000 men opposite Fredericksburg, and moved with about 70,000 men toward the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock. By April 30 Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock with the main body of the army and established his headquarters at Chancellorsville, 11 miles west of Fredericksburg. The Confederate accounts say he then had with him 91,000 men. Lee had 48,000.

Fighting began May 2, the Fifth Corps advancing on the road to Fredericksburg and engaging a Confederate advance. The result was the recall of Hooker's advance and a better position for the Confederates. May 2 Lee detached "Stonewall" Jackson, with about 25,000 men, to attack the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. O. O. Howard, at the Federal right. The attack culminated in the evening with a panic in the Federal lines. "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded during the night by the fire of his own men, who in the darkness mistook him for an enemy. The next day, May 3, the contest was renewed, nearly 14,000 troops under Lee having made a junction with the forces under Stuart, Jackson's immediate successor. It resulted in general Confederate success. Sedgwick in the meantime had crossed the Rappahannock, forced Early out of the Fredericksburg Heights, and threatened the Confederate rear at Chancellorsville. Lee, having defeated the greater wing of the Federal army and driven it away, reenforced on the 3d and 4th of May the troops in front of Sedgwick. The latter was pushed back and recrossed the river at night with a loss of 5,000 men. Hooker also recrossed the river during the night of the 4th. According to Federal accounts their loss was 17,197, of whom 5,000 were prisoners; 13 guns and 20,000 muskets also fell into the hands of the Confederates. Lee's loss was about 13,000, including prisoners. The battle of Chancellorsville was probably the most important victory won and the greatest disaster sustained by the Confederates up to that period. They here defeated the splendid Union Army which attacked them; but the death of Lieut.-Gen. Jackson was a loss from which it was well-nigh impossible to recover.

**Chandler, Zachariah**; statesman; b. Dec. 10, 1813, Bedford, N. H.; mayor of Detroit, Mich., in 1851; succeeded Lewis Cass and served three terms in United States Senate; Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet in 1875; delegate to Philadelphia loyalists' convention in 1866; died Nov. 1, 1879, in Chicago.

**Chandler, Zachariah**, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4509.

**Chantilly (Va.), Battle of.**—Aug. 31, 1862, the day after the second battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, Lee sent Jackson northward for the purpose of turning Pope's right wing toward Washington. Pope's headquarters were at Centerville and he had been reinforced by Sumner's and Franklin's corps. Anticipating the movement of the Confederates, he disposed his forces in position to meet and frustrate it at Chantilly, just north of Centerville, on the evening of Sept. 1, by the troops under McDowell, Hooker, and Kearny. In the engagement Generals Kearny and Stevens were killed. Pope was forced to fall back upon the works at Washington. Federal loss, 1,300; Confederate, 800.

**Chapultepec (Mexico), Battle of.**—The reduction of El Molino del Rey and Casa de Mata by Gen. Scott's army left the City of Mexico still protected by the formidable citadel of Chapultepec. This was filled with troops and the approaches were guarded by mines. Sept. 12, 1847, a preliminary fire was opened on the outworks, and on the 13th a strategic assault was made and the walls scaled in the face of a terrible fire. The American force consisted of 7,180 men. Some 25,000 of Santa Anna's men were distributed between Churubusco and the City of Mexico and the causeways connecting them. Between Chapultepec and the City of Mexico proper were 2 causeways or elevated roads leading to the gates of Belen and San Cosmé. These were crossed under the enemy's fire and the divisions of Worth and Quitman entered the ancient seat of the Montezumas. During the fighting from Sept. 12 to 14 incident to the taking of Chapultepec and the occupation of the city the American loss was 862. The Mexican army, strongly fortified in the vicinity of its capital, numbering at first some 30,000, lost 10,743. Santa Anna, then President and commander in chief of the army, was a fugitive. The trophies included more than 20 colors and standards, 75

pieces of ordnance and 57 wall pieces, 20,000 small arms, and an immense quantity of ammunition.

**Charleston, S. C.**, foreign vessels at, referred to, 3192.

**Charleston, S. C.**, Exposition, relations of U. S. Government to, 6673.

**Charleston (S. C.), Surrender of.**—After Sir Henry Clinton had learned of the failure of the attack on Savannah he sent an additional force of 8,500 men to the South under Maj.-Gen. Leslie. The main body of the American army was in winter quarters at Morris-town, and reinforcements were sent from there to join Gen. Lincoln, who had command of the Southern army. The entire garrison at Charleston was less than 4,000 regulars and militia. March 20, 1780, the British squadron, having touched at Tybee Island, near Savannah, crossed the bar, and on April 9 passed Fort Moultrie, with a loss of 27 men, and anchored off Fort Johnson, which had been abandoned by the Americans. April 29 Admiral Arbuthnot, with 500 marines, forced the Americans to abandon L'Empries Point, with a loss of nearly 100 men, who were captured by the guard boats on the way to Charleston. May 4, 200 marines took Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island. May 12, 1780, Gen. Lincoln was compelled to surrender. The British casualties were 76 killed and 189 wounded. The American casualties were nearly the same; 5,618 men, which included all the male citizens of Charleston, were made prisoners, and 405 pieces of ordnance were captured.

**Charlestown, Mass.**, docks constructed at, 985.

Site for, 934.

**Charter.**—A name commonly applied to grants of land or special privileges made by governments or individual rulers to companies or bodies of men for a term of years. In American law a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock company, benevolent society, or social club. During the early settlement of America European potentates, claiming sovereignty by right of discovery, issued charters granting land for purposes of colonization. The principal charters granted for this purpose were those of the Virginia Company, 1606, 1609, and 1612; Plymouth, 1620;



**Charter—Continued.**

Massachusetts Bay, 1629; Providence Plantations, 1644; Connecticut, 1662; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1663; Massachusetts, 1691, and Georgia, 1732. The same sort of charters were given to the Dutch West India Company by the States-General of the United Netherlands in 1621 and to the Swedish Company by Gustavus Adolphus in 1624.

**Charter Oak.**—A tree celebrated in American legend. According to tradition, in 1687 Edmund Andros, the colonial governor of Connecticut, demanded the return of the charter of the Colony. During a meeting held to deliberate upon the action to be taken the lights were suddenly extinguished. When they were re-lighted the charter was missing. It was said that Capt. Wadsworth prevented the confiscation of the charter by secreting it in the hollow of an oak tree near Hartford. The tree was long held in great veneration. Aug. 20, 1856, it was prostrated by a gale.

**Chase, Maj.,** *habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in case of, 3220.

**Chase, Ormond,** shot by order of Mexican general, 3097.

**Chase, Salmon P.;** statesman; b. at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808; graduate of Dartmouth College, and taught classical school in Washington, D. C., and studied law under William Wirt, 1826-1829, and settled in Cincinnati, 1830; practiced law; supported W. H. Harrison for President; prominent in formation of Liberty party and Free-soilers, and was counsel for defense in several fugitive slave cases; nominated Martin Van Buren for President at Buffalo in 1848; elected to United States Senate from Ohio in 1849; opposed the extension of slavery and was prominent in anti-slavery debates in Senate; elected governor of Ohio in 1855 and 1857; supported Fremont for President; received 49 votes on first ballot for nomination at Chicago convention in 1860; member of Peace Conference of 1861; Secretary of Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet; appointed Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court to succeed Roger B. Taney, who died in 1864; presided over the court of impeachment of President Johnson; died May 7, 1873.

**Chase, Salmon P.:**

Chief Justice United States, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4183.

Regulations relating to trade with ports opened by proclamation signed by, 3291.

**Chasta Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)  
**Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of.** (See Missionary Ridge.)

**Chauncey, Isaac;** naval officer; b. Feb. 20, 1772, in Black Rock, Conn.; made successful voyages to East Indies in ships of John Jacob Astor; thanked by Congress for distinguished services in actions off the coast of Tripoli; served with credit in War of 1812; made president of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington in 1833, which position he held till his death, Jan. 27, 1840.

**Chauncey, Isaac,** naval talents of, commented on, 520.

**Chayenne Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Cheek, M. A.,** claim of, against Siam, 6184.

Adjustment of, 6336.

**Chehalis Reservation, Wash.,** allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4779.

**Chemistry, Bureau of.** (See Agriculture, Department of.)

**Chemulpo, Korea,** agreement respecting foreign settlement at, 5391.

**Cherokee Commission:**

Agreement with—

Cherokee Indians, 5671.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, 5565.

Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, 5768.

Indians of Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., 5649.

Iowa Indians, 5508, 5512.

Proclaimed, 5591.

Kickapoo Indians, 5638, 5649.

Pawnee Indians, 5768.

Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, 5514.

Proclaimed, 5591.

Sac and Fox Indians, 5508, 5510.

Proclaimed, 5591.

Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, 5649.

Tonkawa Indians, 5638, 5649.

Wichita, Caddo, etc., Indians, memorial regarding, 5671.

Wichita Indians, 5638, 5648.

Appointed and discussed, 5481, 5506, 5508, 5638.

Lands acquired by, opened to settlement. (See Lands, Public, opened.)

**Cherokee Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Cherokee Outlet:**

Cession of, to United States, agreements and propositions regarding, discussed, 5481, 5638, 5760.

Claims of Indians regarding, discussed, 5667.

**Cherokee Outlet—Continued.**

Contracts and leases for grazing on, proclaimed null and void, 5532.

Time for removal of stock extended by proclamation, 5534.

Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.

Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5838.

Forms of declaration required, 5856.

**Cherokee Strip.** (See Cherokee Outlet.)

**Cherry Valley (N. Y.), Massacre.**—

Nov. 11, 1778, during a blinding storm of snow and rain, about 800 Indians and Tories surprised the force of Colonial troops under Col. Ichabod Alden at Cherry Valley and massacred 43 persons, including women and children, took some 40 prisoners, burned all the buildings, and drove away the live stock.

**Chesapeake, The.**—June 22, 1807, as the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* was leaving Hampton Roads, Va., a lieutenant of the British ship *Leopard* boarded her and demanded the return of 3 negro deserters who had escaped from the British man-of-war *Melampus* and enlisted on the *Chesapeake*. The Government had previously refused the demand of the British admiral for the return of the deserters. Commodore Barron accordingly refused to deliver the men. The officer of the *Leopard* then returned to his ship, which immediately opened fire on the *Chesapeake*. The latter vessel, being entirely unprepared for battle, was forced to surrender without firing a gun (414). President Jefferson at once issued a proclamation (410) and demanded a disavowal of the act, a restoration of the captured men, and the recall of Admiral Berkeley. Only tardy reparation was made for the affair (481), and it served to embitter American opinion against the British and hastened the War of 1812.

**Chesapeake, The,** attacked by British ship *Leopard*, 410, 414, 420, 454, 460.

Claims of Peter Shackerly growing out of, 1687.

Indemnity for, demanded, 433, 441. Paid, 481.

Referred to, 463.

**Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.,** shares in, taken by United States, 870.

**Chesapeake and Ohio Canal:**

Cession of Government interests in, to Maryland considered, 1776.

Incorporation of, referred to, 852.

Legislative acts of Virginia respecting, transmitted, 1037.

Propriety of constructing, discussed, 785.

Subscriptions for, commissioners appointed to receive, 873.

**Chesapeake Bay,** canal from Delaware River to. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)

**Chesnimnus Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7114.

**Chester, John;** soldier; b. Jan. 29, 1749, in Wethersfield, Conn.; appeared in colonial councils, 1772; served with distinction as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill; later colonel in Continental army until 1777; speaker of Connecticut legislature; member of council, 1788-1791, and in 1803; supervisor of district of Connecticut, 1791-1803; died Nov. 4, 1809, in Wethersford, Conn.

**Chester, John,** district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

**Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation,** Ind. T.:

Deed for release of lands in, by Choctaws and Chickasaws, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.

Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5710.

Appropriations for, recommended, 5638.

Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.

**Cheyenne Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Chicago:**

Convention at, on subject of diseases of cattle, 4771.

Fire in, referred to, 4108, 4138.

Government buildings in, destroyed by fire, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4108.

International military encampment to be held at, foreign guests not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.

Memorial of convention at, in respect to enlarging water communication between Mississippi River and Atlantic Ocean, 3388.

Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5931.

World's Columbian Exposition at—Board of management of Government exhibits designated, 5833.

Chinese artisans, admission of, temporarily to, recommended, 5622.

Military encampment to be held during, discussed, 5458.

Proclamation regarding opening of, 5575.

Proposition to observe four-hundredth anniversary of discovery of America, discussed, 5487.

Referred to, 2040.

**Chicago—Continued.**

Reports of—

Deposited in State Department, 6181.

Discussed and recommendations regarding, 5567, 5669, 5765, 5769, 6184.

Resolution of International American Conference regarding, 77.

**Chicago Fire.**—Oct. 8, 9, and 10, 1871, the city of Chicago, Ill., was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times. Two thousand one hundred acres of the city, the greater portion of which was covered by costly stores and other business houses, were burned over. The loss was nearly \$200,000,000.

**Chicago Fire** referred to, 4108, 4138.

**Chicago Indian Massacre.**—At the outbreak of the War of 1812 Capt. Nathan Heald commanded 50 men at Fort Dearborn, where now stands the city of Chicago. Ordered by Gen. Hull to abandon the fort and join him at Detroit, Capt. Heald's party were waylaid by Indians on Aug. 15, 1812, among the sand hills along the lake shore. The greater part of them, including 12 children, were massacred and their scalps sold to Col. Proctor, who had offered a premium for American scalps.

**Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway,** agreement with Indians for right of way for, 4780, 4788, 4954, 5178.

Lands granted to, for right of way declared forfeited, 5944.

Proclaimed, 5529.

**Chicago Riots,** proclamation regarding, 5931.

**Chicago Strike,** report of commission on, transmitted, 5988.

**Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway,** application of, for right of way across Indian Territory, 4653.

**Chichagof Island,** referred to, 6735.

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park** discussed, 5879.

**Chickahominy (Va.), Battle of.** (See Cold Harbor, Battle of; Gaines Mill, Battle of.)

**Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of.**—After the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Jan. 2, 1863, Bragg retreated to Shelbyville, and then to Tullahoma, Tenn. June 24 Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro and gradually forced Bragg to evacuate middle Tennessee and cross Tennessee River to Chattanooga. Aug. 19 Rosecrans's army in 3 corps, under Generals George H. Thomas, Alexander McD. McCook, and Thomas L. Crittenden, made an advance through the

Cumberland Mountains. Sept. 7 and 8 the Confederates retired from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lafayette, Ga. Longstreet having arrived from Virginia with reinforcements for Bragg, Rosecrans concentrated his army near Lee & Gordon's Mill on Chickamauga Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee. On the evening of Sept. 18 the two armies were on opposite sides of Chickamauga Creek.

Rosecrans's army numbered between 55,000 and 60,000 men; Bragg's army about 50,000. Bragg crossed the creek with a portion of his army during the night, and on the morning of the 19th Gen. Polk in command of the Confederate right wing, attacked the Federal left under Thomas. The battle continued all day without definite results. On the morning of the 20th the Confederates renewed the attack. Longstreet penetrated the center of the Federal line and separated Rosecrans, McCook, and Crittenden from the rest of the army, and the brunt of the battle fell upon Thomas. The Federals retreated at night to Rossville, and on the night of the 21st to Chattanooga. The Federal losses in the battle were 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, and 5,255 missing; total, 16,336. The Confederate loss was 18,000.

**Chickamauga Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Chickasaw Case.**—Through the efforts of Northern people in organizing vigilance committees to prevent kidnapping of free colored persons on the charge of being fugitive slaves, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the captain of the brig *Chickasaw* demanding the delivery of 2 colored women whom, it was charged, he intended to carry South. On exhibiting their free papers the women were liberated.

**Chickasaw Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Chief Magistrate.** (See President of United States.)

**Chief Signal Officer of Army,** printing of report of, recommended, 4658, 4737, 4778.

**Child Labor.**—With the introduction of machinery which requires but slight attention and no highly skilled operatives came the employment of children in factories. The invention of spinning machinery in England and the cotton gin in America, transferred the field of youthful industry from the cottage home and farmhouse to crowded mills and shops and factories. Competition between manu-



**Child Labor—Continued.**

facturers gradually resulted in increasing the tasks and lengthening the hours of employment of children, until the Government came to the rescue.

As long ago as 1784 the magistrates of Lancashire, England, found it necessary to pass a resolution that apprentices should no longer "work in the night or more than ten hours in the day." Subsequent legislation culminated in the present code of factory supervision in England, which dates from 1878. It prohibits the employment of children under ten, and those under fourteen may only be employed half time. Night work is forbidden and children under sixteen must furnish medical certificates of fitness for employment, and weekly certificates showing a certain amount of school attendance.

In European countries the regulation of child labor is the duty of the central government, while in America it comes within the jurisdiction of the several States. No two of these States have the same code of laws or collect similar statistics on the subject of child labor, and its existence has been shown to be a monstrous evil in some of them.

For this reason President Roosevelt, in his sixth annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906, recommended the enactment of a model child labor law for the District of Columbia, which should be a guide to those States which wished to legislate against the evil (7416). Accordingly, Congress passed such a law May 28, 1908. It had been contended that Washington not being a manufacturing city no child labor existed in the District of Columbia. By Nov. 1, 8,000 applications under the new law had been received, 3,500 of which were denied on account of age or education.

Statistics collected by the general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee show that something like 5,000,000 children of school age have left school to engage in wage work. According to the census of 1910, 186,358 children under fourteen years of age were engaged in industries other than agricultural. The committee believes, however, that more children, in proportion to the population, are attending school today than ever before.

**Child Labor and Labor of Women:**

Congress asked to investigate condition of, 7415.

**Childs, Thomas;** soldier; b. in 1796 in Pittsfield, Mass.; graduated West Point, 1814, and served at Fort Erie and Niagara same year; as captain in Seminole War he planned attack on Fort Drane, 1836; brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel; brevetted colonel May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; mentioned by General Scott as the "often-distinguished Colonel Childs"; in command at East Florida from Feb. 11, 1852, until his death from yellow fever at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Oct. 8, 1853.

**Childs, Thomas,** gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, 2368.

**Chile.**—The Republic of Chile extends over more than thirty-eight degrees of latitude, from 17° 57' to 55° 59' south, stretching from the Sama River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean Mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles and an average width of only ninety miles. The army consists of 17,132 men, and the war strength of the Republic is 150,000 men. The navy is composed of thirty vessels, of which three are armored battleships and five are cruisers, also two dreadnoughts being constructed. The government revenue in 1910 was \$66,392,712 gold, and the expenditures \$76,379,137 gold. The external debt of the Republic was \$120,657,912. At the end of 1910 there were 3,833 miles of railroad in operation, the post-offices numbered 1,090; miles of telegraph wire were 22,334, and there were 2,716 elementary schools with 258,875 pupils.

It was invaded by Almagro in 1535, and was first settled by Valdivia in 1541. Independence was proclaimed in 1818, though the last stronghold of the Spaniards was not taken until 1826. After gaining its independence Chile made extensive conquests in Patagonia and that country was finally divided between Chile and Argentina with the Andes as the boundary. Wars with Peru and Bolivia from 1879-1883 extended the northern boundaries. Chile has enjoyed greater tranquillity, both internal and external, than the majority of South American Republics, but in 1902 the quiet was interrupted by a violent dispute with Argentina over the size and armament of their respective navies. The dispute was satisfactorily settled in 1903 by treaty. (See Argentine Republic.) Chile is governed by a President and a Congress,

**Chile—Continued.**

consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It has 24 provinces, each of which has local self-government. Two-thirds of the population is engaged in agriculture, cereals and cattle being important sources of revenue. The principal wealth of the country lies in its mineral deposits, of which the chief are copper, gold, silver, zinc, and nickel; the Chilean nitrate fields furnish a large part of the world's supply of nitrate, and are largely exploited by British capital. The area of the country is 307,620 sq. miles and the population in 1907 was 4,249,279. In 1909, 2,471,000 acres of land in Chile were devoted to raising wheat, 492,200 acres to barley, and 444,780 to vineyards. About 30,500,000 gallons of wine were made. The products of the mines were valued as follows: Nitrate, \$64,500,000; copper, \$8,800,000; iodine, \$1,536,500; borates, \$1,350,000; coal, \$3,895,200; gold, \$908,350; silver, \$367,700, and sulphur, \$148,700.

**Chile:**

American sailors on the *Baltimore* assaulted at Valparaiso. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

American seamen impressed by, 2772. Boundary question with Argentine Republic, 4629, 6323, 6363.

Church of the *Compañía* at Santiago, destroyed by fire, 3398.

Claims of, against United States commission to settle, discussed, 5862, 5956, 6058, 6327.

Claims of United States against, 1594, 2051, 2193, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)

Agreement regarding, referred to, 1822.

Award of arbiter, King of Belgium, referred to, 3381.

Commission to settle, discussed, 5867, 5956, 6058, 6327, 6366.

Convention providing for adjustment of, by arbiter, 3064.

Payment of, 2116, 3485, 4289.

Protocol relative to, transmitted, 4214.

Provision made for, 2051.

Consul of, to United States, exequatur to, revoked, 3625.

Consular convention with, 2957.

Controversy with Bolivia referred to, 3410.

Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 6125.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2912.

Independence of, asserted, 613.

Minister of, to United States, reception of, referred to, 4522, 5416.

Minister of United States in, 821.

Action of, in harboring criminals discussed, 5867.

Naval force of United States on shores of, 875.

Proceeds of cargo of the *Macedonia* seized in Peru by authorities of, 3015.

Award of arbiter referred to, 3381. Convention regarding, 3064.

Relations of, with Peru referred to, 4662, 4673.

Specie payments, resumption of, by, discussed, 6059.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1158, 1169, 1246, 1260, 1270, 2912, 2957.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 2612. Referred to, 2618.

Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 1822, 2051, 2116, 2193, 3445, 4289. (See also *Good Return*, The.)

War in, and policy of United States respecting, discussed, 5618.

Seizure of the *Itala* by the United States for violation of neutrality laws discussed, 5618. (See also *Baltimore*, The.)

War with Bolivia and Peru, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.

Claims of United States arising out of, discussed, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.

Conditions of peace presented by Chile, 4662, 4717, 4760.

Efforts of United States to bring about peace, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.

Negotiations for restoration of peace, 4676.

Terminated, 4822.

Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.

**Chilton, William E.**, b. Kanawha, W. Va., March 17, 1858; began the practice of law in 1882 in Charleston; appointed prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County in 1883; elected to the United States Senate 1911, from West Virginia.

**China.**—Called the "Flowery Kingdom." The main division of the Chinese Empire, extending from about lat. 18° north to the boundaries of Mongolia and Manchuria on the north. The Chinese Empire is comprised of eighteen provinces. The capital is Peking. China is largely an agricultural country. The land is all held by tenants, upon payment of an annual tax. Horticulture is the leading pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great va-

**China—Continued.**

riety. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals and peas and beans are largely cultivated in the north and rice and sugar in the south. The cotton area is the middle and lower Yangtse valley. The average annual shipment is 135,000,000 pounds, and more than 100,000,000 pounds is consumed by the native mills. The culture of both silk and tea has declined in recent years. Though 27 per cent of the world's silk supply comes from China, Japan furnishes 28 per cent and Italy 25 per cent. The exportation of tea, which fell off by the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, is regaining its old position. An important feature, especially to Americans, in the development of Chinese industry is the erection of cotton and woolen mills.

P'u-yi, born Feb. 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle, the emperor Tsai-t'ien (Kuang-hsu), on Nov. 14, 1908, and adopted the title Hsuan-t'ung. The regent of the empire is Prince Ch'un. The empress dowager Tzu-hsi, who ruled the empire during the reign of both Tsai-ch'un and Tsai-t'ien, died Nov. 15, 1908. The government of the state is based upon the government of the family. The government is administered by viceroys of provinces, who report to the central autocratic power at Peking. The principal religions are Buddhism, Sinism, and Taoism. Confucianism is a philosophical system, not, strictly speaking, a religion.

The Chinese assign their origin to a fabulously remote date, and all dates in Chinese chronology are unreliable before the era of Confucius, sixth century B. C. During the third century B. C. the Tsin dynasty built the Great Wall. Then followed the Han dynasty, under which the Empire was consolidated. Buddhism was introduced in the first century A. D. Soon afterwards the Empire became disorganized, but was again consolidated about 600. The Mongol dynasty was established by Kublai Khan in 1280. The Ming dynasty followed in 1368. The present Manchu dynasty of Tsing acceded in 1644. The Empire was extended westward in the eighteenth century. Wars with England and France have resulted in opening certain treaty ports to commerce. In 1884-85 France was successful in a war with China. Disturbances occurred in Korea in 1894, when both China and Japan sent troops to that country.

War was declared by Japan July 31, 1894, and China was defeated and compelled to pay heavy indemnity, cede Formosa to Japan, and acknowledge the independence of Korea. The pressure exercised by foreign powers upon China as evidenced by extensive foreign concessions, the seizure of Kiao-chau by Germany in retaliation for the murder of two German missionaries in 1897, and the lease of Port Arthur to Russia, and Wei-hai-wei to England in 1898, brought about the outbreak of the Boxers (q. v.). At the close of the outbreak Manchuria was in the hands of the Russians, who agreed, in April, 1902, to retire from that province in 18 months. Their refusal to do so led to the Russo-Japanese War. (See Japan.) During this war China remained neutral. The area of China proper is 1,532,420 sq. miles; with dependencies, 4,277,170 sq. miles. The population of China proper, about 407,000,000, of whole Empire about 426,000,000. Mr. Rockwell, American minister at Peking, after a careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that the inhabitants of China proper did not exceed 270,000,000. The Chinese Imperial Customs in 1910 put the total population at 438,425,000.

Early in 1906 five imperial commissioners were sent to visit the principal foreign countries with a view to reporting on their forms of government, and in September of that year the Emperor issued an edict promising a constitution as soon as the people were ripe for it. Dec. 3, 1908, it was announced that nine years from that date (*i.e.*, 1917) a parliament would be convened and a constitution would be proclaimed. A programme was announced calling for certain reform measures each year. The first step toward popular government was the meeting of a senate in 1910, which was composed of 262 members, 98 of whom were imperial nominees, 98 nominated by the provincial assemblies, and the remainder appointed by the ministers. Matters were precipitated by a rebellion in 1911. In October Wuchang was taken by the revolutionists, and an independent military government declared. This was followed by the secession of province after province, till at the beginning of 1912 fourteen out of twenty-two provinces had thrown off the yoke of the Manchu government. The senate was asked to draw up a constitution, which it did in forty-eight hours. Nov. 26,



**China—Continued.**

the Regent, on behalf of the Emperor, took the oath of allegiance to the constitution. About the same time the Regent summoned Yuan Shih-kai, an official he had dismissed two years before, and conferred upon him the power of dictator. Yuan brought with him the loyalty of the northern army, but the southern provinces still fought against a dynasty. Dec. 29 a provisional convention composed of representatives of fourteen provinces elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen president of the Republic of China. Feb. 12, 1912, the abdication of the Throne was accomplished and the Republic proclaimed. Three days later Yuan Shih-kai was elected provisional president of the Republic. The foreign trade of China in 1910 amounted to £113,605,126, an increase of £15,273,654 over the previous year. Of this trade 52 per cent was with Great Britain, and the remaining 48 per cent was with Japan, the United States, Russia and other European countries, the United States and Russia each getting only 7 per cent of the trade. The republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, white, blue, and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese Republic—Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Mohammedan, and Tibetan.

**China, Treaties with.**—The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce concluded with China in 1844 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1858. Several articles, however, were not changed. Passenger boats plying with mail and baggage between the five ports are exempt from duty if the vessels are owned by citizens of the United States. Cargo boats owned by citizens of the United States and not hired from Chinese subjects, pay the regular duty of one mace (58 ounces of pure silver) per ton. Each of the consuls at the five ports to be supplied with standard, stamped, and sealed weights and measures, according to the standard at the custom house at Canton. Citizens of the United States are admitted to trade with Chinese subjects without distinction. Detailed reports of all vessels and cargoes belonging to the United States are to be made annually to the governor-general of each of the five ports by the consuls at these ports, such reports for use and examination for revenue purposes. The vessels, property, and

persons of citizens of the United States are not subject to embargo and cannot be prevented from pursuing their transactions without molestation or embarrassment.

The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, of 1858, after the customary declaration of friendship between the two countries, makes provision for communication at all times directly between the highest United States minister in China and the officers of the privy council at the capital or with the governors-general of the two provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang; the minister is also privileged to make one visit a year to the capital of the Emperor of China, and there to confer with a high official, deputed for the purpose, upon matters of common interest. If at any time the privilege of residence be granted by the Emperor of China to the representative of any other foreign country, that privilege, without further notice or formal permission, shall become a right of the minister of the United States. The form in which communications may pass between representatives of the two governments is prescribed in terms of the Chinese court ritual. National vessels of the United States cruising near Chinese coasts are to be accorded courtesy and hospitality in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. These national vessels have the right to pursue and capture pirates who pillage United States vessels, but the offenders must be handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment. The United States is granted the right to appoint consuls and commercial agents in such parts of the Chinese dominions as shall be agreed upon as being open to them. Citizens of the United States may reside or sojourn in any of the ports open, may rent houses and places of business, and build houses, churches, hospitals, and cemeteries; they shall not be subjected to exorbitant demands or unreasonable conditions. The customary provisions are made in cases of shipwreck, and the onus of arrest, trial, and punishment of robbers and pirates who plunder vessels belonging to the United States rests upon Chinese authorities. But if for any good reason these cannot be apprehended, the Chinese authorities shall not be called upon to indemnify for lost goods or damage. If, however, it be shown that local authorities were in collusion with the robbers or

**China, Treaties with—Continued.**

pirates, their goods shall be confiscated to indemnify for loss or damage.

The ports of China opened by this treaty to the citizens of the United States for commerce, residence, or trade are: The cities and ports of Canton and Chau-Chau or Swatau, in the province of Kwang-tung; Amoy, Fuh-chau, and Tai-wan, in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-Kien; Ning-po, in the province of Cheh-Kiang; and Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, and any other port hereafter opened by treaty to any other power or to the United States. Trade may be freely carried on in these ports, and vessels may proceed from one to the other of them; but no fraudulent or clandestine trade may be carried on with any other port under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo. Any citizen of the United States carrying on trade in contraband goods shall be punished by the Chinese authorities without protection or countenance of the United States. The tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States shall in all cases be the same as that under which the most favored nation shall conduct importation and exportation. Vessels of over 150 tons burden shall pay tonnage duties of four mace per ton of 40 cubic feet; those of 150 tons or under, one mace per ton of 40 cubic feet. The tonnage in all cases to be that of the ship's register, which with her other papers must, on her arrival, be lodged with the consul for examination by the commissioner of customs. (See Treaty of 1880.) If a vessel pay tonnage duties at one port and proceed for a part or the whole of her cargo to another port, she shall not pay duties a second time on her tonnage, but only upon her cargo or part of it. Pilots and all other assistants may be hired as required upon terms agreed upon by the parties, or determined by the consul. The Chinese customs officials may exercise control over vessels of the United States while in Chinese ports to the extent of putting subordinate officers on board of same, to live on board during the stay in port. Mutineers or deserters are, upon information from the consul, to be arrested by the Chinese authorities and handed over to the consuls for punishment. Criminals taking refuge in the houses or on ships of citizens of the United States are to be handed over to Chinese officials on demand and shall not

be harbored or concealed. Public peace is to be preserved by the officers of both nations, who must exert themselves to maintain order by dispensing impartial justice. Within forty-eight hours after a merchant vessel of the United States shall cast anchor in either of the ports, the ship's papers must be deposited with the consul, and from them a true report of necessary details shall be communicated to the superintendent of customs. Upon receipt of this information he shall grant a permit for her discharge. If cargo be discharged without such permit, the goods shall be confiscated, and a fine of \$500 be imposed upon the master or consignee. If the master determine within 48 hours to proceed to another port without breaking bulk, he may do so without the payment of tonnage, duties, or other charges until he shall reach the other port. In the absence of the consul or proper representative, the master may call upon the consul of a friendly power to act for him in the premises. Disputes in the adjustment of duties are to be settled within 24 hours by the consul and the superintendent of customs. Duty paid goods imported into a Chinese port by citizens of the United States may be reexported after due examination by the customs authorities to guard against fraud; in the event of detection of fraudulent proceedings, the goods are subject to confiscation. Foreign grain or rice brought to a Chinese port in United States bottoms and not landed may be reexported without hindrance. This clause of the treaty was modified in 1863 by agreement, through Mr. Burlingame, to allow goods to be reexported and duty paid in the port to which they were finally landed, with the substitution of drawbacks instead of certificates of exemption. Tonnage duties on vessels are to be paid on entry; import duties, on the landing of the goods; a port clearance is given only when all charges have been paid and the consul then returns the ship's papers. The consul is held responsible for the departure of a ship without the payment of charges. Goods may be transshipped on application to the consul, who shall certify to the superintendent of customs the cause of such transshipment, and at his discretion permit the transshipment. Goods transshipped without such permission are subject to confiscation. Citizens of the United States may

**China, Treaties with—Continued.**

sue Chinese debtors in local courts; and Chinese creditors may sue United States debtors before the consul or in the consular court. Citizens of the United States may employ scholars in any part of the empire to teach any of the languages and may buy books of any kind. In the event of the exclusion of the vessels of another country from Chinese ports because of war with that country, the vessels of the United States shall have free and friendly access to Chinese ports so long as her vessels do not engage in work of assistance to the unfriendly power. Disputes between United States citizens in China are to be settled in the courts of their own country. All disputes between citizens of the United States and citizens of another power resident in China are to be settled according to the treaties in force between those countries. Citizens of the United States desiring to address a Chinese official must transmit their communications through the consul, who shall see to it that the communication conforms to the prescribed court ritual and is respectfully addressed. A Chinese citizen may address the consul directly, at the same time informing his own proper officials fully in the premises. Disputes between citizens of the United States and Chinese citizens are to be adjusted when otherwise impossible by public officers of the two countries acting together. Those who quietly profess and teach the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any favors, rights, and privileges, not conferred by this treaty, and which at a future time shall be granted to any other country, shall at once freely accrue to the citizens of the United States.

Another treaty of 1858, concluded on Nov. 8, established the tariff and regulations of trade, specifying fully the taxes on imports and exports in detail, the duty-free goods, and contraband goods, and established weights and measures in United States equivalents. By this treaty citizens of the United States were excluded from entering the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade. A claims convention was concluded on the same date, Nov. 8, 1858, whereby \$735,238.97 was paid by China to the United States in liquidation of claims of citizens of the

United States against China. Of this sum, \$489,187.95 was paid out by a commission to claimants, and as the Chinese government declined to accept the surplus the amount was sent to the United States and invested in government bonds. Out of this investment, \$281,319.64 was paid to claimants against China, and on April 24, 1885, the sum of \$453,400.90 was returned to the Chinese minister at Washington.

The treaty of trade, consuls, and emigration of 1868 was proclaimed Feb. 5, 1870, and supplements and explains that of 1858. The Emperor of China asserts his right of eminent domain to all of the land opened to trade by citizens of the United States, and stipulates that any and all concessions to them do not give an enemy the right to make war upon the United States within his waters nor to permit the United States to make attacks upon enemies therein; and further that the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China over his lands and subjects is in nowise impaired by any concessions made. Any further rights of trade which are not provided for by treaty are to be adjusted at the discretion of the Emperor in a spirit compatible with treaty stipulations. The right of the Emperor of China to appoint consuls in the several ports is affirmed upon the same conditions as those to which Russia and Great Britain are subject. United States citizens in China and Chinese citizens in the United States are to suffer no disability or persecution by reason of their religious belief, and due respect is to be paid to burial places of all religious denominations and beliefs. Emigration from and immigration into both countries must be wholly voluntary and with entire free will of the subjects. The mutual enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of both countries within the territories of the other, is fully assured. Especially is this affirmed regarding education and the establishment of schools. No interference by the United States in matters of internal administration is to be attempted, particularly in matters of railroad, telegraph, and other internal construction and improvement.

The immigration treaty of 1880 provides that at any time that the United States decides that the immigration of Chinese laborers tends to disturb economic conditions, the



**China, Treaties with—Continued.**

United States may limit, or suspend, but may not wholly prohibit, the coming or the residence of such laborers; this provision applies only to laborers. Teachers, students, merchants, or travelers from curiosity, as well as laborers residing within the United States at the time of the proclamation of this treaty, may come and go at will and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities formerly prescribed by treaty. Such legislation on the subject as may be meditated at any time is to be submitted to the Chinese legation at Washington for consideration, discussion, and regulation, that no hardship may be inflicted upon Chinese subjects.

Nov. 17, 1880, another treaty of commercial intercourse and judicial procedure was concluded which prohibits the importation of opium into United States ports by Chinese, or into Chinese ports by citizens of the United States, in vessels owned by citizens or subjects of either power, in foreign vessels employed by them, or in any vessels operated by others. It is also mutually and reciprocally agreed between the two countries that no duties, tolls, or imposts, be levied upon the ships or trade of the respective countries, other than are levied upon ships or trade of other foreign countries or upon the citizens of such countries. In cases of controversy between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which call for judicial intervention, it is agreed that the presiding officer shall be of the nationality of the defendant. All privileges, courtesies, and facilities are to be accorded to the representative of the plaintiff, and protest will be permitted against any decision reached in the proceedings conducted according to the judicial procedure of the country of the presiding officer.

The convention of 1894, regulating Chinese immigration, prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, except in the case of the return of a registered Chinese laborer who had a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein worth one thousand dollars, or debts of that amount due to him or pending settlement. Such returning Chinese laborer must, before his departure from the United States, deposit with the collector of customs of his district a full description in writing of his family, his property,

and his debts, as a condition precedent to his return. A false return in such cases shall prevent his return. In all such cases the return must be made within a period of one year, unless the time shall be extended by reason of sickness or valid disability, such extenuating facts being reported to the Chinese consul at the point of departure, and by him transmitted to the collector of the port at which he shall land in the United States. These prohibitory restrictions shall in no wise extend to teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for pleasure and curiosity, other than laborers, who must be provided with a certificate from their government or from the government of the last place of residence, and properly viséd by the consular representative of the United States at the point of departure. Resident laborers in the United States shall have all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by others, except the right of naturalization, and their persons and property shall be protected by the government of the United States. The Chinese government agrees to the enforcement of the acts of 1892 and 1893, which require all resident Chinese laborers to be registered for the assurance of their better protection, and the United States recognizes the right of the Chinese government to enact similar legislation to apply to laborers of the United States within the Emperor's dominions. The government of the United States engages by this treaty to supply annually to the government of China a list of all citizens of the United States (other than the diplomatic corps) including missionaries, resident or traveling in China, together with the names, addresses, and full particulars of themselves and suites. The life of this treaty was ten years, with a renewal period of another ten years.

The treaty of 1903, on commercial relations, was made in further extension of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. It confers upon the United States minister to China the right to reside at the city of Peking, to have audience with the Emperor whenever necessary to present his credentials or a message from the President, and to enjoy all the honors, prerogatives, and privileges of the representatives of the most favored nation. The authoritative texts of all documents shall be English for all documents from the United States, and Chinese for all

**China, Treaties with—Continued.**

documents from China. Freedom of intercourse with Chinese officials is granted to consular officers, such intercourse is restricted to the officials within their own jurisdiction. The extension of commercial freedom to citizens of the United States is again confirmed. The tax known as *likin* was abolished. This was a tax of one cash per tael imposed upon all sales throughout China as a war tax to meet the deficiency caused by the Taiping rebellion (1850-1864). In its place, the United States agreed to the imposition of a surtax, in addition to the current tariff rates on all foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States, and on Chinese produce intended for foreign export; this surtax never to exceed one and a half times the tariff established by the final protocol of China with the Powers, Sept. 7, 1901, and the total taxes of all kinds upon such goods must never exceed seven and a half per cent *ad valorem*. The *likin* collecting stations are abolished in all parts of the nineteen provinces of China and in three eastern provinces, but the customs stations within these districts are retained. The abolition of *likin* is further compensated for by a special surtax on foreign goods not to exceed one and a half times the five per cent import duty established by the protocol of 1901. It is permitted to the Chinese government to recast the foreign export tariff on a scale not exceeding five per cent *ad valorem*, and all existing tariff rates which exceed the last named limit are to be reduced. In place of all internal taxation of every kind, China may add an export duty of one half the existing rate as a special surtax. Provision is made within the treaty for the adjustment of all matters of controversy which may arise in the application of special surtaxes. The establishment of bonded warehouses at the several open ports is provided for and permitted. China agrees to revise the mining regulations of the empire within one year, with a view to the encouragement of the investment of foreign capital in that industry. China agrees to establish a Patent Office and to permit and to protect the patenting of inventions by citizens of the United States. Copyright protection within certain limits is granted to citizens of the United States. The navigable inland waters of the Empire are opened to steam navigation by firms,

companies, and individuals. Mukden and Antung, in the province of Sheng-king, are added to the list of open ports. China agrees to provide a uniform coinage throughout the Empire to be recognized as legal tender, though the payment of customs duties is to be made in terms of the Haikwan tael. The practice of the Christian religion is permitted with several privileges and certain restrictions upon missionaries. The United States agrees to help China remodel her judiciary upon western lines. China prohibits the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection, except for medicinal or surgical uses. Conditions of the treaty of 1900 not at variance with the terms of this treaty are reaffirmed. A schedule of tariff duties upon imported goods is appended to the treaty.

**China (see also Canton):**

American citizens in—

Property of, destroyed, 4823.

Protection for, discussed, 4006, 4055, 5544, 5621, 6059, 6328, 6366.

American manufactures in, 4762.

Artisans from, admission of, to World's Fair temporarily recommended, 5622.

Boxer uprising in, 6417, 6676. (See also Boxers.)

Cable connection with, 6759.

Claims of United States against, 4436, 4761, 4801.

Convention for adjustment of, 3071, 3090, 3173.

Referred to, 3818.

Indemnities received, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3173, 3247, 4520, 4561, 4630, 4715, 4762, 4823.

Payment of, 3173, 4761, 4823.

Commercial relations with, 1114, 1790, 2066, 2743, 2977, 3446, 4060, 6328, 6366, 7044, 7045, 7390.

Interruption of, by Great Britain referred to, 1839.

Commercial treaty with, 6871.

Commission to study conditions in, recommended, 6328, 6366.

Commissioner of United States to—

Appointment of, recommended and compensation to, discussed, 2067, 2658.

Correspondence of, transmitted, 2894, 2911, 2994, 3062.

Instruction to, referred to, 3015, 3113.

Report of, referred to, 2610.

Conditions in, discussed, 2066, 6327, 6367.

Consular courts of United States in— Jurisdiction of, 2951.

**China—Continued.**

Regulations for, referred to, 4675, 5388, 5432.  
 Revision of, referred to, 3111.  
 Treaty regarding, 4581.  
 Consular premises in, rent of, referred to, 4806.  
 Controversy between Japan and, regarding Lew Chew Islands, 4521.  
 Cooly trade, referred to, 2907, 3127, 3261, 3837, 3991, 4034, 4190.  
 Disturbances in, discussed, 6418, 6676.  
 Emperor of, accession of, referred to, 5469.  
 Expenditures from appropriation for providing for intercourse with, referred to, 2268.  
 Immigration of Chinese. (See Chinese Immigration.)  
 Import duties of, 6740.  
 Japanese citizens in, treatment of, and action of officers of United States regarding, inquired into, 5992.  
 Judicial tribunal in, for trial of American citizens recommended, 2400.  
 Maritime provinces of, passing under control of European powers discussed, 6327.  
 Massacre of French and Russian residents in, discussed, 4055.  
 Military operations of Great Britain against, terminated by treaty, 2066.  
 Minister of, to United States—  
   Establishment of legation discussed, 4448.  
   Received, 4718.  
 Minister of United States to—  
   Appointment of, to mission by Emperor referred to, 3796, 3825.  
   Appropriation for support of American youths to serve as part of official family of, recommended, 4101, 4145.  
 Instruction to, referred to, 3113.  
 Letter of, transmitted, 3064.  
 Reception of, discussed, 3090, 4190.  
   Mr. Ward declines to submit to humiliating ceremonies attending, 3090.  
   Referred to, 2218, 3122.  
   Refusal to receive, 5621, 5673, 5679.  
   Return of, on account of illness, 2251.  
   Sent to, 2116, 2977, 3090.  
 Mission to, recommendation that it be raised to first class, 3991.  
 Missionaries in. (See American citizens in, *ante*.)  
 Monetary system of, improved, 7071, 7072.  
 Open Door in, 6677, 6871.  
 Opium traffic, treaty for repression of, referred to, 4629, 4986.

Legislation regarding, recommended, 5083.  
 Outbreaks against foreigners in, 5621.  
 Political relations with, referred to, 1845.  
 Population of, 2066.  
 Postal convention with, 3775.  
 Rebellion in, 3446.  
 Relations with, 2977, 3991.  
 Revenue laws of, rules regarding fines for breaches of, etc., referred to, 3892.  
 Rules for seamen of American vessels in ports of, referred to, 2682.  
 Slavery in, referred to, 4539.  
 Straw Shoe Channel, vessels sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through, 3896, 3902.  
 Subjects of, in United States—  
   Outrages committed on, discussed, 4914, 4968, 5083, 6419, 6676.  
   Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.  
   Appropriations for, 5367.  
   Registration of. (See Chinese Immigration.)  
   Troops sent to protect, 4933, 6419.  
 Swedish missionaries murdered in, 5868.  
 Tariff of, 6677.  
 Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2205, 2211, 2251, 3037, 3061, 3071, 3089, 3108, 3836, 4629.  
   Modification of article of, 3398.  
   Proposed modification of, 3781.  
   Referred to, 2610, 2977, 3090, 3113.  
 Vessels of, discriminating duties on, repealed by proclamation, 4552.  
 War with—  
   France, 4823.  
   Great Britain and France, neutrality preserved by United States, in, 3037, 3089, 3174.  
 Japan—  
   Action taken by United States regarding, 5957, 6059, 6417.  
   Agents of United States requested to protect subjects of contestants, 5957, 6059.  
 Women imported into United States from, for dishonorable purposes, 4309.

**Chinese Immigration.**—In 1844, under a treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing, 5 Chinese ports were opened to American trade and protection of life and property was guaranteed American citizens. By the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the right of Chinese immigration was admitted, and the promise was made that the subjects of China should enjoy the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities respecting travel and residence in the United States as the subjects of the most favored nation. The Chinese came to this country in considerable



**Chinese Immigration—Continued.**

numbers until their presence began to cause opposition on the Pacific coast and agitation was begun for their exclusion. They were obnoxious to many Americans on account of their increasing numbers and their habits of life which rendered their assimilation with Americans impossible. In 1879 after a Congressional investigation a bill restricting their immigration passed Congress but was vetoed by President Hayes (4466). The continued opposition to the Chinese, however, led to the framing of a new treaty with China in 1880. This treaty conceded to the Government of the United States the right to regulate, limit or suspend, but not absolutely to prohibit, the coming of Chinese laborers, whenever their presence should be deemed injurious. Chinese students, teachers, merchants, and travelers were to be admitted freely as before. In 1882 an act was passed by Congress suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. This act was amended several times in the direction of greater stringency. In 1892 the Geary Act was passed extending the operation of previous acts for ten years and providing that any Chinaman not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States should be removed to China and all Chinese laborers should be obliged to procure certificates of residence from the collector of internal revenue, failing to do so within a year to be followed by deportation. This act was modified considerably by a law passed in 1893. A new treaty was agreed upon by the United States and China in 1894 absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers for ten years. This treaty, in accordance with the terms of one of its articles, was terminated by China at the expiration of the ten years' period, in December, 1904. By an act approved April 29, 1902, all laws in force prohibiting and regulating Chinese immigration were reenacted as far as not inconsistent with treaty obligations until otherwise provided by law, and their operation extended to the island territory of the United States. The number of Chinese in the United States, exclusive of Hawaii, was, in 1880, 105,465; in 1890, 107,488; in 1900, 93,293; in 1909, 119,050; in 1910, 125,000.

**Chinese Immigration:**

Act—

Regarding, vetoed, 4466, 4699.

To execute certain treaty stipulations approved and discussed, 5215.

Conventional regulation of passage of laborers across borders proposed to Mexico and Great Britain, 5544. Conventions regarding. (See Treaty regarding, *post*.)

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4716.

Cleveland, 4914, 4968, 4975, 5083, 5194, 5215, 5868.

Grant, 4242, 4309.

Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5476, 5632.

Hayes, 4521, 4540.

Roosevelt, 7388, 7390.

Execution of acts regarding, referred to, 5495.

Head tax collected from Chinamen entering Canada, 5476, 5632.

Registration of Chinese laborers—

Extension of time for, 5838, 5868.

Law regarding, sustained by Supreme Court, 5868.

Reports on, referred to, 4973, 4975.

Through Canada and Mexico, discussed, 5476, 5632.

Treaty regarding, 4561, 4581, 5195, 5908, 5956.

Discussed, 4629, 4823, 5194, 5386.

Referred to, 4691, 5212, 5215.

Rejected by China discussed, 5367, 5386, 5387, 5469.

Violation of laws, restricting, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4762, 5632.

**Chinese Indemnity.**—In May, 1900, a secret society, known as the Boxers, arose in the provinces of Shan Tung and Pe-chi-Li, China, and massacred native Christians and European missionaries. In June the Boxers destroyed the Tien Tsin railway, isolating the foreigners in Peking, and shortly after murdered the German minister and the Japanese chancellor of legation. It was not until the middle of August that a relief force composed of 12,000 American, British, French, German, Russian and Japanese troops was enabled to rescue the besieged legations in Peking. The empress Dowager and the court had fled, and it was impossible to apprehend the leaders in the anti-foreign uprising.

Peace negotiations were opened, and on Dec. 4 the Powers sent a joint note to the Chinese peace commissioners, demanding, among other things, the execution of the leaders in the massacre of foreigners and the payment of an indemnity; forbade the importation of arms and ammunition or the materials for their manufacture; the conversion of *ad*

**Chinese Indemnity—Continued.**

*valorem* into specific duties, the improvement of certain rivers, prohibited Chinese membership in anti-foreign secret societies under pain of death, ordered the dismissal of governors who should hereafter permit anti-foreign agitation. A legation district in Peking which might be fortified and guarded was defined, and certain points were indicated that might be occupied by the foreign powers to keep communication open between the capital and the sea.

In October, 1901, the amount of the indemnity was fixed at \$735,000,000. Later, through the good offices of the United States, this was reduced to \$387,500,000. The share of the United States in this indemnity was fixed at \$24,440,778.81. In 1905 it was decided by the powers that this debt was payable in gold. The principal is payable in thirty-nine annual installments, ending in 1941. The interest, payable semi-annually, at 4 per cent, is about \$12,800,000; the securities for the indemnity are the maritime customs and the salt monopoly and the native customs or transit dues within sixteen miles of the ports. Payments are made monthly to a commission in Shanghai. In his seventh annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907, President Roosevelt recommended the remission of a portion of the United States' allotment of this indemnity (7503). In accordance with this recommendation Congress passed a joint resolution which was approved May 25, 1908, reducing the total amount to \$13,655,492.69, reserving \$2,000,000 for the payment of future claims under the treaty and providing for their adjudication by the Court of Claims. This was done purely as an act of friendship toward China.

**Chinese Indemnity of 1900:**

Authority asked for cancelling part of, 7503.

**Chinese Loan.**—The construction of extensive railway lines by the government, with the use of foreign capital and the granting of concessions to foreign companies to build railroads is opening up China to influences which the great Powers are not slow to avail themselves of. In June, 1908, work was begun on the Tien Tsin-Pukow railroad, about 700 miles long, connecting the imperial railways in North China with the German transverse line and extending to the Yangtse, opposite Nanking, and connecting three open ports. About \$25,000,000 was borrowed to build

this road. The road from Nanking to Shanghai, 196 miles, was opened in April, 1908.

The entering wedge of American predominance in the awakening of China was securely put in place in Peking and the door of the Far East firmly opened to American capital, trade and governmental influence in August, 1909. This wedge takes the form of an allotment to New York bankers of one-fourth participation in a loan negotiated by the Chinese government for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway. The total amount of the loan is \$30,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 is to be taken by an American syndicate. The sum, so small for Wall Street, is truly a mere wedge, but the principle involved is considered of world-wide importance, and opens the door for things far greater.

The Chinese Government gave assurance that Americans are to have equal opportunity to supply material for both the Canton and Szechuen lines with branches and to appoint subordinate engineers. They are to have one-half of all future loans on the Szechuen Railroad with corresponding advantages.

For years Great Britain, France and Germany have been diplomatically struggling for the controlling influence over China when that vast country should have its awakening to Western civilization and exploitation. They have manoeuvred in every way to bring about conditions that might result in the partition of the empire so that vast slices of its territory might fall into their imperialistic laps. A brief résumé of the indemnities exacted and loans made to pay the same follows:

After the British had captured several ports in the opium war, in 1840, taken Ching-Kiang in a bloody assault, and threatened Nanking, a treaty was made with China, which, besides opening five ports to foreign trade and ceding the island of Hong Kong to England, exacted a war indemnity of \$21,000,000. In 1856-1858 another expensive war was forced upon China by England and France, to end which China was compelled to pay the expenses of her conquerors. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, ending the war between China and Japan, in 1895, China agreed to pay an indemnity of 200,888,200 taels (about \$160,000,000). This disclosure of China's weakness aroused the interest of European nations, and Russia,

**Chinese Loan—Continued.**

France and Germany, jealous of the growing influence of Japan, protested against the cession of the Liao-tung peninsula to the latter country, and Russia, through the agency of France, placed a loan in 1895 amounting to \$77,200,000 to enable China to meet the payments of the indemnity. In 1896 \$80,000,000 was loaned by German and American capitalists, and in 1898 another \$80,000,000 was advanced by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank of English, German and American capital.

In return for these loans valuable railway and trading concessions were exacted, with a view to establishing in the disintegrating empire spheres of influence which would serve as a pretext for military occupation should that become desirable. In 1907, Germany by way of reparation for the murder of two German missionaries, seized the port of Kiao-chau, on the Shan-tung peninsula, and obtained valuable mining, trading and railway privileges in the rich Shan-tung province.

Early in 1898, while the British government was endeavoring to secure guarantees that the Yangtse-kiang region should not be alienated, Russia obtained a lease of the harbors of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, in the Liao-tung peninsula, with railway concessions in the adjacent territory. As an offset Great Britain obtained a lease of Wei-hai-wei for as long as Russia should retain Port Arthur.

The United States Government has stood by China as her friend. John Hay, as Secretary of State, laid down the policy of this Government as insisting on what was called the "open door," meaning thereby that all nations should stand on equal terms with China and that empire should not be exploited exclusively by any other nation to its own material advantage.

This relatively insignificant railway loan proved to be the critical incident to bring to a focus the international diplomatic game that powerful nations have been playing, with the vast, unknown Flowery Kingdom as the most magnificent spoils at stake, since the days that Rome was annexing practically all the world to pay it tribute.

Great Britain has been in the Chinese game with her gold. Germany has been working the military end, training and arming the Chinese sol-

diers. France had been let in as their helpful ally. The United States, standing for fair play, for the open door, for the best interests of China, was not to be let into the game. All the cards had been stacked for a three-handed deal, and this little loan, that practically marked the beginning of China's entrance on railway construction, and all the commercial progress to follow along the lines, was to be held closely between the three European countries.

This was the situation when President Taft instructed the American Ambassadors in Europe and the Chargé d'Affaires in Peking to lodge a protest and to demand this country's participation in whatever affected the welfare of our peaceful ally across the Pacific. The affair at once was lifted above a mere financial transaction into the realms of international diplomacy.

It was an unprecedented act for the Government at Washington to involve itself in the transactions of a group of private bankers, but President Taft held that the conditions warranted the move. The action of the Foreign Board indicates that the Chinese Government has turned toward America as its friend and believes in the disinterested policy of this country.

Peking's announcement that the American share of the loan for constructing the Hankow-Szechuen Railway was allowed by the Foreign Board is most gratifying to the State Department, not that the amount involved is sufficient to justify a spirit of jubilation, but because the American victory is considered the triumph of a principle.

During the summer of 1912 private fiscal agents of the Chinese Government secured pledges of a loan of sufficient size to tide the new Chinese Republic over the period of reorganization, without the aid of the so-called "six power" loan, and without submitting to the conditions of the powers.

**Chinese Loans, neutral adviser proposed by the United States, 8044.**

**Chipman, Nathaniel;** author, educator, jurist; b. Nov. 15, 1752, in Salisbury, Conn.; professor of law twenty-eight years in Middlebury College; elected judge of supreme court, 1786; chief justice, 1789; United States district judge in 1791; United States Senator from Vermont, 1797-1803; wrote "Sketches of the Principles of Government," "Reports and Disserta-



- Chipman, Nathaniel**—*Continued.*  
tions"; died Feb. 13, 1843, in Tinmouth, Vt.
- Chipman, Nathaniel**, district judge, nomination of, 91.
- Chippewa Commission**, report of, discussed, 5500.
- Chippewa Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Chippewa Plains (Canada), Battle of.**—On the morning of July 4, 1814, the entire American Army of the North advanced northward along the western bank of the Niagara River to a point near the mouth of the Chippewa. Here they were confronted by the British under Gen. Riall, who was reinforced during the night by the King's regiment from Toronto. On the afternoon and evening of the 5th a stubborn battle was fought. The British were defeated with a loss of 604. The American loss was 335. Gen. Scott distinguished himself for bravery and efficiency. Gen. Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.
- Chippewa Reservations** in Wisconsin, disposition of timber on, 5566.
- Chippeway Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Chiricahua Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 6730.
- Chiriqui, Isthmus of**, persons sent to, to make required examinations, referred to, 3192.
- Chisholm vs. Georgia.**—In 1792 Alexander Chisholm, of South Carolina, brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Georgia for the payment of a private claim, Chisholm's counsel claiming that section 2 of Article III. of the Constitution vested the court with jurisdiction in such cases. The court gave judgment to the plaintiff and issued a writ of inquiry, but the writ was never executed, the legislature of Georgia having passed an act making the execution of such a writ punishable by death. This case led to the adoption in 1798 of the eleventh amendment to the Constitution.
- Cho-bah-ah-bish Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Choctaw Coal and Railway Co.**, act authorizing Oklahoma City, Okla., to issue bonds to provide right of way for, vetoed, 5571.
- Choctaw Commission**, proceedings of, referred to, 2129.
- Choctaw Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Choctaw Nation, Ind. T.**, right of way for railroads across lands of, 4653, 4655.
- Cholera** (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations):
- Causes of, report on, referred to, 4259.
- International conference on subject of, at Rome, 4918.
- International conference to be held at Constantinople upon subject of, referred to, 3576.
- Representatives to foreign countries to report on progress, etc., of, appointed, 4898, 4902.
- Report of, referred to, 5565.
- Choteau, Auguste**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.
- Chouteau, Charles P.**, bills for relief of, vetoed, 5528, 6118.
- Christian Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Christiana Case.**—In 1851 Edward Gorsuch and a party from Maryland attempted to seize a fugitive slave in Christiana, Pa. A riot ensued in which Gorsuch was killed. Castner Hanway, an invalid Quaker, was arrested and charged with treason, riot, and bloodshed for refusing to assist a marshal in quelling the disturbance. No indictments were found, but the case created much excitement.
- Christians, massacre of.** (See Armenians.)
- Christie, Smith**, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.
- Chrystler's Fields (Canada), Battle of.**—Nov. 11, 1813, Gen. Wilkinson, with the main body of the American army, here fought a slightly superior force of British. The battle lasted 5 hours, victory alternately favoring one and then the other. Night ended the conflict, with the British in possession of the field. The Americans lost heavily, many officers being either killed or wounded. American loss, 339; British loss, 187 killed, wounded, and missing.
- Chugach National Forest (Alaska):**  
Opening to occupation by railroads of 12,800 acres of, discussed, 7979.
- Church, George E.**, report of, upon Ecuador, referred to, 4744.
- Church, Philip, Aid-de-Camp**, announced the death of Gen. Washington and communication of the President about the funeral, Dec. 21, 1799.
- Church and State.**—The relation of the State to religious bodies in America differs from all previous relationships in Europe and the Colonies. Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland provided for religious freedom early in their respective histories. Most of the Colonies established the Church of England, though Massachusetts and Connecticut maintained the Congregational. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom in all parts of the United States. Article VI. de-

**Church and State—Continued.**

clares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The first amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

**Church of Latter-Day Saints.** (See Mormon Church; Polygamy; and Utah.)

**Churches and Church Property.** (See Religious Establishments.)

**Churchwell, Mr.,** correspondence of, referred to, 3114.

**Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of.**—Churubusco was a strongly fortified place near the City of Mexico. The American army, in 2 divisions, under Generals Worth and Twiggs, attacked the Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, Aug. 20, 1847, a few hours after the action at Contreras. The Americans numbered 8,000 and the Mexicans 25,000. Early in the engagement the garrison at San Antonio was routed. The hottest fighting took place along the Rio Churubusco, where for some time the Americans were threatened with defeat, but rallying they drove the Mexicans before them. Simultaneously were taken the tête-du-pont, or bridgehead (the key to Santa Anna's position), and the Pablo de Churubusco. The conflict lasted three hours. Including the casualties, the Mexican loss was 5,877. The Americans lost 1,015.

**Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of,** referred to, 2386.

**Cincinnati Industrial Exposition,** board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819. Instructions to, 4820.

**Cincinnati, Society of the.**—A society originated in 1783 by Revolutionary officers. At the second general meeting in 1787 Washington was chosen president-general and was reelected every 3 years while he lived. The membership rolls were open only to the officers and their eldest sons, though a number of French officers were included. The hereditary principle aroused popular jealousy. It was denounced by the Governor of South Carolina and the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. In 1784, at the solicitation of Washington, the society dropped the requirement of heredity, but the principle has since been reestablished and full membership is restricted to those having the hereditary right. A few distinguished men

are admitted to honorary membership, but the number is strictly limited. President Monroe was an original member and President Pierce was a hereditary member. Presidents Jackson, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft were made honorary members, as were ex-President Loubet of France, and Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant-Generals Miles and Chaffee.

The chief immediate objects of the society were to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Revolutionary War and to promote a closer political union between the States. The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati as reported at the Triennial meeting in Newport, R. I., in June, 1911, was 981. The next meeting will be held in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914.

**Cipher Dispatches.**—The result of the Presidential election of 1876 was for several months in doubt. During this period of uncertainty numerous telegraphic dispatches passed between the friends of Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The dispatches were in cipher and purported to be instructions to party workers in South Carolina, Oregon and Florida. Charges of fraud having been made, these dispatches were ordered turned over to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. A large number of them came into the possession of the New York *Tribune*, which caused a sensation by publishing transcripts of them. Mr. Tilden in a letter emphatically denied all knowledge of them.

**Circuit Courts.** (See Courts, Federal.)  
**Circuit Courts of Appeals.** (See Courts, Federal.)

**Circulating Medium.** (See Medium of Exchange.)

**Citizens of United States:**

Aid furnished inhabitants of Cuba by, 6284.

Appropriation for relief of, abroad in certain cases recommended, 4145.

Attacked by British forces, 1618.

Militia called forth to protect, 1620.

Captured by army of Mexico, 1944, 2010.

Liberated, 2050.

Claims of, against—

Foreign powers. (See the several powers.)

United States. (See Private Claims; War Claims.)

Condemned to death in Cuba, 4690.

**Citizens of United States—Continued.**

Death of, in Cuba, 6178, 6184.

Destitute in—

Colombia, order for transportation of, to United States, 5437.

Cuba, appropriation for, 6256.

Recommended, 6248.

Referred to, 6256.

Emigration of, to Turkey for purpose of acquiring lands referred to, 3661.

Estates of deceased, in Cuba referred to, 2893, 2894.

Expelled from—

Jurisdiction of Mexico, 2180, 2198, 3044, 3120.

Prussia, 3123.

Forbidden to sell goods in Mexico, 2115.

Illegally taken from United States by the English, 485.

Impressed into military service of foreign countries. (See Naturalized Citizens.)

Imprisonment of, abroad. (See Imprisonment.)

Imprisonment of, by army officers referred to, 4009.

Injuries inflicted upon, in Turkey discussed, 6090, 6147.

Injuries sustained by, in Mexico, 2869, 3043, 3094, 4143.

Interference with rights of naturalized subjects by Austria, 6425.

Legislation for protection of, 4006.

Marriages of, when abroad, recommendations regarding, 4246, 4301, 4360.

Murdered in—

Cuba, 4002, 4004, 4022, 4023, 4196, 6182.

Great Britain, retaliatory measures discussed, 522.

Mexico, 3096.

Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, 1138.

Naturalization discussed. (See Aliens; Naturalization.)

Of Hebrew persuasion discriminated against in Switzerland, 3123.

Outrages on, in—

Costa Rica, 3048.

Mexico, 2323, 2383, 3175.

New Granada, 2948, 3049.

Nicaragua, 3048.

Pontifical States, 3110.

Pardons granted. (See Pardons.)

Passports used by, in France referred to, 3902.

Presented at Court of France, 3265.

Privileges accorded, in Turkey discussed, 4920.

Property of—

Confiscated in Cuba, 4019, 4022, 4023.

Destroyed in Spain, 372, 376, 682.

Destroyed in China, 4823.

Protected in South Africa, 6371.

Seized or destroyed in Mexico, 2323, 3044, 3096, 3120.

Protection of, in China discussed, 4006, 4055, 5544, 5621, 6059, 6069.

Religious and educational establishments of, in Turkey, treatment of, discussed, 5752.

Rescued by Spanish brig, 1123.

Compensation for services rendered recommended, 1123.

Rights of—

Abroad discussed, 3381, 7047.

In Egypt discussed and proclaimed, 4344, 4357.

Violated by Spanish authorities, 2770.

Selected to serve in offices in Japanese Government, 4099.

Should not wage private war, 358, 392.

Slaughter of, in Hamburg, S. C., referred to, 4329.

Steps taken for protection of, in Turkey referred to, 4321.

Trading under false colors, 480.

Treatment of—

By Great Britain referred to, 3718.

In Cuba discussed, 6256.

Trial and conviction of, abroad. (See Imprisonment.)

**Citizenship.** (See Naturalization.)

**City of Mexico.** (See Mexico, City of.)

**City of Washington,** The, mentioned, 6278.

**Civil Rights:**

Act regarding, vetoed, 3603.

Enactment of law to better secure, recommended, 4209.

Supreme Court decision regarding, referred to, 4775.

Violations of, referred to, 3666.

**Civil-Rights Act.**—A law passed by Congress April 9, 1866, over President Johnson's veto, placing the negro on the same civil footing as the white man (3603). It provided that all persons born in the United States and not subjects of any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, were to be recognized as citizens of the United States. The violation of the law was made a misdemeanor to be considered by the Federal courts alone. A long controversy ensued over the constitutionality of this law. The fourteenth amendment was framed in accordance with it (29), and in 1875 more stringent measures were passed to secure the civil rights of the negro. In June, 1883, a number of cases were brought before the United States Supreme Court on certificates of division from the circuit courts of Kansas, California, Missouri, New York, and Tennessee. They were, respectively, United



**Civil-Rights Act—Continued.**

*States vs. Stanley, United States vs. Ryan, United States vs. Nichols United States vs. Singleton, and Robinson and Wife vs. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co.* The cases against Nichols and Stanley were on indictments for refusing the privileges of a hotel; against Singleton and Ryan for refusing admission to a theater. Robinson brought suit against the railroad company for refusing his wife, a colored woman, the privileges of the ladies' car on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In the latter case, as well as that of Ryan, judgment was given for the plaintiff on the ground of violation of the first and second sections of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. In the other cases the court declared certain provisions of the civil-rights act of 1875 null and void and judgment was rendered for the defendants.

**Civil Service.**—Jan. 16, 1883, Congress passed what is known as the civil-service law. This act established the United States Civil Service Commission, to be composed of 3 members, not more than 2 of whom should be adherents of the same political party. The act itself is a mere outline of its purposes, but for its amplification it provides for rules to be promulgated by the President, such rules to be equally binding with the statute upon the heads of Departments and offices, as well as upon the Commission. The fundamental purpose of the law and rules is to establish in the parts of the service within their provisions a merit system whereby selections for appointments shall be made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to political considerations. To carry out this purpose a plan of competitive examinations is prescribed. The term "classified service" indicates the parts of the public service within the provisions of the civil-service law and rules requiring appointments therein to be made upon examination and certification by the Commission. The term "unclassified service" indicates the parts of the service which are not within those provisions, and therefore in which appointments may be made without examination and certification by the Commission. Under the terms of the law positions outside the executive branch of the Government, positions to which appointment is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and positions of mere un-

skilled manual labor are not required to be classified. With these limitations, the President is authorized to direct from time to time, in his discretion, the heads of Departments and offices to extend the classified service. The civil-service law and rules do not give to the Commission any power of appointment and removal; that power is left where it was prior to such law, namely, in the President and heads of Departments. Upon requisition of an appointing officer the Commission provides eligibles secured as the result of competitive examinations; from the eligibles thus provided the appointing officer makes selection and appointment. When the Commission certifies 3 eligibles for any particular position, the appointing officer has absolute discretion in making selection and appointment from such eligibles, except that the rules require that selection shall be made without regard to political considerations. When certification is made the Commission's duty ends so far as an appointment is concerned, except, of course, it is charged with investigating and reporting any irregularity of appointment or removal. A vacancy in the classified service may be filled either by original appointment upon examination and certification by the Commission, as explained, or by transfer or promotion from certain other positions in the classified service, or by reinstatement of some person within 1 year from the date of his separation if separated without delinquency or misconduct. For a larger part of the positions in the classified service the Commission holds examinations on regular schedule dates throughout the country. No information can be given prior to their announcement as to when such examinations will be held or as to their scope and character. They are, however, always announced in the public press.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged

**Civil Service—Continued.**

to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

There are about 391,350 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over half of which, or 228,000, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over \$200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there were 36,082 on July 1, 1911.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, 32,837 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 4,383 were rural letter-carriers, 10,140 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and five of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the Rebellion or of the War with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either

war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service. Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

**Civil Service** (see also Government Service):

## Appointments—

Having relation to, 4990.

Relations of Members of Congress to, discussed, 4557.

Breaches of trust in, 7383-7384.

Board to devise rules and regulations to effect reform in, convened, 4109, 4110.

Appropriation to continue services of, recommended, 4111, 4254.

Rules and regulations adopted by, 4111, 4135, 4184.

Abolished, 4281.

Amendments to, 4134, 4183.

Civil War veterans given preference in, 6743, 6854.

Competitive tests for laborers in, 6851, 6878.

Consular offices, order regarding, 6056. Discussed, 6071, 6154.

Defense of, 8133.

## Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4647, 4732, 4773, 4792, 4839, 4863.

Cleveland, 4948, 4974, 5112, 5201, 5348, 5399, 5429, 5882, 5889, 5972, 5974, 5982, 6171.

Garfield, 4601.

Grant, 4063, 4108, 4159, 4177, 4208, 4217, 4254.

Harrison, Benj., 5487, 5555, 5642, 5766.

Hayes, 4396, 4417, 4513, 4527, 4555, 4588.

McKinley, 6241, 6274, 6405, 6455.

Roosevelt, 6671, 6727.

Dismissal of employees in, 7351, 7352.

Employees forbidden to instruct candidates, 7351.

Examinations for, 7390.

Executive orders concerning, 7024.

Extension of, discussed, 5642, 5766.

Fourth-class postmasters, 6172.

Government Printing Office, extended over, 6046, 6055.

Interstate Commerce Commission, extended to include, 6143.

Limitation of term of employment in, opposed, 8133.

Merit system in, 6670, 6671, 7390.

Partisan interference in elections by public officers, order respecting, 4402.

Partisan spoils system in Great Britain, report on, referred to, 4513.

Pensions for age and disability favored, 8134.

**Civil Service—Continued.**

- President, extended to include employees in office of, 6232.
- Railway Mail Service, classification of employees in, 5429.
- Amendments to rules regarding, 5465, 5466, 5542, 5610, 5948, 5954, 5955, 6040.
- Discussed, 5882.
- Recommended, 4527.
- Time for, extended, 5462.
- Discussed, 5488.
- Record of efficiency of persons in, 5642.
- Recommended, 5615.
- Regulations governing appointments and promotions in customs service and subtreasury in New York City, 4501, 4502, 5157.
- Report on, discussed, 4588.
- Rules and regulations abolished, 4281.
- Rules and regulations revised, 6877, 6878, 7020, 7022.
- Rules for regulation and improvement of, and amendments thereto by President—
- Arthur, 4748, 4754, 4813, 4814, 4816, 4818, 4820, 4821, 4873.
- Cleveland, 4897, 4899, 4901, 4903, 4906, 5078, 5080, 5157, 5160, 5329, 5350, 5353, 5429, 5831, 5832, 5866, 5945, 5950, 6030, 6040, 6046, 6057, 6131, 6230, 6233.
- Grant, 4111, 4134, 4183, 4184.
- Harrison, Benj., 5462, 5463, 5464, 5538, 5540, 5541, 5599, 5601, 5607, 5609, 5737, 5740, 5818.
- Hayes, 4402, 4501, 4502, 4507.
- (See also Civil Service Commission.)
- Rules governing appointment and promotion in New York post-office, 4507.
- Salaries in, 8135.
- Tenure of office in, 7391, 8135.
- Civil Service Commission:**
- Appointment of, referred to, 4773.
- Appropriations for, recommended, 4418, 4517, 4556, 4647, 4669, 4863, 5642.
- Chief examiner of, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4745.
- Clerical force of, increase in, recommended, 5488, 5766.
- Discussed, 5487.
- Report of, transmitted and discussed, 4217, 4588, 4792, 4863, 4948, 4974, 5201, 5399, 6182.
- Rules adopted by (see also Civil Service)—
- Effect of enforcement of, discussed, 4219.
- Extension of, order regarding, 4238.
- For government of Light-House Service, referred to, 4238.

Salaries of Commissioners, increase in, recommended, 4949, 5113, 7390.

**Civil War.**—A four years' military conflict between the United States Government and the States adhering to it, on the one side, and the Confederate States Government (composed of the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee) on the other. There was behind the war a constitutional struggle between the North and South, beginning nearly at the time of the formation of the Union and involving principles of politics, differences of origin and climate, of soil and social conditions, and the general circumstances of peoples who had been steadily drawing apart from the period when by the sword and self-sacrifice they had achieved a common liberty. The contest was unique among modern civil wars, and no ancient conflict between the members of a confederacy of republics was comparable with it, either in the magnitude of the questions involved or in the extent of the operations in the field and the results finally attained. While slavery was the apparent cause, or rather, it should be stated, the occasion, of the War between the States, the real causes were a combination of things inherent in the population, the nature of their surroundings, the structure of their Government, as well as the conditions of life and the objects and aims of a society not homogeneous but variant in many important respects.

From the beginning of colonization in America these differences appeared. The bond, slender in the colonial wars, was scarcely strengthened at the outset of the Revolution, and had distinctly lessened, except among the more cultivated classes, in the years immediately succeeding the peace of 1783. Jealousies between the New England and some of the Southern States well-nigh prevented a permanent union. In the Federal Convention of 1787 it required much mutual concession to avoid a dissolution of the feeble bonds of union. The Constitution as adopted lacked guaranties of perpetual peace and amity between the sections, but the amendments soon afterwards ratified reasonably satisfied the discontent. Discussions in all the early Congresses after the adoption of the Constitution are full of expressions of doubt as to the perpetuity of the



*Civil War—Continued.*

federation, uttered by eminent men from New England as well as from other sections, many of whom had been prominent in the work of establishing the new frame of government.

The assertion of State sovereignty was not confined to any one section or party, though it has been the custom to assign to the old Republican (now the Democratic) party the origination of this doctrine. The two sets of resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia, adopted in the years 1798 and 1799, which were attributed on good evidence to Jefferson and Madison, respectively, declared the fundamental principles of States rights as clearly and as boldly as they were ever proclaimed at any subsequent period. The report written by Madison and presented to the Virginia legislature has often been referred to as the ablest official exposition of the doctrine that the State is the creator and sovereign component of the Union, and that it may on sufficient grounds withdraw from the compact, the latter having already been infringed and made of no binding effect. It is true that Mr. Madison subsequently denied that this construction could be placed upon the argument in the report. From 1803, the date of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, to 1811, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, many New England public men and writers opposed to the extension of the Union, especially on the ground that it seemed to involve the extension of slavery, sometimes avowed secession sentiments. Josiah Quincy, in a speech in Congress in 1811, used the threat that the New England States would withdraw in a certain contingency, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Again, this doctrine of a separable union was advanced by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) in 1814, called by some of the New England States to protest against the continuance of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. When the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave State (1817-1821) was being discussed, threats of disunion if she were refused admission were heard, this time proceeding from the South. In 1828 Congress passed a stringent tariff measure following the protective act of 1824. This was deemed by South Carolina inimical to her business interests. The State legislature

called a convention and passed an ordinance of nullification (q. v.), which, however, she subsequently rescinded. As the question of slavery began to overshadow that of the tariff, Northern extremists, called by some "Abolitionists," contended for the overthrow of human bondage, although the Constitution conferred on Congress no power over the domestic institutions of the States. The first struggle occurred on the right of petition. Applications for the admission of new States organized from the public domain added fuel to the fire on both sides of the controversy. The occupation of the Territories by slavery and anti-slavery partisans kept the people there in a constant state of turmoil bordering on civil war. In the midst of this the John Brown raid (q. v.) occurred.

In 1860, after Lincoln was elected President on a platform of resistance to the extension of slavery, South Carolina, through her legislature, called a State convention which, on Dec. 20, 1860, declared that the State was no longer in the Union. Similar action was taken during that winter and the following months by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Feb. 4, 1861, delegates from the States that had by that date seceded met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the government of the Confederate States of America. The forts, military supplies, and provisions within the seceded States were seized, generally with little opposition until the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C. The war began, so far as military operations were concerned, with the effort of the Government at Washington to relieve the garrison at Fort Sumter and the firing upon that fort by order of the Confederate government. This event practically ended with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865, and the subsequent surrender of the armies of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina and of Gen. E. Kirby Smith beyond the Mississippi River.

As clear a view of the position and attitude of the United States in the war as could be obtained in a few words from an official document is to be derived from the "memorandum" of Secretary of State William H. Seward in regard to the letter addressed to him by the Confederate

**Civil War—Continued.**

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford. Although filed earlier, it was delivered April 8, 1861. In it the fact was stated that President Lincoln coincided generally with the views expressed by the Secretary of State. Frankly confessing, he said, that his understanding of recent events (meaning the attempted secession of the Southern States) was very different from the aspect in which they were presented to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, he proceeded, in the third person, to say that "he saw in them not a rightful and accomplished revolution, and an independent nation, with an established government, but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must so be exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness, and aggrandizement of the American people." Disavowing any authority to recognize the commissioners as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them, Mr. Seward brought the memorandum to a close. President Lincoln in his first inaugural address combated the ideas of the Confederates and held that the States in the Union were in an analogous case with the counties in the States. He believed in the right of coercion, and as to slavery he is quoted as saying that he would save the Union "with or without slavery."

The best official exposition of the views of the Confederate people is perhaps to be collected from the constitution of the Confederate States and from the inaugural address and messages of their President. Their constitution was professedly based on the principles of the Federal Constitution of 1787, with the amendments to the same. Its preamble, however, in order to put at rest all argument or dispute, contained the pregnant words, "each State acting in its sovereign and independent character." It was expressly declared that no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations should be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry. Export duties were allowed to be levied with the concur-

rence of two-thirds of both houses of congress. Any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of a particular State was impeachable by two-thirds of both branches of the legislature thereof, as well as by two-thirds of the house of representatives in congress. Internal improvements by the general government were prohibited, except the improvement of harbors and local duties for lights, beacons, and buoys, the expenses to be borne by the navigation facilitated. Citizens of the several States were not permitted to sue each other in the federal courts. It required a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, the Senate voting by States, to admit new States. A constitutional convention could meet to consider proposed amendments on the call of any 3 States legally assembled in their several conventions. The vote in convention was to be taken by States and afterwards ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the States or by conventions in them. The power of congress over Territories was settled explicitly, and it was provided that "in all such territory the institution of negro slavery \* \* \* shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government," etc. The constitution was adopted March 11, 1861.

In his inaugural address as provisional president, Feb. 18, 1861, Mr. Davis said in part: "Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of just obligations or any failure to perform any constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations if we may not hope to avoid war we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States in their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received we have a light which reveals its true meaning."

The principal battles of the war were: Bull Run, or First Manassas, July 21, 1861; Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862; Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Dec.

**Civil War—Continued.**

31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863; the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, June 25 to July 1, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8-18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864, and Five Forks, April 1, 1865. The total number of enlistments in the Union armies was 2,688,523 (4156). The number of enlistments in the Confederate army was between 650,000 and 700,000. The total number of deaths on the Federal side, including those killed in action, those who died of wounds received in action, and from disease and other causes, 9,584 officers and 349,944 men. The cost of the struggle to the United States during the four years was \$6,500,000,000. It is interesting to note in this connection that the cost of the Revolutionary War was \$135,193,703; of the War of 1812, \$107,159,003, and of the Mexican War, \$66,000,000. The public debt of the United States rose from \$90,867,828.68 in July, 1861, to \$2,682,593,026.53 in July, 1865, an increase in 4 years of \$2,591,725,197.85.

The results of the war were the restoration of the Union, the emancipation of the slaves, and the several amendments to the Constitution regarding the rights of the new citizens under the new conditions established.

For a more detailed account of the causes and history of the war, see the messages of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln. (See also Abolitionists; Confederate States; Missouri Compromise; Slavery; and the several battles.)

**Civil War:**

(See also Confederate States; Reconstruction; Restoration; Secession; Slavery; Southern States.)

**Act—**

Prescribing oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in rebellion discussed, 4076.

To confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, 3361.

Attorney-General charged with superintendence of proceedings under, 3361.

To equalize bounties of soldiers of, reasons for applying pocket veto, to, 4274.

To fix status of certain Southern Union troops vetoed, 4035.

To suppress insurrection, punish treason, etc., 3294.

Approved and reasons therefor, 3286.

Attorney-General charged with superintendence of proceedings under, 3325.

Joint resolution explanatory of, 3297.

Action taken by the several States in, discussed, 3256.

Aiders and abettors of, proclamation against, 3294, 3299.

*Alabama-Kearsarge* naval engagement referred to, 3457.

*Albemarle*, The—

Destruction of, referred to, 3457.

Engagement of, with the *Sassacus*, 3411.

Aliens, liability of to perform military duties, 3381.

Proclaimed, 3369.

Anderson, Robert—

Commander of forts in Charleston Harbor, 3189.

Dispatches of, while in command of Fort Sumter referred to, 3213, 3222.

Empowered to receive volunteers, 3219.

Flag over Fort Sumter at evacuation of, to be raised on ruins of, by, 3484.

Appropriation for prosecuting, recommended, 3226.

Armed neutrality in Middle States discussed, 3225.

Arms and munitions of war, order prohibiting export of, 3326. (See also 373.)

Extended, 3436.

Modified, 3379.

Rescinded, 3533.

Army of Potomac—

Honors achieved by, discussed, 3376.

Organization of, 3311.

Thanks of President tendered, 3360.

Army of United States—

Headquarters of, 3435.

Information regarding operations of, forbidden, 3240.

Joint resolution providing for payment of, approved, 3350.

Army officers and privates, orders regarding absence of, 3320.

Act for enrolling and calling out national forces, etc., 3365.

Proclamation regarding, 3364.

Army officers directed to subscribe anew oath of allegiance, 3219.

Assignments of commands in, and orders regarding, 3241, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3317, 3325, 3379, 3435.

Atlanta, Ga., capture of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.



**Civil War—Continued.**

Belligerent rights accorded Confederate States by foreign powers discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.

Recognition and aid from foreign powers invoked by Confederate States, 3221, 3246.

Blockade of Southern ports proclaimed, 3215, 3216, 3481.

Claims arising therefrom discussed, 3328.

Nonresident foreigners engaged in violating, order regarding, 3483. Referred to, 3225, 3385.

Removed, 3523.

From certain ports, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507.

British vessels carrying contraband of war for insurgents referred to, 3352.

Burdens imposed upon people, President expresses desire to relieve, 3476.

Burnside, Ambrose E.—

Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.

Major-general, command of Army of Potomac assumed by, 3325.

Chaplains for hospitals, 3249.

Citizens liable to be drafted not permitted to go abroad, order regarding, 3322.

Claims—

Against citizens of insurgent States and means for collecting, discussed, 3251.

Growing out of, discussed by President—

Grant, 4205, 4303.

Harrison, Benj., 5755.

Claims of—

Aliens arising out of, discussed, 4191.

Court to try, recommended, 4243.

Foreign powers growing out of, discussed, 3328, 4086.

France growing out of, paid, 4916.

Great Britain growing out of, 4191.

Payment of, 4243.

Citizens who were liable to draft in, not permitted to go abroad, 3322.

Clerks in Departments to be organized into companies for defense of capital, 3323, 3642.

Combinations in Southern States opposing revenue laws, proclamations against, 3215, 3216.

Commerce disturbed by, 3327.

Commercial intercourse of Southern States. (See Confederate States.)

Communication with insurgents under Executive sanction referred to, 3461.

Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Confederate flags—

Captured, presented to Congress, 3309.

Return of, to States recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Confederate States, seat of government of, was first located in Montgomery, Ala., 3225.

Contraband on British vessels for use of insurgents referred to, 3352.

Contraband trade and protection for neutral vessels, order regarding, 3377.

Corinth, Miss., capture of, 3315.

Correspondence with foreign powers regarding, referred to, 3234.

Courts of justice for insurgent States recommended, 3251.

Craney Island, evacuation of batteries on, 3313.

Cumberland-Merrimac naval engagement discussed, 3345.

Deserters—

Condemned to death, sentence of, commuted, 3434.

Returning to duty pardoned, 3364, 3479.

Act authorizing, 3368.

Discussed, 3221, 3245, 3255, 3278, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3313, 3376, 3389, 3452, 3547, 3477.

Dix, John A.—

Applications to go south of military lines to be made to, 3302.

Authority given to, while at Baltimore, 3313.

Commissioners to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.

Prisoners of war released to report to, 3303.

Drafts to be made, orders regarding, 3321, 3433.

Citizens liable to draft not permitted to go abroad, 3322.

Deficiency in quota of States referred to, 3412.

Emancipation of slaves discussed. (See Emancipation; Emancipation Proclamation.)

Executive orders regarding, 3218, 3239, 3300, 3360, 3375, 3431, 3474, 3483.

Expenditures incident to, discussed, 3248, 3330.

Fasting and prayer—

Day of, set apart, 3237, 3365, 3422. Recommended, 3437.

Fingal-Weehawken naval engagement referred to, 3392.

Forces of United States in, movements of, and orders regarding, 3301, 3302, 3311, 3312, 3315.

Foreign interference in, discussed, 3246.

**Civil War—Continued.**

- Aid furnished rebellion by British subjects referred to, 3458.
- Foreign recruits, enlistment of, in services of United States referred to, 3413.
- Fort Gaines, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
- Fort Henry, capture of, referred to, 3305.
- Fort Morgan, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
- Fort Powell, reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
- Fort Sumter, assault upon and reduction of, discussed, 3222.
- Fredericksburg, Va., battle of, referred to, 3360.
- Gen. Wadsworth to command the force composed of the clerks in the departments organized for the defense of the Capital, 3323, 3642.
- Georgia, campaign in, discussed and orders regarding celebration of, 3439, 3452.
- Government of Confederate States first located at Montgomery, Ala., 3225.
- Transferred to Richmond, Va., 3225.
- Governments to be reestablished in Confederate States. (See Confederate States.)
- Grant, Ulysses S. (See Grant, Ulysses S.)
- Habeas corpus*, writ of—
  - Authority given to suspend, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.
  - Referred to, 3225.
  - Suspension of, 3299, 3371, 3420.
  - Revoked as to certain States, 3529, 3531.
- Halleck, Henry W., assigned to command of—
  - Department of Mississippi, 3312.
  - Land forces of United States, 3317.
  - Relieved from command and orders regarding, 3435.
- Hampton Roads, Va., conference and correspondence at, regarding restoration of peace discussed, 3641.
- Hooker, Joseph, commander of corps in Army, 3325.
- Military possession of railroads to be taken by, 3379.
- Hunter, David—
  - Command of corps formerly under Gen. Burnside assumed by, 3325.
  - Proclamation of, for freedom of slaves in certain States declared void, 3292.
- Illinois volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
- Imprisonment of loyal citizens by forces in rebellion referred to, 3235.
- Indiana volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
- Indians, attitude of, in, discussed, 3253, 3333.
- Injuries to citizens of foreign countries growing out of, discussed, 3383.
- Instructions to ministers of United States abroad regarding, referred to, 3234.
- Insurgent cruisers infesting high seas, proclamation regarding, 3506.
- Insurgent leader and attempts to negotiate with, discussed. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
- Insurgent privateers in foreign ports referred to, 3275.
- Iowa volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
- Kansas troops, treatment of, when captured referred to, 3398.
- Kearsarge-Alabama* naval engagement referred to, 3457.
- Leader of the insurgents and attempts to negotiate with, discussed and recommendations made. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
- Leaves of absence and furloughs revoked, 3320.
- Legislature of Maryland, arrest and dispersion of members of, by Gen. Scott would not be justifiable, 3218.
- Live stock, order prohibiting export of, 3326.
- Modifications in, order regarding, 3379.
- Order extending, 3436.
- Order rescinding, 3533.
- McCallum, D. C., appointed military director and superintendent of railroads, 3302.
- McClellan, George B. (See McClellan, George B.)
- McPherson, James B., command of Department and Army of the Tennessee assigned to, 3436.
- Merrimac-Cumberland* naval engagement discussed, 3345.
- Merrimac-Monitor* naval engagement discussed, 3313.
- Military authorities not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.
- Military force—
  - Necessary to prosecute, discussed, 3226.
  - To be raised by governor of Missouri discussed, 3241.
- Military possession of—
  - Railroads taken, 3314, 3379.

## Civil War—Continued.

Telegraph lines, orders regarding and recommendations, 3309.

Military supplies purchased and frauds in, discussed, 3278.

Mill Springs, Ky., battle of, referred to, 3301.

Thanks of President tendered officers and soldiers in, 3301.

Missouri troops, order regarding inspection of records of, 3433.

Mobile Harbor, Ala., achievements of Federal forces in, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

*Monitor-Merrimac* naval engagement discussed, 3313.

Navy of United States—

Discussed, 3385, 3449.

Joint resolution providing for payment of, approved, 3350.

Naval engagement of *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* referred to, 3398.

Rank in, order regarding, 3240.

Discussed, 3450.

Negotiations attempted with Jefferson Davis, for the restoration of peace discussed and correspondence concerning, and F. P. Blair's correspondence concerning, 3461.

Negro soldiers—

Discussed, 3389.

Enslaved and measures of retaliation discussed, 3378.

Opinion of Attorney-General on rights of, referred to, 3410.

Negroes to be employed for military purposes, order regarding, 3318.

Neutral rights of foreign powers violated. (See Neutral Rights.)

Neutrality of foreign powers, 3380, 3565.

New Orleans, La., capture of, 3315.

Norfolk, Va., surrender of, referred to, 3313, 3315.

Number of United States soldiers enlisted in, 4156.

Oath of allegiance to United States, army officers directed to subscribe anew, 3219.

Object of, declared by President Lincoln, 3297.

Official Records of. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)

Ohio National Guard, expiration of enlistment of, referred to and thanks of President tendered, 3440.

Pardons granted—

Deserters. (See Deserters, *ante*.)

Persons participating in. (See Pardons.)

Peace—

Negotiations attempted with Jefferson Davis for the restoration of, and correspondence concerning, 3461.

Negotiations for, and correspondence regarding restoration of, discussed, 3461.

Proposition embracing restoration of, etc., would be considered by Government, 3438.

Pensioners of. (See Pensions.)

Persons—

Discouraging enlistments or resisting drafts subject to court-martial, 3299.

In rebellion—

Commanded to disperse, 3214, 3294.

Must return to allegiance under penalty of confiscation of property, 3294.

Trading with insurgents, order prohibiting, 3483.

Pierrepont, Edwards, commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.

Plymouth, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3458.

Porter, Fitz-John, relieved from command of corps, 3325.

Presidential election of 1864, effects of, discussed, 3453.

Prisoners—

Of war—

Exchange of, referred to, 3399.

Interview between Col. Key and Gen. Cobb on subject of, 3459.

Order for discharge of, 3538.

Paroled, order regarding passports to be furnished, 3547.

Released, to report to Maj.-Gen. Dix, 3303.

Political—

Orders regarding provision for, 3239.

Released on subscribing to parole, etc., 3303.

State, commissioners appointed examine cases of, 3310.

Proclamation of President Lincoln regarding, 3214, 3237, 3289, 3358, 3362, 3364, 3414, 3472, 3479.

Spurious proclamations published in *New York World* and *New York Journal of Commerce*, orders regarding, 3438.

Property to be seized for military uses, orders regarding, 3318.

Protection for capital, recommendations regarding, 3323, 3642.

Purchasing places in insurgent States designated and orders regarding, 3441.

Quasi armistice of President Buchanan's Administration referred to, 3223, 3235.

Railroads—

Construction of, as military measure recommended, 3247.



**Civil War—Continued.**

- In Missouri to be made available for military uses, 3317.
- Military possession of, taken, 3314, 3379.
- Points of commencement of Union Pacific, discussed and order regarding, 3401, 3435.
- Reconstruction of Southern States. (See Reconstruction; Restoration.)
- Records of. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)
- Records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of, offered to United States, 4798.
- Refugees from Virginia, communication regarding removal of, 3360.
- Restoration of Southern States. (See Reconstruction; Restoration.)
- Roanoke Island, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3305.
- Sanford, Edward S., appointed military superintendent of telegraph messages, 3310.
- Sassacus-Albemarle* naval engagement referred to, 3411.
- Scott, Winfield, retirement from active service in, orders regarding, 3241.
- Referred to, 3257.
- Successor of, referred to, 3241, 3257.
- Secession discussed. (See Secession.)
- Sentences of imprisonment by military tribunals remitted and prisoners discharged, 3537.
- Sewells Point, Va., evacuation of batteries on, 3313.
- Shenandoah*, reported surrender of the, 3575.
- Sheridan, Philip H. (See Sheridan, Philip H.)
- Sherman, William T. (See Sherman, William T.)
- Slavery discussed. (See Slavery.)
- Stager, Anson, appointed military superintendent of telegraph lines, 3310.
- States in which insurrection exists proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3366.
- Sunday, observance of, enjoined, 3326.
- Taxes upon real estate in seceded States declared a lien on same, 3293.
- Telegraph lines, military possession of, order regarding, 3309.
- Termination of—
- Mediation or other measures looking to, referred to, 3355.
- Proclaimed, 3627.
- In Tennessee, 3515.
- In Texas, 3632.
- Correction of date in, by proclamation, 3747.
- Thanks tendered commanders and soldiers in. (See Thanks of Congress; Thanks of President.)
- Thanksgiving order of President Lincoln, 3439.
- Thanksgiving proclamation of President Lincoln, 3290, 3371, 3373, 3429.
- Order regarding day appointed, 3245.
- (See also fasting and prayer.)
- Threatening aspect of. (See Secession discussed; Slavery discussed.)
- Transportation to be furnished refugees and freedmen, order regarding, 3547.
- Treason against United States, act to punish, 3286, 3294.
- Troops sent through Mexican territory in 1861 referred to, 3574.
- Union and Confederate flags, return of to respective States recommended, 5163.
- Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
- Vessels of United States destroyed by rebel vessels referred to, 3964.
- Victories of Federal troops discussed, 3301, 3305, 3313, 3376, 3439, 3442, 3452, 3457, 3477.
- Virginia—
- Attitude of, in, discussed, 3224.
- Persons in, attempting to exercise official powers of civil nature, order regarding, 3245.
- Volunteer service—
- Act to provide for additional medical officers of, vetoed, 3289.
- Officers and men in, 3578.
- Officers in, 3357.
- Volunteers called for, and orders regarding, 3214, 3216, 3315, 3316, 3321, 3322, 3370, 3374, 3427, 3433, 3436, 3472.
- Authority to call for additional volunteers recommended, 3227.
- Board constituted to examine quotas of States, 3476.
- Bounty and pay to, 3322, 3375, 3436, 3649.
- Recommendations regarding, 3396.
- Clause, three-hundred-dollar, repeal of, recommended, 3412.
- Increase of, letter of President to governors regarding, 3315.
- Proposition of governor of Missouri regarding, 3241.
- Order of President regarding, 3243.
- Proposition of governors of States regarding, and reply of President, 3241, 3316, 3437.
- Reenlistment of veterans referred to, 3400.
- Referred to, 3225.

**Civil War—Continued.**

Three-hundred-dollar clause, repeal of, recommended, 3412.

*Weehawken-Fingal* naval engagement referred to, 3392.

Wisconsin volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

Wool, John E. (See Wool, John E.)

**Civil War Veterans:**

Roosevelt praises, 6670, 7386.

Their privileges in civil service, 6743, 6854.

**Clack, John H.:**

Captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2032.

Master commandant, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1106.

**Claiborne, William Charles Cole;** lawyer; b. 1775 in Sussex Co., Va.; judge of supreme court of Tennessee, and member of Congress two terms; appointed governor of Mississippi territory in 1801; and was commissioned to receive the Louisiana purchase on behalf of United States; and appointed governor-general, and served until 1817; elected to United States Senate, and died Dec. 23, 1817.

**Claiborne, William C. C.:**

Assumes government of Louisiana, 355.

Jurisdiction of, as governor of Orleans Territory extended, 465.

Letter from, regarding government of Louisiana transmitted, 355.

Orleans Territory, governor of, jurisdiction extended, 465.

Receives letter from Manuel De Salcedo, regarding Louisiana Province, 336.

Letter sent to Secretary of State, 336.

**Claims:**

Against citizens of insurgent States and means for collecting, discussed, 3251.

Growing out of War between the States. (See Civil War; War Claims.)

Of aliens. (See Aliens.)

Of foreign powers against United States. (See the several powers.)

Of United States against foreign powers. (See the several powers.)

Referred to, 253.

Surplus remaining after payment of awards, discussed, 3173, 3247.

Private claims against United States. (See Private Claims.)

**Clapp, Moses Edwin;** b. Delphi, Ind., May 21, 1851; graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873; county attorney of St. Croix Co., Wis.; in 1881 moved to Fergus Falls, Minn.; elected attorney-general of Minnesota in 1887, 1889, and 1891, and removed

to St. Paul and made that his permanent home in 1891; elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Cushman K. Davis, and took his seat Jan. 28, 1901, and reelected in 1905.

**Clark, Champ;** b. March 7, 1850, in Anderson Co., Ky.; 1873-74 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia; moved to Missouri in 1875; elected to the 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Missouri.

**Clark, Charles,** pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

**Clark, Clarence Don,** b. Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 16, 1851; admitted to the bar in 1874; taught school and practiced law in Delaware Co., Iowa, until 1881; moved to Evanston, Wyo., and was prosecuting attorney for Uinta County four years; elected to the 51st and 52d Congresses; elected 1895 to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in 1892-93; and was reelected in 1899 and 1905 from Wyoming.

**Clark, Daniel,** officially connected with investigation of Gen. Wilkinson's conduct, 424, 427.

**Clark, Edward,** architect of Patent Office building, report of, on Philadelphia post-office, transmitted, 2912.

**Clark, Frank;** b. Eufaula, Ala., March 28, 1860; studied law, and was admitted to practice at Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 3, 1881; in 1884, Mr. Clark moved to Florida and located at Bartow; served three terms in the legislature of Florida; United States attorney for the southern judicial district of Florida; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Florida.

**Clark, Frank W.,** member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.

**Clark, John B.;** soldier; b. April 17, 1802, Madison Co., Ky.; commanded regiment of mounted militia in the Black Hawk War in 1832; major-general of militia in 1848; served in State legislature and elected to Congress three terms; became colonel in Confederate army, having been expelled from the House in 1861; died Oct. 29, 1885, in Fayetteville, Mo.

**Clark, John B.,** military services and promotion of, discussed, 2269.

**Clark, William:**

Exploring expedition under. (See Lewis and Clark Expedition.)

**Clark, William—Continued.**

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589, 888.

**Clarke, James P.;** b. Yazoo City, Miss., Aug. 18, 1854; studied law at the University of Virginia; began practice at Helena, Ark., in 1879; served in Arkansas legislature 1886-92; attorney-general of Arkansas in 1892, declined a renomination, and was elected governor in 1894; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas 1903; reelected in 1909.

**Clarksburg, W. Va.,** act making appropriation to continue construction of public building at, approved and recommendations regarding, 491.

**Clay, Alexander Stephens;** b. Sept. 25, 1853, in Cobb Co., Ga.; graduated from Hiawasse College in 1875; studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877; in 1884-85 and 1886-87 represented Cobb County in the general assembly of the State; reelected 1889-90; in 1892 was elected to the State Senate, and served as president of that body for two years; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, for the term beginning March 4, 1897; reelected in 1903 and 1909.

**Clay, Clement Claiborne, Jr.;** legislator; b. 1819, in Madison, Ala.; served as State judge and legislator, and was in United States Senate at outbreak of Civil War; took part in rebellion and was expelled from Senate and confined in Fortress Monroe as prisoner of State.

**Clay, Clement C., Jr.:**

Imprisonment of—

Arrest of, reward for, 3505.

Report of Attorney-General regarding, transmitted, 3576.

Order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.

Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.

**Clay, Henry;** orator, statesman; b. April 12, 1777, in Hanover Co., Va.; sent to United States Senate from Kentucky in 1806, and for nearly half a century was brilliant and conspicuous in the debates of that body; was thrice candidate for President, and when warned by a friend that his adherence to principle instead of party would forbid his nomination, made the historic epigram: "I would rather be right than be President"; died June 29, 1852, in Washington, D. C.

**Clay, Henry:**

Correspondence regarding—

Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Pledge to Mexico, 907.

Death of, announced, 2697.

Secretary of State, 942.

**Clay, James B.,** negotiations with Portugal for payment of claims conducted by, 2618.

**Clay, John Randolph;** diplomat; b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1808; went to Russia in 1830 as secretary of legation, and in 1836 made chargé d'affaires; secretary of legation in Austria, 1838-1845, and then returned to Russia; appointed chargé d'affaires in Peru in 1847, and in 1853 raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary to Peru, where he remained until 1860.

**Clay, John R.,** chargé d'affaires at Lima, Peru, mentioned, 2680.

**Claypool, Horatio C.,** b. McArthur, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1859; graduated at the National Normal in 1880; admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1882; elected prosecuting attorney of Ross County, Ohio, 1898, and 1901; elected judge of the probate court, 1905, and 1908; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Ohio.

**Clayton, Henry D.,** is a native of Barbour Co., Ala.; lawyer; served one term in the Alabama legislature; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Alabama.

**Clayton, John Middleton;** lawyer; b. in Sussex Co., Del., July 24, 1796; member of legislature, and later secretary of State; elected to United States Senate in 1829, 1835, 1845, and 1851; chief justice of Delaware, 1842-1845; appointed Secretary of State in President Taylor's Cabinet, in 1849, and negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (q. v.); died Nov. 9, 1856, in Dover, Del.

**Clayton, John M.:**

Secretary of State, 2546.

Treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and, 2580.

**Clayton, Joshua;** president of Delaware, 1789 to 1793; governor, 1793-1796; chosen United States Senator, 1798; died in Middletown, Del., Aug. 11, 1798.

**Clayton, Joshua,** president of Delaware, 65.

**Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.**—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, in 1850 concluded a treaty with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, representing Great Britain, for establishing communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (2580). The treaty provided for a ship canal across Nicaragua and forbade exclusive control of canal



**Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Continued.**

communication by either party. It was succeeded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, ratified by the Senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1901, which made the way clear for the United States to construct, own and operate an isthmian canal. (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

**Clayton-Bulwer Treaty:**

Correspondence respecting, referred to, 2583, 2897, 2908, 4758.

Differences regarding—

Discussed, 3039, 3092.

Final settlement of, 3170.

Proposition to refer, to arbitration, 2895.

Treaty for settlement of, discussed, 2973.

Discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117, 4628.

Proposed modifications of, referred to, 4653, 4662, 4694.

Referred to, 4667, 4698, 4782, 6662, 6923.

**Clearing House.**—An institution set up by banking houses, railroad companies, or persons engaged in any department of trade or finance who have credit transactions with each other. In the course of a day's business each bank receives various amounts of commercial paper which must be debited to the account of other banks, and is itself not unlikely the debtor to one or more other banks. Before the establishment of the clearing house it was customary to have these accounts adjusted every morning, or at least every week. To do this it was necessary for each bank to have a messenger visit every other bank with which it had dealings and pay or receive the difference between the debit and credit sides of the account. The collection and payment of these balances became a laborious and dangerous part of the banking business. To do away with this cumbersome method of squaring accounts the clearing-house system was introduced. It was first established in London about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The banks of New York associated and began doing a clearing-house business Oct. 11, 1853. The New York Clearing House is the largest in the world. The member banks have a capital of \$174,275,000, and the aggregate clearances for 1912 were \$96,672,301,000. Chicago comes second with annual clearances of \$14,864,498,000. The number of banks in the Clearing House Association varies slightly, the present number being 65. All the accounts of each

of these 65 banks with each other are adjusted in just 1 hour each day—between 10 and 11 A. M. The debtor banks are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the clearing house in legal-tender notes or coin by 1:30 P. M. each day, and the creditor banks immediately receive the amounts due them from other banks or certificates of credits for the amounts. Impending financial crises may be averted by all the banks which are members of the clearing house pooling their reserve funds and taking certificates therefor. The associated banks of New York in this way made it possible for the Government to secure the necessary funds for carrying on the Civil War. The panic of 1873 was checked in a similar manner, as were also those of 1884, 1890, and 1893. In 1893 the Clearing House Association resolved that any member might present to the loan committee its bills receivable or other securities, together with its own obligation and receive therefor certificates for 75 per cent of their par value, which certificates would be accepted in lieu of cash in the payment of balances at the clearing house. Railway companies and the various produce and stock exchanges have introduced the clearing-house system into their business. Similar institutions have been established in most of the large cities of the country.

**Clearing Houses recommended, 4199.**

**Cleary, William C.,** reward offered for arrest of, 3505.

Revoked, 3551.

**Clendenin, David B.,** member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

**Cleveland, Grover** (twenty-second and twenty-fourth President United States):

Cleveland was elected by the Democratic party in 1884 and in 1892. The convention which met at Chicago, July 8-11, 1884, nominated him on the second ballot, despite the bitter opposition of Tammany. The platform of 1884 recited the fundamental principles of Democracy; charged the Republican party with fraud, jobbery, and recklessness, from long possession of power; pledged Democracy to a complete reform, rigid economy, reduction of taxation, and a lower tariff for revenue only; devoted internal revenues to pensions and war expenditures only; favored an American continental policy; believed in honest money of gold, silver, and

**Cleveland, Grover—Continued.**

easily convertible currency; asserted equal justice for all; urged the choosing of Federal officers in Territories from citizens who have been previous residents; favored civil service reform, free education, prevention of monopoly, unrestricted labor, retention of public lands for settlers, pledged government protection to all citizens at home and abroad; opposed Chinese immigration; advocated a measure of internal improvements; upheld Democracy's efforts for commerce and merchant marine; and paid a Tribute to Samuel J. Tilden.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 3-6, 1884, nominated James G. Blaine over President Arthur, on the fourth ballot. The Greenback National Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, 1884, nominated Benjamin F. Butler. The Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh, July 23, 1884, nominated John P. St. John; another branch of the Prohibitionists, under the name of the American Prohibition Convention, met at Chicago, June 19, 1884, and nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy. The Equal Rights party in convention at San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1884, nominated Belva A. Lockwood.

The popular vote of thirty-eight States gave Cleveland 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; and St. John, 150,369. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 11, 1885, gave Cleveland 219, and Blaine 182.

**Party Affiliation.**—Cleveland's political career dated from his election as the Democratic mayor of Buffalo, where (1881) he curbed extravagance and violation of the Constitution and charter to such an extent that he became known as the "veto mayor." As governor of New York, his State administration was a continuation of his course as mayor of Buffalo, and it was the conspicuous evidence of his ability, integrity, and consistency, that made him so strong a candidate for the Presidency.

**Political Complexion of Congress.**—During President Cleveland's first administration, Congress was divided politically as follows: In the Forty-ninth Congress (1885-1887) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 34 Democrats, 41 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House of 325 members was made up of 182 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 2 Nationals, with one vacancy. In the Fiftieth Congress (1887-1889) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 37 Democrats and 39 Republicans; and the

House of 325 members was made up of 170 Democrats and 151 Republicans.

**Second Election.**—Cleveland was a second time elected President of the United States by the Democratic party at the election held in November, 1892. At the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, June 22, 1892, he was nominated on the first ballot, though he was bitterly opposed by the entire delegation from his own State. The platform of the Democratic party in 1892 denounced the Republican party and its administration; made the tariff the most important issue of the election by a section amended in open convention in which the McKinley Tariff was condemned as class legislation; exposed sham reciprocity; demanded control of the trusts; repeated the public lands policy of former years; reaffirmed civil service reform; favored restriction of Chinese immigration; supported internal improvements; favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; endorsed the World's Columbian Exposition, free education, the plan to admit as States, Arizona and New Mexico; condemned the sweating system and convict labor.

The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, nominated Benjamin Harrison, on a platform of protection, reciprocity, free coinage of gold and silver, freedom of the ballot, extension of foreign commerce, freedom of speech, opposition to trusts, free postal delivery, civil service reform, building the Nicaragua Canal, admission of Territories to Statehood, reclamation of arid lands, sympathy with temperance, pledges to veterans, and commendation of Harrison's administration. The Prohibition convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1892, nominated John Bidwell. The National People's Convention at Omaha, in July, 1892, nominated James B. Weaver. The Socialist Labor Convention, at New York, nominated Simon Wing.

The popular vote ran: Cleveland, 5,556,543; Harrison, 5,175,582; Weaver, 1,040,886; Bidwell, 255,841; and Wing, 255,841. The electoral vote gave Cleveland 277; Harrison, 145, and Weaver, 22.

**Public Debt.**—The public debt of the United States during the two administrations of President Cleveland stood as follows:

**Cleveland, Grover—Continued.**

July 1, 1885....\$1,375,352,443.91  
 July 1, 1886.... 1,282,145,840.44  
 July 1, 1887.... 1,175,168,675.42  
 July 1, 1888.... 1,063,004,894.73

**Second Administration:**

July 1, 1893.....\$838,969,475.75  
 July 1, 1894..... 899,313,380.55  
 July 1, 1895..... 901,672,966.74  
 July 1, 1896..... 955,297,253.70

**Tariff.**—In his First Annual Message (page 4926) President Cleveland said: "The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government, and indirectly paid by the people, from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenues the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed." Speaking of the directions in which a reduction of the tariff might best be made, he said: "I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry." These sentiments are expressed and emphasized in his Second Annual Message (page 5095), and in his Third Annual Message (page 5169) the subject is again urged and he says: "It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively used as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5359) the President paints a picture of the result of economic conditions as he sees them produced by the inequalities of the tariff laws. He says: "This is not equality before

the law. The existing situation is injurious to the body politic. It stifles in these for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to Americanship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained."

In the elections of 1890, Mr. Cleveland championed the cause of tariff reform and made it the issue of the elections. When he accepted the Presidential nomination in 1892, he wrote in his letter of acceptance: "Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade." In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5890) the President said: "While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand." Again he says: "Even if the often-disproved assertion could be made good that a low rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation." In the Second Annual Message of the second administration (page 5984) he says, in



**Cleveland, Grover—Continued.**

speaking of the Wilson tariff bill: "Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported." He suggests some amendments to the act, and says: "So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law." In the Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6173) in speaking of the workings of the new tariff act: "This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures." Again (page 6175) he says: "I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessities of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly."

*Foreign Policy.*—In his First Annual Message (page 4922) President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. At the beginning of his second administration, the President was obliged to confront the grave situation arising out of the proposed annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The queen and her ministers asserted that at the time she yielded to the provisional government she yielded to the force and power of the United States. The President made the matter the subject of a special message to Congress (page 5892) in which he states that "a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States," and that the overthrowing of the government was brought about "by a process, every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United

States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives." He adds: "I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants." He declined to submit the treaty of annexation again to the Senate and advised our minister to inform the queen and her advisers of his desire to reestablish in the islands the status which existed before the armed interference of the United States. The Senate, however, recognized the new republic in 1894, and the matter passed beyond the jurisdiction of the President. In 1895, upon the outbreak of the insurrection in Cuba, the President took immediate steps to secure the neutrality of the United States. Though resolutions favoring the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents passed Congress, the President disregarded them, and Secretary Olney made public statement of the fact that they were regarded by the administration only as "an expression of opinion on the part of a number of eminent gentlemen." A second proclamation of neutrality was issued in July, 1896 (page 6126), following the appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee as minister to Cuba. The entire subject required delicate handling of relations with Spain during the rest of the life of the administration. The most notable act of foreign policy during the administration was the Venezuela Message (page 6087) in which the President informed Congress that Great Britain had refused to submit the question of boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana to arbitration; that a commission should be appointed by Congress to examine into the matter of boundary; that appropriations should be made at once for this work; that the Commission should report at once. Then the message reads: "When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any

**Cleveland, Grover—Continued.**

territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela." The signing of the arbitration treaty at Washington was regarded as the first formal acquiescence by a European power of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and the accompanying virtual protection of the smaller republics of the New World by the United States.

*Finance.*—In his First Annual Message (page 4927) the President discussed the Bland-Allison act and said: "The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the nation as is compelled by the silver-coinage act is negated by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Every month two millions of gold dollars in the public Treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated." He adds that this will lead to the hoarding of gold, and says: "This hoarding of gold has already begun." He recommends the suspension of compulsory coinage. In his Second Annual Message (page 5097) he reports the failure to distribute silver dollars among the people, and again urges the suspension of coinage. In his special message in 1893, the President discusses the working of the Sherman act and reports (page 5834) disappointment in its effects. He said: "Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for, immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known"; he adds: "The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. The matter rises above the plane of party politics." The President closes with an earnest recommendation for the repeal of the

Sherman act. In his Third Annual Message of his second administration (page 6072), the President gives a résumé of the legislation relating to silver coinage and the attendant train of financial troubles. Of these he said: "I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890." In the same message (page 6084) the President said: "No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established by the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences."

*Civil Service Reform.*—In his First Annual Message (page 4948) President Cleveland said: "Civil Service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change." "The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, and it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker." In his Second Annual Message (page 5113) he says that while the reform may be incomplete and its applications imperfect, "if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government they will abandon the surest guaranty of the safety and the success of American institutions." Statistics regarding the efficacy of the rules laid down by the Commission are given in a special

**Cleveland, Grover—Continued.**

message to Congress on page 5201. Suggested amendments and additional rules were made the subject of a special message (page 5347 *et seq.*). In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5888), in speaking of the working of the reform, the President said: "The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians." The several Executive Orders relating to amendments of the civil service appear on page 6030. His last official word regarding the success of the reform appears in his Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6170) where the President says: "The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize, and elevate the public service."

At the beginning of President Cleveland's administration, he came into serious conflict with many influential men of his own party, who sought the immediate removal of Republican office-holders to make way for Democrats, that the party organization might be thereby strengthened. It was at this time that the expression "offensive partisanship" came into use, though the expression is correctly "obtrusive partisanship" as it appears in his Executive Order upon the subject (page 5079). His special message (page 4960) refusing on constitutional grounds to accede to the Senate's request for papers regarding appointments and dismissals brought about a struggle with Congress and their refusal to sanction his nominations.

**Cleveland, Grover:**

Advancement and progress of United States discussed by, 5358.

Annual messages of, 4909, 5082, 5165, 5358, 5866, 5955, 6058, 6146.

**Arbitrator—**

In boundary dispute between Argentine Republic and Brazil, 5867.

Award of, discussed by, 6058.

Of claim of Italy against Colombia, 6328.

Biographical sketch of, 4882.

Bland-Allison Act discussed by, 4927, 5097, 5373.

British minister's interference in political affairs of United States and action of, respecting, 5365, 5396.

Civil Service discussed by, 4948, 4974, 5112, 5201, 5348, 5399, 5429, 5882, 5889, 5972, 5974, 5982, 6171. (See also Civil Service.)

Congress requested by, not to take recess until enactment of financial legislation, 6092.

Correspondence requested by Senate respecting relations with Spain refused by, 6101.

Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 6068, 6148.

Referred to by President McKinley, 6291.

Currency legislation plan of, indorsed by, 5985.

Discussed by, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.

Death of, announced by Roosevelt, 7339.

Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 4960.

Finances discussed by, 4924, 5092, 5097, 5165, 5371, 5833, 5875, 5964, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6155, 6175.

Foreign policy discussed by, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.

Inaugural address of—  
First, 4884.

Second, 5821.

Legation asylum discussed by, 5867.  
Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 6064, 6087.

Pocket vetoes of, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 6193.

Portrait of, 4882.

Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4960, 4992, 4996, 5142, 5363, 5412, 5422, 5924, 6010, 6109.

**Proclamations of—**

Admission of Utah, 6120.

Canadian vessels permitted to aid disabled vessels in American waters, 5828.

Chicago riots, 5931.

Copyright privilege to—  
Chile, 6125.

Denmark, 5827.

Mexico, 6022.

Portugal, 5830.

Spain, 6024.

**Death of—**

Grant, 4893.

Gresham, 6022.



**Cleveland, Grover**—*Continued.*

Discriminating duties suspended on vessels from—  
 Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5075, 5155.  
 Philippine Islands, 5155.  
 Duties suspended on vessels from—  
 Boca del Toro, Columbia, 4895.  
 Cuba and Puerto Rico, suspension of, revoked, 5074.  
 Germany, 5326.  
 Revoked, 6129.  
 Grenada, 5930.  
 Guadeloupe, 5327.  
 Netherlands, 5154.  
 Trinidad, 4889.  
 Extraordinary session of—  
 Congress, 5828.  
 Senate, 5428, 6230.  
 Importation of cattle, prohibition on, suspended, 6025.  
 Lands—  
 Granted Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway forfeited, 5944.  
 In Greer County boundary dispute not to be sold, 5325.  
 Opened to settlement, 5838, 6016, 6018, 6020, 6026.  
 Set apart as public reservation, 5859, 5864, 6122, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6211, 6213, 6215, 6216, 6218, 6219, 6221, 6222, 6225, 6227.  
 Modifying order reserving lands in Alaska, 6128.  
 Neutrality in insurrection in Cuba, 6023, 6126.  
 Order restoring Sioux lands to public domain declared void, 4890.  
 Pardons to polygamists, 5942.  
 Preventing extermination of seals in Bering Sea, 5826, 5926, 6015, 6123.  
 Thanksgiving, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.  
 Unauthorized occupancy of—  
 Indian reservations, 4892.  
 Lands in Indian Territory, 4888.  
 Unlawful combinations in—  
 Washington Territory, 4896, 5073.  
 Western States, 5932.  
 Unlawful inclosures of public lands, 4893.  
 Removals from office, transmission of papers regarding, refused by, 4960.  
 Right of asylum discussed by, 5961.  
 Sherman Act, repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed by, 5875, 6073, 6074.  
 Recommended by, 5833.  
 Special session message of, 5833.  
 State of the Union discussed by, 4909, 5358, 6146.  
 Tariff discussed by, 4926, 5093, 5169, 5359, 5890, 5984, 6173.

Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.

Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended by, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Veto message authorizing Arkansas Northwestern Railway Co. to construct railway through Indian Territory, 6012.

**Clifford, Nathan**; lawyer, jurist, diplomat; b. Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803; member State legislature three terms; speaker two terms; appointed attorney-general for State of Maine, 1834; member of Congress, 1839 to 1843, and in 1846 appointed Attorney-General of United States; commissioner to Mexico, 1847, and when peace was declared, minister to that republic; associate justice United States Supreme Court, 1858; published United States Court Reports; died in Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881.

**Clifford, Nathan**, minister to Mexico, nomination of, and reason therefor, 2427.

Instructions to, referred to, 2537.

President declines to transmit to House instructions to, 2452.

**Clin, Stephen**, secretary of legation at Court of Great Britain, nomination of, 992.

**Clinch, Duncan Lamont**; soldier, legislator; b. Edgecombe Co., N. C., April 6, 1787; general in United States army, and 1843-1845 member of Congress from Georgia; died Macon, Ga., Oct. 27, 1849.

**Clinch, Duncan L.**, troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.

**Cline, Cyrus**; b. Richland Co., Ohio, July 12, 1856; engaged in the banking business; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

**Clinton, George**; soldier, statesman; b. Ulster Co., N. Y., July 26, 1739; member of colonial assembly and of Continental Congress, 1775; voted for independence, but did not sign declaration, as he was called into military duty; brigadier-general, 1777; governor of New York for the first eighteen consecutive years under the constitution (1777-1795), and again in 1801; Vice-President United States 1804, with President Jefferson, and again in 1808 with Madison; died Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812.

**Clinton, George**, bronze statue of, presented by State of New York, 4214.

**Clover, Richardson**, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5347.

**Clover, Seth**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3270.

**Clymer, George;** financier; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1739; one of the early continental treasurers; member of Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence; member of Congress under articles of confederation in 1780, and under Constitution, 1789-1791, from Pennsylvania; member of convention which formed Federal Constitution, and one of the signers; head of Excise Department of Pennsylvania, 1791; sent to Georgia to negotiate treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, 1796; later President of the Philadelphia Bank, and Academy of Fine Arts; died in Morrisville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813.

**Clymer, George:**

Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171.

District supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 202.

**Coaling Stations.** (See Naval Stations.)

**Coal Lands:**

Withdrawal of, from entry or settlement and government ownership of, recommended, 7418.

Removal of duty on anthracite recommended, 6754.

**Coal Lands.**—The United States leads the world, both in the production of coal and the extent of its coal fields. The area of known deposits is nearly 280,000 sq. miles. The average annual yield for five years ending with 1908 was about 425,000,000 tons. This is worth about \$1.50 per ton at the mines.

The coal fields are grouped for convenience into the following divisions: The Appalachian, extending from near the New York and Pennsylvania State line southwesterly through the western half of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, western Maryland, southwest Virginia, all of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee into north central Alabama, and covering about 70,800 sq. miles. The eastern interior fields cover western Indiana, nearly the whole State of Illinois, and part of Kentucky, and are about 58,000 sq. miles in extent. The northern interior field covers a large area in the southern peninsula of Michigan, and is about 11,300 sq. miles in extent. The west central field extends from western Iowa across western Missouri, northwestern Arkansas and eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and through Oklahoma into Texas, and has an area of about 94,000 sq. miles. The Rocky Mountain field includes the numerous disconnected areas lying in narrow belts along either

flank of the range from the Canadian frontier southward for a thousand miles. These occur in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and have a total area of some 43,600 sq. miles. The Pacific coast coal fields occur in California, Oregon and Washington. Those of Washington are of the most importance, supplying fuel for railroads and steamships, as well as the market requirements of San Francisco.

Owing to the discovery of collusion on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad and subsidiary companies in the acquisition of coal lands, President Roosevelt, through the Interior Department, in December, 1906, withdrew from settlement 64,000,000 acres of mineral lands in North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Oregon. Of this land 28,000,000 acres were later opened to entry. In December the President sent a special message to Congress urging the repeal or revision of the timber, stone, and desert land acts and the commutation clause of the Homestead act. Then, in February, 1907, President Roosevelt sent a second special message to Congress urging legislation for the preservation of the coal, oil, lumber and grazing lands (7418). He especially urged that the Government be authorized to retain title to the coal lands with a system of leasing for mining purposes. He pointed out that some such system has been adopted in every coal mining country of Europe except Great Britain. Among the advantages, he pointed out, were the preservation of fuels especially suited to certain industries, increased opportunities for coal miners without capital, the protection of the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel, the prevention of wholesale land frauds, and the ruthless exploitation of the Nation's resources (7418).

In the past, western railroads have monopolized the fuel supply in that part of the country by acquiring large tracts through fraudulent entry and by discriminating against competitors in transportation rates. These facts were clearly established before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906-7. Lands which the roads had secured for \$1.50 to \$20 per acre would, it is estimated, yield royalties of \$1,000 per acre under a leasing system, and this system would at the same time break up an obnoxious monopoly.

During 1907 many persons were

**Coal Lands—Continued.**

convicted of coal land frauds, especially in Wyoming and Washington, and were sentenced to prison. About 100 persons were indicted in one month. The Denver grand jury returned indictments against fifty-five members of coal and lumber companies in a dozen western States—men highly respected and honored in the business and social world. Suits were brought in Washington and Wyoming against the Union Pacific and affiliated railroads both for fraudulent entry and to recover \$3,000,000, the estimated value of coal already mined.

**Coal Fields of Alaska, 8100.****Coast and Geodetic Survey.** (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)**Coast and Geodetic Survey,** act respecting printing of report of, in quarto form, returned, 6100.**Coast Cities,** protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)**Coast Defenses.** (See Defenses, Public.)**Coast Survey:**

Discussed, 636, 680, 1477, 4932.

Expenses of, 599, 2521.

Light-houses on Pacific coast, sites for, referred to, 2557.

Near completion of, referred to, 630, 677.

Transfer of, to Navy Department recommended, 4727.

Vessels employed in prosecuting, 1835, 2537, 4103.

**Coasts of United States,** survey of, referred to, 4932.

**Cobb, Howell;** lawyer, soldier; b. Cherry Hill, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815; presidential elector, 1836; member of Congress, 1842-1848, speaker during latter term; governor of Georgia, 1851-53; returned to Congress in 1855, and was made Secretary of the Treasury in President Buchanan's Cabinet, 1857; one of the leaders in the secession movement; died Oct. 9, 1868, in New York City.

**Cobb, Howell,** interview with Col. Key regarding exchange of prisoners of war, 3459.

**Cobden Club.**—An organization of leading English free traders, formed in 1866 in honor of Richard Cobden. It had for its object the promulgation of those principles with which Mr. Cobden's name as an ardent free trader was so intimately associated. It established headquarters in London and published many tracts, pamphlets, and books upon the subject of free trade for free distribution in America, England, and her colonies. The Cobden Club held its first dinner in London July 21, 1866, with W. E. Gladstone

in the chair. June 27, 1868, a statue of Cobden was unveiled at Camden Town. In July, 1880, 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members. It has for honorary members several American economists and statesmen. Recently the Cobden Club has acquired a distinct political character, having become identified with the fortunes of the Liberal and Free-Trade Parties.

**Cochetopah Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 7242.

**Cochrane, Alex.,** order of, to British naval forces to destroy American coast towns and districts referred to, 536.

**Codes.** (See Criminal Code; Naval Code.)

**Cœur d'Alène, Idaho,** military reservation granted to city, 7106.

**Cœur d'Alène Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Coffee, John;** soldier; b. Prince Edward Co., Va., June 2, 1772; member of Congress from Georgia, 1833-1837; served in War of 1812 as general, and later in campaigns against Indians; died Sept. 25, 1836, in Telfair Co., Ga.

**Coffee John,** Indians defeated by Tennessee militia under command of, 521.

**Coffee:**

Consular reports on production of and trade in, among Central and South American States referred to, 5201.

**Duties on—**

Recommended by President—

Grant, 4303.

Hayes, 4422, 4511.

Polk, 2366, 2405.

Referred to, 2250.

Repeal of, recommended, 4061.

**Coffin, George W.,** commander of the *Alert* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.

**Coffin, William G.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394.

**Cohnawaga Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Coinage.** (See Coins and Coinage.)

**Coinage Laws.**—The subject of coinage received the early attention of the founders of the Government. Many and varied laws have been passed to regulate the proportion of pure gold, silver, copper, and nickel in the various coins and the ratio of one metal to another. The most important coinage laws, together with their main provisions, are as follows: The act of April 2, 1792, provided that any person could have gold or silver coined at the mint, receiving therefor lawful coins of the same metal in equal weight. The standard of fineness for gold was 11 parts pure to



**Coinage Laws—Continued.**

1 of alloy, and for silver 1,485 parts pure to 179 of alloy. The ratio of gold to silver was as 1 to 15, and both coins were legal tender. By the law of March 3, 1795, the Treasurer retained 24 cents per ounce for silver below the standard and 4 cents for gold; and under that law the President by proclamation reduced the weight of the copper coin 1 penny-weight and 16 grains in each cent and in like proportion in each half cent (183). By the law of April 21, 1800, there was retained for deposits of gold and silver below the standard a sum sufficient to pay for refining. By the law of May 8, 1828, a sum for materials and wastage was retained from silver bullion requiring the test. The law of June 28, 1834, provided that a deduction of one-half of 1 per cent should be made from all standard gold and silver deposited for coinage if paid for in coin within 5 days from deposit. The law of Jan. 18, 1837, required the standard gold and silver coin to be made nine-tenths pure, one-tenth alloy, and to be a legal tender for any sum. By the law of Feb. 21, 1853, the weight of the half dollar was reduced from 206½ to 192 grains and the lesser silver coins in the same proportion, and were made legal tender to the amount of \$5. No private deposits for conversion into these coins were received, and charges of one-half of 1 per cent were made for refining. The law of Feb. 12, 1873, provided for the coining of a "trade dollar," the weight of which was made 420 grains, and of the half dollar 193 grains; legal tender to the amount of \$5. No provision was made for the coinage of silver dollars of full legal-tender value. Silver bullion could be deposited for coinage into trade dollars only; gold for coinage for the benefit of the depositor. The directors of the mints were authorized to buy silver for coins of less than 1 dollar. One-fifth of 1 per cent was charged for converting standard gold bullion into coin and silver into trade dollars. Silver coins, except trade dollars, were to be exchanged at par for gold coins in sums not exceeding \$100. The charges on gold coinage were removed in 1875. July 22, 1877, an act was passed by the provisions of which the trade dollar ceased to be a legal tender. Feb. 28, 1878, an act was passed by the terms of which silver dollars of 412½ grains were made legal tender for all debts, and the Secretary of the Treasury

was authorized to purchase at market value and coin not less than \$2,000,000 and not more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. By the law of June 9, 1879, silver coins of less than 1 dollar were made legal tender to the amount of \$10. June 14, 1890, the law of 1878 was repealed and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, issuing legal-tender notes in payment, and to make a sufficient monthly coinage for the redemption of these notes. In 1893 the silver-purchase clause of this act was repealed. In 1900 a new coinage law was passed which made the gold dollar the standard of value in this country and increased the reserve for the redemption of legal-tender notes. The law also permitted the national banks to issue notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited and reduced the tax upon the circulation of the banks.

There are now ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, viz.: gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal-tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. Gold coins, treasury notes, and silver dollars are legal tender at face value in any amount. Subsidiary silver is legal tender to the extent of \$10 in any one payment. United States notes are not legal tender for duties and imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national bank notes at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of twenty-five cents.

**Coins and Coinage (see also Coinage Laws; Coins, Foreign):****Act—**

Authorizing coinage of standard silver dollars vetoed, 4438.

Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.

**Bland-Allison Act—**

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.

Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.

Harrison, Benj., 5475.

Hayes, 4511, 4568.

Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.

**Coins and Coinage—Continued.**

Copper coins, weight of, reduced to weigh one pennyweight, sixteen grains, 183.

Discretionary authority of President to invite nations to conference on subject of, recommendations regarding, 5877.

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.

Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5372, 5833, 5875, 5965, 5996, 6073, 6156.

Harrison, Benj., 5474, 5548, 5628, 5753.

Hayes, 4413, 4451, 4510, 4568.

Washington, 141.

Gold coinage—

Progress made in, 1331.

Value, laws regulating, referred to, 1382.

International arrangement fixing rates between gold and silver coinage, report on, 5177.

International coinage, referred to, 4113.

International conference at Brussels regarding use of silver, 5752.

Postponement of, discussed, 5876.

Report of, transmitted, 5784.

International conference to consider free coinage of silver, information regarding, refused, 5673.

International movement for reform of system, referred to, 3592.

International ratio, establishment of, referred to, 4955.

Laws connected with, changes in, recommended, 1432.

Opening of more mints recommended, 4201.

Silver coinage—

Act—

Authorizing coinage of standard silver dollars vetoed, 4438.

Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.

Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373, 5833, 5875, 5965, 5996, 6072, 6084.

Harrison, Benj., 5475, 5548, 5628, 5753.

Hayes, 4413, 4511, 4568.

Repeal of act requiring, recommended, 4569, 4633, 4720.

Repeal of purchasing clause of act of 1890 discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.

Recommended, 5833.

Should not be disparaged, 4414.

Suspension of, recommended, 4830.

Suspension of, at present ratio recommended, 4510.

Suspension of, compulsory, recommended, 4931, 5098, 5373.

Coins, Copper, weight of, reduced, 183.  
Value of foreign coins fixed, 6616.

Coins, Foreign:

Assay of, 935.

Ceased to be legal tender, proclaimed, 239.

Counterfeiting of, should be made a crime, 1136, 1268.

Overvaluation of gold in, 1845.

Referred to, 2307.

Spanish milled dollars legal tender, 239.

Spanish milled doubloons referred to, 304.

Colbert, George, reservations sold to United States, by, 616.

Colbert, Levi, reservations sold to United States, by, 616.

Colby, J. C. S., consul at Chin-Kiang, China, appointment of, discussed, 4259.

**Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of.**—Finding Lee's position on the North Anna too strong, Grant turned Lee's right wing, crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanover Court-House, and after considerable fighting reached Cold Harbor, to the northeast of Richmond. Lee had arrived there before the Federal army and was well intrenched. On the afternoon of June 1, 1864, an attack on the Confederate lines was made. It resulted in a loss of 2,000 men to the Federals and no advantage in position. June 2 was spent in skirmishing. At daylight June 3 a general assault was made on the Confederate lines, but it was repulsed after half an hour's fighting, with a loss of 7,000 men to Grant and a much smaller number to the Confederates. The strength of the Federal forces was about 150,000 and that of the Confederates about 65,000. For the next 10 days the armies lay confronting each other. June 12 Grant decided to approach Richmond from the south. Accordingly the army passed from the Chickahominy to the James River between the 12th and 15th of June and took up the line of march to Petersburg. The Federal losses in the operations at Cold Harbor, including the conflict of Bethesda Church and the march across the Chickahominy and James rivers to the front of Petersburg, were 14,931. The Confederate loss was about 1,700.

**Collectors of Customs,** compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.

**Colleges.** (See Education.)

**Collier, James William;** b. Glenwood plantation, near Vicksburg, Warren Co., Miss., Sept. 28, 1872; entered the State University and in 1894 graduated in law from that institution; 1895 he was elected a member of the

**Collier, James William—Continued.**

lower house of the Mississippi legislature; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Mississippi, without opposition.

**Collins, Edward K.**; shipowner; b. Aug. 5, 1802, in Cape Cod, Mass.; established line of sailing packets to Liverpool, 1836; first steamer of Collins Line, New York to Liverpool, sailed April 27, 1849; died Jan. 22, 1878, in New York City.

**Collins, John**; statesman; b. June 8, 1717; governor of Rhode Island, 1786-89; delegate to Congress under Articles of Confederation, 1778-1783, and one of the signers of articles; member of Congress, 1789; died Newport, R. I., March 8, 1795.

**Collins, John**, governor of Rhode Island, etc., letter of, declaring friendship for sister States, 64.

**Collins, Joseph B.**, act to amend act for relief of, vetoed, 4496.

**Collins, Sir Richard**, arbitrator in Venezuela boundary dispute, 6338.

**Collins, Thomas F.**, claim of, against Spain, 5518.

**Collisions at Sea:** (See also Marine Disasters.)

Acts regarding, and time for taking effect proclaimed, 5537, 5933, 6193.

Discussed, 5962.

Proclamation revoking, 6016.

Discussed, 6063.

Adoption of new code of international rules for prevention of, recommended, 4631, 4683, 4718, 4827, 4848.

**Colombia.**—A Republic of South America named from Columbus. It is bounded by the Caribbean Sea on the north, Venezuela and Brazil on the east, Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru on the south, and the Pacific Ocean and Panama on the west. It is traversed by the Andes; the soil is most fertile but agriculture is in an undeveloped state; the mineral wealth is also very great. Lack of transportation facilities retard the development of both the mining and the agriculture. Its chief exports are gold, silver, precious stones, hides and rubber. The prevailing language is Spanish, the religion mainly Roman Catholic. The government is vested in a President and a Congress composed of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. There are 27 Departments. Spanish power was established during the first half of the sixteenth century and independence was proclaimed in 1811. In 1819 this territory, with Venezuela and Ecuador, formed the Republic of Colombia, from which Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1831. In the

latter year the Republic of New Granada was founded. The name United States of Colombia was adopted in 1863. In 1886 the present constitution was formed. Oct. 31, 1903, the Congress at Bogota adjourned without ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty, agreed upon by the representatives of that country and the United States. Almost immediately (Nov. 3) a carefully prepared revolution broke out in Panama. Independence of Colombia was declared and a provisional government was set up. American warships were ordered to the isthmus to preserve order. Nov. 6 the Government of the United States entered into relations with the government of the newly-organized republic. Hostile demonstrations against the government of Colombia continued for some time at Bogota. The 27 departments existing in 1908 have an area of 435,100 sq. miles and a population of 4,300,000. The President is chosen by Congress in public session and by an absolute majority of votes. His term of office is four years, but General Rafael Reyes was exceptionally appointed to serve ten years, beginning Jan. 1, 1905. He was succeeded July 15, 1910, by Senor Carlos Restrepo. (See Panama.)

**Colombia:**

Action of, in Panama, 6883-6888, 6901-6928.

American citizens in, destitute, order for transportation of, to United States, 5437.

American citizens in New Granada, outrages on, 2948, 3049.

Boundary question with Costa Rica discussed, 4627, 5869.

Civil war in, discussed and action of United States regarding, 4911, 6364, 6426.

Claims of American citizens arising out of. (See Aspinwall, Colombia.)

Claim of Italy against, and arbitration of, President of United States discussed, 6328.

Claims of United States against, 292, 1594, 1751, 1822, 4289, 4804, 6364, 6683, 6775.

Allowance of, 1030.

Convention for adjustment of, 3444.

Payment of, 868, 4358.

Claims of United States against New Granada, 2116, 2193, 2948, 3049.

Adjustment of, 2116, 3175.

Commission to settle, extension of time of, recommended, 3268.

Convention for adjustment of, 3329.

Commercial relations with, 1124.

Convention between United States and Granadian Confederation, 3268.



**Colombia—Continued.**

- Convention with, 855, 907, 3412, 3444.
- Correspondence with, transmitted, 5610.
- Demonstration by Congress of, in honor of President Juarez, of Mexico, 3575.
- Diplomatic relations with, 1132.
- Resumed, 4449, 4521, 4562.
- Dispute with Haiti settled by arbitration, 8037.
- Dissolution of three States composing, 1158.
- Reunion of, discussed, 1245, 1319.
- Flour, duties on, reduced, 1115.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4587, 5200.
- Import duties imposed upon American products by, 5672.
- Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5700.
- Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 4798.
- Minister of, to United States, arrival of, referred to, 3381, 4521, 4562.
- Minister of United States in, 1030.
- Sent to, 3390.
- Transferred from Stockholm, Sweden, to, 3665.
- Minister of United States to New Granada, reasons for not presenting credentials discussed, 3348.
- Postal convention between United States and New Granada, 2168.
- President of, delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.
- Relations between United States and New Granada discussed, 2978.
- Tonnage duties levied on American vessels by New Granada, discussed, 2948, 3049.
- Treaty between United States and New Granada, 2217, 2359, 2361, 2582, 3063, 3122, 3174.
- Contravention of, by latter, 2948, 3049.
- Provisions of, discussed, 2361.
- Referred to, 2576, 2577, 2581, 2902, 3349.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 855, 868, 907, 1115, 1124, 4587, 5200. (See also Panama Canal.)
- Vessels from port of Boca del Toro, duties on, suspended, 4895.
- Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 4289, 4358.
- Wars in New Granada, 3349.
- Colon Fire Claims, mentioned, 6938.
- Colonial Dames of America.**—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It

was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has a large membership and chapters in many States.

Another society of the same name and having similar purposes is composed of delegates from the State societies. These exist in the thirteen original States and in twenty-one other States and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is (1909) over 5,000.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descendants in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except through Colonial ancestry.

**Colonial Society of America.**—The object of this Society is to advance historic research, and particularly to arouse and sustain widespread interest in the perpetuation of the memory of the chief historic events, places and scenes in the colonial and revolutionary periods of our country. The Society consists of members, patrons, and fellows. They are persons interested in American history and the preservation of the historic scenes

**Colonial Society of America—Continued.** and places in the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Society prepares each year etchings of historic scenes, buildings and places of America, and India proofs printed from the etching plates, signed by the artist, are sent to all members, patrons and fellows of the Society, together with the Memorial Book of the Society, which contains a complete history of the subjects represented in the etchings. It also issues reproductions of rare documents, relics, etc., of historic value pertaining to the period.

**Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, The,** seizure of, by Spain, and award to United States discussed, 4052.

**Colonial System.**—It was the custom of European countries having colonies in America to manage them solely for the profit and convenience of the mother country. In this Great Britain was no more culpable than other European nations. Great Britain's policy has of late become more liberal, her colonial possessions, wherever capable, being self-governing.

**Colonization of Negroes.** (See Negroes.)

**Colonization Society, American.**—A national organization formed at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1817, for the purpose of encouraging the emancipation of slaves by providing a place outside the United States to which they might emigrate when freed. The scheme was also intended to relieve the South of the free black population. Numerous branches of the society were soon organized in many States. Free negroes were first sent to Sierra Leone, then for a short time to Sherbro Island, and in 1821 a permanent location was purchased near Cape Mesurado. In 1847 the colony declared itself an independent republic under the name of Liberia. It was recognized by the United States in 1861.

**Colonization Society, American,** agreement with, discussed, 3059, 3124, 3180.

**Colorado.**—One of the United States, named from the Colorado River; nickname, "The Centennial State"; motto, "Nil sine numine." It lies between lat. 37° and 41° north and long. 102° and 109° west. It is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico and Oklahoma, and on the west by Utah. It is formed partly from territory included in the

Louisiana Purchase and partly from that acquired from Mexico in 1848. Colorado is traversed by the Rocky Mountains and is noted for its beautiful scenery, formed by lofty peaks and deep canyons. Colorado is the chief gold and silver producing State in the Union and its iron, copper, coal and lead mines are also important. Extensive irrigation has contributed largely to the success of its agriculture, and stock-raising is one of the most important industries. The excellent climate has rendered the State noted as a health resort, especially in cases of pulmonary disease. It was organized as a territory in 1861 and admitted as a State in 1876 (4346). President Johnson vetoed two acts on this subject (3611, 3681). Area 103,925 sq. miles; population in 1910, 799,024.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 46,170, comprising 13,532,113 acres, valued with stock and improvements, at \$491,471,806. The average value of land per acre was \$26.81 against \$9.54 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$70,161,344, including 1,127,737 cattle, valued at \$131,017,303; 294,035 horses, \$27,382,926; 14,739 mules, \$1,798,935; 179,294 swine, \$1,568,158; 1,426,214 sheep, \$6,586,187, and poultry, \$1,012,251. The yield and value of the field crops of 1911 was: Corn, 373,000 acres, 5,222,000 bushels, \$4,073,000; wheat, 438,000 acres, 8,274,000 bushels, \$6,950,000; oats, 290,000 acres, 10,150,000 bushels, \$4,872,000; rye, 21,000 acres, 252,000 bushels, \$176,000; potatoes, 90,000 acres, 3,150,000 bushels, \$3,118,000; hay, 707,000 acres, 1,414,000 tons, \$13,150,000. The value of the mineral products of the State for 1910 was \$60,357,715. In 1911 the State lost to California its position as first in the production of gold. The output for that year being 926,568 fine ounces, valued at \$20,507,058. The silver production of 1910 was 8,509,598 fine ounces; lead, 19,249,503 pounds; copper, 8,339,535; zinc (1909) 77,089,648 pounds; coal, 11,973,736 tons, valued at \$17,026,934.

**Colorado:**

Admission of into Union—

Acts for, vetoed, 3611, 3681.

Table accompanying veto message, 3687.

Proclaimed, 4346.

Recommended, 4209.

Referred to, 4360.

**Colorado—Continued.**

- Boundary of, 7067.
- Constitution adopted by, discussed and action of President, 3573.
- Creation and organization of, as a Territory, referred to, 3254.
- Governor of, absence of, from Territory, referred to, 3721.
- Italian laborers lynched in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 6065, 6096.
- Labor disturbances in, 7072.
- Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5595, 5695, 5705, 5722, 5786, 5797, 6686, 6711, 6740, 6986, 6989, 7016, 7117, 7127, 7136, 7195, 7203, 7209, 7213, 7218, 7236, 7242, 7246, 7296.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.
- Colorado River** (Lower), improvement of, 8102.
- Colorado Springs, Colo.**, act granting lands to, for water reservoirs returned, 5501.
- Colors of France** presented to United States on the occasion of the presentation of an address of amity from the Committee of Public Safety in Paris, 181.
- Colt, Samuel**; sailor, inventor; b. Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814; obtained patent, 1835, for pistol which should fire several shots without stopping to reload; established manufacturing plant in 1852, on tract of 250 acres at Hartford, Conn., and in 1855 the Colt Patent Firearms Company was organized; died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 19, 1862.
- Colt, Samuel**, firearms invented by, 2430.
- Columbia, The**, attacked by Mexican armed vessel, 1684, 1685.
- Columbia, The**, mentioned, 6318.
- Columbia, District of.** (See District of Columbia.)
- Columbia River:**
  - Exploration of, 396, 831.
  - Improvement of recommendations regarding, 4571.
  - Military posts at mouth of, recommended, 831.
  - Referred to, 705, 768.
  - Territory of United States on, information regarding occupancy of, 1615.
- Columbian Exposition.** (See World's Columbian Exposition.)
- Columbian Historical Exposition** at Madrid:
  - Acceptance of invitation to participate in, recommended, 5622.
  - Report of United States commissioners to, transmitted, 5988.
- Columbus, Christopher.** (See America.)

- Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike** referred to, 2278.
- Columbus Barracks, Ohio**, new buildings for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.
- Columbus, Ga.**, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5257.
- Columbus, Ohio**, establishment of mint at, referred to, 4311.
- Colville Reservation, Wash.**, agreement for cession of lands on, 5648.
- Comanche Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)
- Comanos, N. D.**, agreement with Egypt signed by, 4849.
- Combinations, Illegal.** (See Illegal Combinations.)
- Comet, The**, compensations by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.
- Commanders of Army.** (See Enc. Art, Army.)
- Commerce** (see also Foreign Import Duties):
  - Active cooperation of consular service in promoting foreign commerce, 6459.
  - Agreements with foreign powers regarding, discussed, 5615, 5747.
  - Proclaimed, 5576, 5583, 5587, 5684, 5688, 5693, 5698, 5714, 5716, 5718, 5800.
  - Belgian restrictions upon importation from the United States, 6325.
  - Berlin and Milan decrees affecting, discussed and referred to by President—
    - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
    - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
  - Proclamations regarding, 457, 466.
  - Burden imposed upon, by Spain, 1456.
  - Collection of commercial regulations of foreign powers referred to, 632, 775.
  - Conditions of, discussed, 2808.
  - Conventions regarding. (See treaties under the several powers.)
  - Decline of, discussed and recommendations for advancement of, by President—
    - Arthur, 4650, 4727, 4831, 4837.
    - Grant, 4007, 4060, 4201.
    - Harrison, Benj., 5491.
  - Depredations on (see also claims under the several powers; Vessels, United States, seized)—
    - Referred to, 237, 329.
  - Discriminations against, by Maximilian's Government, 3584.
  - Discussed by President—
    - Adams, John, 226, 241, 247, 255.
    - Adams, J. Q., 978, 979.
    - Arthur, 4650, 4720, 4731, 4831, 4837.
    - Cleveland, 4921.



**Commerce—Continued.**

- Grant, 4007, 4013, 4060, 4201.  
Harrison, Benj., 5491, 5743, 5747, 5757.  
Hayes, 4423, 4564.  
Jackson, 1519.  
Jefferson, 318, 361, 383.  
Lincoln, 3259.  
McKinley, 6241, 6359, 6381, 6436.  
Madison, 559.  
Monroe, 621, 667, 775.  
Pierce, 2762, 2808.  
Polk, 2274.  
Roosevelt, 6643, 6862, 7432.  
Taft, 7668.  
Van Buren, 1719.  
Washington, 58, 95, 175.  
Extension of, with foreign powers, referred to, 559, 3259, 4837, 6266.  
Fines imposed upon American shipping by Spain discussed, 4626, 4714, 4763.  
First treaty of, referred to, 820.  
Foreign vessels purchased by American citizens in aid of, 4823.  
Hawaiian trade discussed, 6340.  
Laws for regulating, must engage attention of Congress, 454, 525, 538, 672, 7032.  
Laws of, having tendency to prolong war (1812) should be revised, 525.  
Letter from Emperor of France regarding free trade and, referred to, 3112.  
Merchandise transported from one port in United States, over Canadian territory, to another port therein, discussed, 5770.  
Merchant marine discussed by President—  
McKinley, 6359.  
Roosevelt, 6651.  
Not to be affected by imperial decree of France, 409.  
Policy of United States in commercial intercourse discussed, 866.  
Proof of increasing dangers to, referred to, 427.  
Referred to, 2895, 4973, 5663.  
Reciprocal Trade relations with foreign countries, commissioned for, 6266.  
Spoiliations committed on, referred to, 237, 329. (See also claims under the several powers; Vessels, United States, seized.)  
Suspension of, caused by injustice of belligerent powers, 443, 467, 477.  
Tariff laws modified. (See Foreign Import Duties.)  
Treaties regarding. (See treaties under the several powers.)  
With foreign powers (see also Foreign Import Duties)—  
Austria, 1114, 2004.  
Belgium, 2193.  
Brazil, 3049, 4078, 4629, 5570, 5663.  
British colonies, 652.  
Canada, 2582, 2654, 3989, 3999, 5748. (See also Welland Canal.)  
Conference on subject of, discussed, 5675, 5678, 5748.  
Treaty regarding, 4220.  
China, 1114, 1790, 2066, 2743, 2977, 3446, 4060, 6367.  
Interruption of, by Great Britain referred to, 1839.  
Colombia, 1124.  
Confederate States. (See Confederate States.)  
Consular reports, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460.  
Costa Rica, 3885.  
Cuba, 1260, 1347, 2945, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 5547, 6069, 6292.  
Report on, 6292.  
Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.  
Denmark, 1094, 1244, 2812, 2944.  
Ecuador, 6435.  
France, 170, 346, 409, 460, 467, 645, 669, 917, 961, 1069, 1911, 2976, 6330.  
Restraints on, removed and discussed, 278, 292, 294, 457, 466, 476, 917, 6262.  
Suspension of, 458.  
Germany, 5617, 6061, 6330.  
Great Britain—  
Convention regarding, 548, 554, 608, 628, 764, 946.  
Proclamation regarding, 555.  
Discussed by President—  
Adams, John, 251.  
Adams, J. Q., 919, 933, 941, 967, 974.  
Jackson, 1043, 1064, 1115.  
McKinley, 6435.  
Madison, 459, 467, 476.  
Monroe, 608, 628, 645, 669, 818.  
Polk, 2428.  
Taylor, 2548.  
Washington, 88, 114, 138, 175, 184, 190, 191.  
Renewal of relations, 453, 457.  
Suspension of relations, 458, 476, 941, 948.  
Greece, 1647, 6332.  
Japan, 2703, 2743, 2769, 4060, 4242, 4448, 6373.  
Mexico, 816, 1070, 1157, 2115, 4327, 4462, 5678, 5959.  
Netherlands, 599, 918, 1369.  
Newfoundland, 2867.  
Nicaragua, 6435.  
Oldenburg, 820.  
Peru, 1159, 2745.  
Portugal, 811.  
Vessel sent to protect American interests, 1099.  
Prussia, 820.

**Commerce—Continued.**

Puerto Rico, 1260, 1347, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 6069.

Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.

Russia, 820, 1068, 1113, 1369, 1704.

Salvador, 5663.

Santo Domingo, 287, 773, 5663, 6435.

Complaints of France against, 379.

Restrictions on, removed, 280, 285.

Sardinia, 820.

South America, 4014, 4826, 5509.

South American Republics, 2869, 4460.

Report on, 4024.

Spain, 110, 112, 113, 139, 164, 5089, 5663.

Treaty regarding, discussed, 4919.

States in insurrection. (See Confederate States.)

Sweden, 820.

Texas, 1964.

Treaty with, regarding, 2030.

Trusts discussed, 6240, 6360, 6643.

Turkey, 1078. (See also Black Sea.)

**Commerce, Interstate.** (See Interstate Commerce.)

**Commerce and Labor, Department of.—**

In order to relieve some of the executive departments of the Government of the burden of greatly increased duties, and in response to the petitions of the industrial and commercial classes of the country for the establishment of a separate department of the Government to care for their interests, the Department of Commerce and Labor was created by an act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903. Like the Department of the Interior it is composed of unrelated bureaus and branches of the public service. The fundamental purpose of the department is to promote the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States. The only new offices created by the act were the Bureau of Corporations and the Bureau of Manufactures. The Light House Board, the Light House Establishment, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioner, the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey (q. v.), the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration, the Immigra-

tion Service at Large, the Bureau of Statistics (q. v.), and the Alaska Fur Seal Service were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of the Treasury. The Census Office was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce was taken from the Department of State and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. And the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission (q. v.), the Office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, which had heretofore existed as independent branches of the public service, were incorporated in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Bureau of Corporations, the head of which is a Commissioner, is one of the most important divisions of the department. It has authority to make investigations into the organization, conduct, and management of business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination (except common carriers) engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and has the same power in respect to these as is conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission (see Interstate Commerce). It is the function of the Bureau of Manufactures to aid the manufacturing industries of the United States, and to assist them in gaining markets at home and abroad by supplying all available information concerning the various industries and their markets. To aid in this all consular officers, under the direction of the Secretary of State, are placed at the service of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The first Secretary of the Department was George B. Cortelyou, who served from Feb. 16, 1903, until July 1, 1904, when he was succeeded by Victor H. Metcalf, followed by Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

**Official Duties.**—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States, and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, transportation, and labor interests. His duties also comprise the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the gathering and publication of information regarding labor interests and labor controversies in this

**Commerce and Labor, Department of.—***Continued.*

and other countries; the administration of the Lighthouse Service, and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the supervision of the immigration of aliens, and the enforcement of the laws relating thereto, and to the exclusion of Chinese; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufacturing; the administration of the act of Congress providing for the payment of compensation to artisans or laborers of the United States injured in the course of their employment; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the food and drugs act of 1906 and the insecticide act of 1910. He has power to call upon other departments for statistical data obtained by them. For the proper accomplishment of any or all of the aforesaid work, it is by law provided that all duties performed, and all the powers and authority possessed or exercised, at the date of the creation of said department, by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service transferred to said department, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties and authority conferred by

law upon such bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of appellate or advisory character or otherwise, are vested in and exercised by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. It is his further duty to make such special investigations and furnish such information to the President or Congress as may be required by them on the foregoing subject matters and to make annual reports to Congress upon the work of said department.

**Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.**—The Assistant Secretary performs such duties as shall be prescribed by the secretary or may be required by law. In the absence of the secretary he acts as head of the department.

**Chief Clerk.**—The chief clerk is charged with the general supervision of the clerks and employees of the department and the enforcement of the general regulations of the department.

**Disbursing Clerk.**—The disbursing clerk is charged by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with the duty of preparing all requisitions for the advance of public funds from appropriations for the Department and also has charge of the issuing, recording, and accounting for Government requests for transportation issued to officers of the department for official travel; the audit and payment of all vouchers and accounts submitted from the various offices, bureaus, and services of the department, excepting the Census Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the general accounting of the department.

**Appointment Division.**—The chief of the Appointment Division is charged by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with the supervision of matters relating to appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, removals, and all other changes in the personnel, including applications for positions and recommendations concerning the same.

**Division of Publications.**—The chief of the Division of Publications is charged by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with the conduct of all business the department transacts with the Government Printing Office, excepting that of the Bureau of the Census; the general supervision of printing, including the editing and preparation of copy, illustrating and binding, and the distribution of publications. All blank books and blank forms, and the printed station-



### Commerce and Labor, Department of.— *Continued.*

ery of all kinds used by the bureaus and offices of the department in Washington and the various outside services of the department are in his custody and are supplied by him. The advertising done by the department is in his charge. He also keeps a record of all expenditures for the publishing work of the department and conducts the correspondence it entails.

Division of Supplies.—Under the direction of the chief clerk the chief of the division of supplies has personal supervision of all the work incident to the purchase and distribution of supplies for the department proper and for the services of the department outside of Washington, and of the keeping of detailed accounts of all expenditures from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the department. He receives, verifies, and preserves the semiannual returns of property from the offices and bureaus of the department which are supplied from the contingent appropriation, and examines and reports on the semiannual property returns of all other bureaus and services.

Bureau of Corporations.—The Bureau of Corporations is authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to investigate the organization, conduct, and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except common carriers subject to the interstate-commerce act; to gather such information and data as will enable the President to make recommendation to Congress for legislation for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce; to report the data so collected to the President from time to time as he may require, and to make public such part of said information as the President may direct. It is also the duty of the Bureau of Corporations, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, including corporations engaged in insurance.

Bureau of Manufactures.—It is the province and duty of the Bureau of Manufactures, under the direction of the Secretary, to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and

markets for the same at home and abroad, by gathering and publishing all available and useful information concerning such industries and markets; and, through the Secretary of State, to gather and compile from the reports of consular officers and the reports transmitted by the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor such valuable and material information as will accomplish the objects indicated above. The bureau edits and publishes the Daily Consular and Trade Reports and reports of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor containing current information in regard to trade conditions in foreign countries, opportunities for the extension of export and domestic trade, and information of the service of the Federal Government for the promotion of commerce. It also issues many special bulletins on various subjects of current commercial significance, a foreign trade directory, and an annual report entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States." The bureau is also charged with the duty of collating and publishing in the English language the tariffs of foreign countries and furnishing information to Congress and the Executive relative to customs laws and regulations of foreign countries.

Bureau of Labor.—The Bureau of Labor is charged with the duty of acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relations to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. It is especially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the several States. It is also authorized, by act of March 2, 1895, to publish a bulletin on the condition of labor in this and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the United States. This bulletin is issued every other month. By the act to provide a government for the

**Commerce and Labor, Department of.—**  
*Continued.*

Territory of Hawaii, as amended, it is made the duty of the bureau to collect and present in quinquennial reports statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the Territory of Hawaii, especially those statistics which relate to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has delegated to the bureau, subject to his supervision, the administration of the act of May 30, 1908, granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. Claims for compensation under the act are filed in the bureau, which is charged with their examination, the preparation of correspondence relative thereto, the investigation of doubtful claims, the issuing of blank forms, and other details connected with the administration of the law.

**Bureau of Lighthouses.**—The United States Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation, and with all equipment and work incident thereto, on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and on the rivers of the United States so far as specifically authorized by law, and on the coasts of all other territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, with the exception of the Philippine Islands and Panama.

**Bureau of the Census.**—The Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of taking the decennial censuses of the United States, of making certain other statistical investigations at regular intervals of years, and of collecting such special statistics as may be authorized by law from time to time. The Thirteenth Decennial Census (1910) proper covered the fields of population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. In addition, in accordance with law, statistics were gathered relative to the number of each kind of live stock slaughtered for food purposes and of hides produced during the year, and regarding irrigation works throughout the United States. A census of manufactures is taken every five years, and the act providing for the Thirteenth Census requires a similar census of agriculture. The act establishing the permanent census bureau requires that, after the

completion of the regular decennial census, the Director of the Census shall decennially collect statistics relative to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; crime, including judicial statistics pertaining thereto; social statistics of cities; public indebtedness, expenditures, and taxation; religious bodies; transportation by water, and express business; savings banks and other savings institutions, mortgage, loan, and similar institutions; and the fishing industry, in cooperation with the Bureau of Fisheries. Every five years statistics must be collected relating to street railways, electric light and power stations, and telephone and telegraph business. Annual statistics must be gathered relating to births and deaths in States and cities maintaining efficient registration systems; the financial and other statistics of cities having a population of 30,000 and over; the production and distribution of cotton, and forest products.

**Coast and Geodetic Survey.**—The Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts.

**Bureau of Statistics.**—The Bureau of Statistics collects and publishes the statistics of our foreign commerce.

**Steamboat-Inspection Service.**—The Steamboat-Inspection Service is charged with the duty of inspecting steam vessels, the licensing of the officers of vessels, and the administration of the laws relating to such vessels and their officers for the protection of life and property.

The Supervising Inspector-General and the supervising inspectors constitute a board that meets annually at Washington and establishes regulations for carrying out the provisions of the steamboat-inspection laws.

**Bureau of Fisheries.**—The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the

**Commerce and Labor, Department of.—***Continued.*

study of their methods and relations. The bureau also has charge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska and of the fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands and the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

**Bureau of Navigation.**—The Bureau of Navigation is charged with general superintendence of the commercial marine and merchant seamen of the United States, except so far as supervision is lodged with other officers of the Government. It is specially charged with the decision of all questions relating to the issue of registers, enrollments, and licenses of vessels and the filing of those documents, with the supervision of laws relating to the admeasurement, letters, and numbers of vessels, and with the final decision of questions concerning the collection and refund of tonnage taxes. It is empowered to change the names of vessels; prepares annually a list of vessels of the United States. The commissioner also investigates the operation of the laws relative to navigation, and annually reports to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such particulars as may in his judgment admit of improvement or require amendment.

**Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.**—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is charged with the administration of the laws relating to immigration and of the Chinese exclusion laws; also the naturalization laws. It supervises all expenditures under the appropriations for "Expenses of regulating immigration," and "Enforcement of the naturalization laws." It causes alleged violations of the immigration, Chinese exclusion, and alien contract-labor laws to be investigated, and when prosecution is deemed advisable submits evidence for that purpose to the proper United States district attorney.

**Division of Naturalization.**—By the act of June 29, 1906, Congress placed the control of all matters relating to the naturalization of aliens with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Under the provisions of this act jurisdiction was conferred upon approximately 3,500 United States and State courts. The duties of the Division of Naturalization are to supervise the work of the clerks of these courts in naturalization matters, to conduct all correspondence relating to naturalization, and, through its field officers

located in various cities of the United States, to investigate the qualifications of the candidates for citizenship. In the archives of the division are filed duplicates of all certificates of naturalization granted since Sept. 26, 1906, as well as the preliminary papers of all candidates for citizenship filed since that date, averaging an annual receipt of approximately 400,000 naturalization papers.

**Bureau of Standards.**—The functions of the Bureau of Standards are as follows: The custody of the standards; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce, and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials, when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere. The bureau is authorized to exercise its functions for the Government of the United States, for any State or municipal government within the United States, or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation, or individual within the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments.

**Fish Commission.**—In 1871 Congress established the Fish Commission, with headquarters in Washington City, and the following year the artificial propagation of fish was begun. It existed as an independent branch of the public service until the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, when it was placed under the jurisdiction of that Department, it being known as the Bureau of Fisheries. The head of the Bureau is known as a Commissioner.

Besides the propagation of fish it is the duty of the Bureau to collect statistics of fish and fishing throughout the country. The work is carried on in conjunction with the fish commissions of the various States. Prof. Spencer F. Baird was the first Commissioner and served until his death in 1887, when he was succeeded by



## Commerce and Labor, Department of.— *Continued.*

Dr. George Brown Goode. In 1888 Hon. Marshall McDonald succeeded Dr. Goode, who was succeeded in 1896 by John J. Brice, and who was in turn (1898) succeeded by George M. Bowers. In 1904 the United States Government appropriated over \$800,000 for carrying on the work of the Bureau. For the year ended June 30, 1908, the bureau delivered about 458,000,000 eggs to State and foreign hatcheries. The total output was about 2,400,000,000 fry and fish and 40,000,000 eggs. These fishes and eggs are deposited in public waters in accordance with the public demands or the apparent needs as ascertained by the bureau through its substations. In 1908 the number of applications for fish stock reached 3,284.

Among other work undertaken by the bureau is the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands of the Mississippi and their transmission to other waters. Results of the propagation of white fish in the Great Lakes, particularly in Lake Erie, have been apparent in the abundance of the commercial catch, which during 1907-1908 exceeded that of any like period for twenty years. The Chinook salmon of Columbia River has been introduced into the lakes of New Hampshire, and the eastern lobster acclimated to the Pacific coast, while the entire New England lobster crop has shown a remarkable increase, due to the efforts of the bureau.

An investigation has been begun into the habits and distribution of the pearly mussels of the Mississippi River. The pearl button industry of the United States has an invested capital of \$2,000,000, and an annual output of about \$6,000,000, but the supply is becoming rapidly exhausted, and the bureau has provided for regulating the catch as well as artificial propagation. Experiments are also conducted in oyster planting and fattening, sponge planting and terrapin rearing.

During the calendar year 1907, the receipts of fish at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., exceeded 191,000,000 pounds, valued at \$5,000,000 from grounds off the east coast of the United States, Canadian provinces and Newfoundland. This shows an increase of \$1,000,000 over the preceding year. The appropriation for maintaining the Fish Commission for 1908 was \$663,660.

More than fifty species are regularly cultivated and distributed, and the artificial propagation of new species is being carried on. In rivers of the Atlantic seaboard, shad, salmon, striped bass, white perch and yellow perch have been planted; and quinnat salmon, blueback salmon, humpback salmon and steelhead salmon have been placed in the waters of the Pacific coast. The Great Lakes have been stocked with white fish, lake herring, lake trout and perch; interior lakes, ponds and streams have received landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, black spotted trout, brook trout, black bass, calico bass, etc.; and in the waters of the northeast coast the supply of cod, flat-fish, pollock and lobster has been increased.

*Labor, Bureau of.*—The profound study of the labor question is strictly modern. More consideration has been given to it within the last third of a century than during any previous century in the world's history. It has awakened greater interest among the masses in the United States than in any other country of the world. By an act of Congress approved June 13, 1888, the Department of Labor was created to take the place of the Bureau of Labor, which had been established in the Department of the Interior, in 1884. By an act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, this department was made the Bureau of Labor. The head of this department was called the Commissioner of Labor, whose duties were in general to collect and diffuse among the people information pertaining to questions affecting labor. One of the principal matters upon which he was called upon to report was the topic of wages. He was also expected to consider the subject of the effect of customs laws upon the currency and the agricultural interests of the United States. On account of the increasing number and diversity of industrial interests, the annual reports of this department were among the most closely scanned of any issued by the Government.

*Coast and Geodetic Survey.*—A bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, having been transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the establishment of the latter in 1903. It is the duty of this bureau to survey the coasts and navigable portions of rivers under the jurisdic-

# Commerce and Labor, Department of.— *Continued.*

tion of the United States; to take deep sea soundings; to make temperature, current and magnetic observations; and to determine heights and geographical positions, etc., of which is essential to navigation. In 1807 Congress authorized President Jefferson to inaugurate the Survey and appropriated \$50,000 for that purpose. F. R. Hassler was made Superintendent of the Survey. He began operations in the harbor of New York in 1817, but was soon compelled to suspend because of failure on the part of Congress to furnish the necessary funds. In 1832 the work was resumed under Mr. Hassler's superintendency and has ever since continued under the direction of eminent engineers. The work is founded upon a system of primary triangulation. Geographical positions are determined by astronomical observations. A chain of triangles has been laid out along the Atlantic coast from Bangor, Me., to the Gulf of Mexico. This chain forms an oblique arch and is used as a base of operations for all coast and harbor surveys. Another system of triangles extended across the continent along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. The eastern portion of this line was surveyed by separate parties, one of which worked eastward from the Mississippi River and the other westward from the Atlantic Ocean. The two expeditions made a satisfactory juncture in southern Indiana in 1890. A check base was established here for the purpose of verifying all future surveys. This base is 5,500 meters long and was laid out with a 5-meter steel bar embedded in ice as a unit. The most approved scientific methods for obtaining accuracy are used in all the operations.

*Steamboat Inspection Service.*—By act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels and barges, 7,738; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 452; gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected,

4,428,723; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,916,272; number of officers' licenses issued, 26,056; number of new life-preservers inspected, 183,800, of which number 2,146 were rejected; number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 3,691; number of applicants examined for color blindness, 843, of which number 53 were found color-blind and rejected.

## Commerce Court. (See Courts.)

Defended, 8135.

Decisions sustained by Supreme Court, 8137.

Jurisdiction of, 8137.

Prompt decision of cases in, 8136.

Reasons for establishment of, 8136.

Record of, 8136.

## Commerce and Labor, Department of:

Establishment recommended, 6647, 6756.

Established, 6858.

## Commerce of Foreign Powers:

Consular reports on trade and industries referred to, 4986, 5122, 5201.

6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.

Consular regulations, 6731.

Disturbed by War between the States, 3327.

Referred to, 4851.

Report of Hamilton Fish on, 4024.

## Commerce of the World, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6774, 6941.

## Commerce with Near East, 8047.

## Commercial Relations, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.

## Commercial Relations with Foreign Powers. (See Commerce.)

## Commercial Reports, publication and circulation of, referred to, 4539, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.

## Commercial Rights of United States, decrees of belligerent powers of Europe affecting, referred to, 446.

## Commercial Tariff. (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties.)

## Commercial Treaties. (See treaties under the several powers.)

## Commission Form of Government.—The government of a city by a commission, instead of by a mayor and other city officials, was first instituted in Galveston, Texas, in 1901. Its usual form provides for the election of a certain number of commissioners from the city at large, who, in turn, elect one of their number to act as mayor and divide with each other the administration of the city departments. One commissioner may take charge of the police department, a

### Commission Form of Government.— *Continued.*

second of the fire department, a third of a health department, and so on. A limited number of members of the commission, usually only five, has been the customary practice, in order to concentrate responsibility of government. Another object in limiting the number of commissioners is to secure a "short ballot." The commission movement has had added to it, in the case of some cities, the initiative, the referendum and the recall. In some cases, no recognition is given to political primaries or political parties; candidates for the office of commissioner being nominated by certificate.

About two hundred American cities have adopted (1912) the commission form of government.

### Commission of Labor. (See Labor, Commission of.)

### Commissioners. (See the several commissioners.)

### Commissioners, United States, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

### Commissions (see also Cherokee Commission; Mission Commission; Sioux Commission):

To treat with Indians for session of lands discussed, 6271.

**Committee.**—One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter of business is referred, either by a legislative body or by a court or by any collective body of men acting together. It is the custom in all American legislative bodies to appoint committees for the transaction of their business. It is the duty of these committees to report to the central body their conclusions on all matters referred to them, thus presenting for discussion well-shaped or completed legislation, saving much valuable time and securing more concentrated effort. The committee system of conducting business was developed by the British House of Commons during Queen Elizabeth's reign and was in full operation during the Commonwealth. It has, however, been partially superseded in England by the system of cabinet government. During early colonial days Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina copied the system from England, and the familiarity of the members of the Continental Congress with its workings naturally led to its use in that body. After the adoption of the Constitution Congress made spar-

ing use of the committee system, but by 1820, under Speaker Clay, the system of standing committees had reached full development. The Senate followed slowly. The Senate appoints its own committees. This was formerly the custom of the House, but soon their appointment was given to the Speaker, which adds greatly to his power.

**Committee of the Whole.**—It is the regular custom of legislative bodies both in this country and in Europe, to intrust or commit all proposed legislation to committees appointed for the purpose of considering special subjects. These make reports and recommendations to the whole body. For the purpose of deliberating upon matters of general interest not comprehended in the scope of the regular committees, the entire legislative body sometimes resolves itself into a committee of the whole, under the chairmanship of some member other than the regular presiding officer. In the United States Congress the rules and practice of the House recognize two Committees of the Whole—namely, the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to which are referred public business and bills appropriating public money or property, and the Committee of the Whole House, to which are referred private bills and private business. The rules of proceeding in the House are observed in the Committee of the Whole so far as they are applicable. No legislation can be enacted by the Committee of the Whole.

**Commodore.**—Formerly a courtesy title given in the United States Navy to the senior officer of a squadron. By an act passed in 1857 the senior captain of a fleet was known as the flag officer. The grade of commodore was created in 1862, along with that of rear-admiral, and established as the grade next above that of captain. This grade had the relative rank of a brigadier-general in the Army. Until that year a captain was the highest naval officer recognized by law. A captain or flag officer who commanded more than one vessel at a time was by common consent called commodore, and the title, once applied, generally clung to him. The title of commodore was abolished by the navy personnel act approved March 3, 1899, and the number of rear-admirals was increased by the same act to 18.

**Common Carriers.**—The legal definition of common carrier applies to all who



**Common Carriers—Continued.**

carry goods for hire indifferently for all persons. The term includes carriers by land and water. On the one hand they comprise railway companies, truckmen, teamsters and express companies, whether such persons undertake to convey goods from one part of a city to another or through the whole extent of the country, or between different States and countries; on the other hand they include owners and masters of every sort of vessel who undertake to carry freight for all who choose to employ them, whether between ports, along the coasts, or along navigable rivers, or across the seas. Common carriers are liable for all damage or loss during transportation from any cause except the act of God or the public enemy. Common carriers, when they undertake the general business of transportation, are obliged to carry all which offer and if they refuse without just excuse they are liable to action. They may qualify their common law responsibility by special contract. The bill of lading is the written evidence of the contract. The responsibility of the carrier begins on receipt of the goods from the owner. Common carriers of passengers are not held responsible as insurers of the safety of those they transport as common carriers of goods are.

The regulation of common carriers by federal laws seemed unnecessary in the early history of legislation. The attention of Congress was finally engaged by a report submitted by the Cullom committee Jan. 18, 1886, which declared that "Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulating legislation." This report was based on 1,450 printed pages of testimony. The report of this committee formed the basis of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887.

The statute recognizes the fact that it is no business of a common carrier to foster particular enterprises or to build up new industries; but, deriving its franchise from the legislature and depending upon the will of the people for its very existence, it is bound to deal squarely with the public, to extend reasonable facilities for the transportation of persons and property, and to put all its patrons upon an absolute equality. The law of 1887 was amended by the Elkins act of

1903. This provided for a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 on the company instead of imprisonment of the agent for wilful violation of the law, and provided for expediting cases before the federal courts. While the law virtually prevented the giving of direct rebates, yet it was found possible for the companies to grant indirect discriminations to favored shippers, especially those furnishing sidings, cars, or other facilities for transportation. The consolidation of competing roads was decided to be illegal in the Northern Securities case, decided March 14, 1904.

June 29, 1906, Congress passed the Hepburn law. This gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe rates for common carriers, and broadened the definition to include all railroads, pipe lines, express and sleeping car companies; forbade the issue of free passes to any but employees and their families and a few prescribed others; forbade railroad companies to transport any commodities other than lumber produced or owned by the carrier; required schedules of all tariffs to be filed with the commission; imposed severe penalties for rebating; empowered the commission to prescribe a uniform method of bookkeeping.

During 1907 the Federal Government secured indictments against the following common carriers for discriminating between shippers and for giving rebates: The Great Northern Railroad, for giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, on twelve counts; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, on thirteen counts; the lake steamer line of the New York Central Railroad (Western Transit Company), on twelve counts; the Central Vermont, for giving rebates to one of the constituent companies of the American Sugar Refining Company; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, for giving illegal rates; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lehigh Valley and the owners of a refrigerator car line, for giving and taking rebates; the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, the Standard Oil Company and one of its subsidiary companies, for illegal rates from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont; the Standard Oil Company, for accepting illegal rates on oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill.

The United States Circuit Court, in April, 1907, affirmed fines of \$20,000

**Common Carriers—Continued.**

imposed on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and \$10,000 each on two of its former officers for rebates granted to a meat packing establishment; for giving false weights on shipments one shipper was fined \$5,000 and another \$10,000, at Wilmington, N. C., in May, 1907; the New York Central was fined \$15,000 in Chicago for giving illegal rates to the Standard Oil Company; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha was fined \$20,000, and a former freight agent of the road \$2,000 in August, 1907, for granting rebates; at Los Angeles, in 1907, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was fined \$5,000 on each of 33 counts, an aggregate of \$330,000 for giving rebates. The fine of the Standard Oil Company, as imposed by Judge K. M. Landis, was \$20,000 on each of 1,462 counts, an aggregate of \$29,240,000. (See Standard Oil Case.)

Sept. 10, 1908, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Philadelphia, decided that the so-called "Commodities" clause of the Hepburn law was unconstitutional. This clause prohibited railroads from mining and selling coal produced along their lines. The roads immediately affected were the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading.

Important legislation providing for the safety of persons, property, and employees of common carriers have recently been passed by Congress and various State legislatures. Many of the railroads complied at once, while others brought suit to test the laws. In some of the States the laws have been declared unconstitutional, and, in 1909, some important cases remain undecided.

**Common Carriers, government control of, recommended, 7523.**

**Common Law.**—Common Law is defined to be those rules of action which have grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. In the United States the term "common law" means that of England, including unwritten maxims and customs immemorial in that Kingdom that the statutes passed by the English Parliament before the independence of the Colonies. July 4, 1776, is the date fixed by many States, but the rule is not uniform. With the exception of Louisiana, this forms the basis of the jurisprudence of all States. In

many of them it has been expressly adopted by statute or constitutional provision. Under the first Constitution of the Colonies the people were declared entitled to the benefits of the common law of England, but it was left for the colonial courts to decide what common law was. The courts placed various constructions upon existing statutes and colonial legislatures modified the text in various ways. After the Constitution was adopted the strict constructionists maintained that there was no common law in respect to the jurisprudence of the Federal Government, the nationalists taking the opposite view. Federal courts sitting in a Territory adopt common law rules of decision in the absence of statutes; in a State they adopt the common law of that State. The United States as a district sovereignty has no common law, and therefore there can be no common law offenses against it, but the Federal courts adopt the common law definition of common law crimes not defined by statute.

**Comonfort, Ignacio, President of Mexico, election of, discussed, 3094.**

**Compensated Emancipation.** (See Emancipation.)

**Competitor, The, persons claiming American citizenship captured on, by Spanish authorities, 6180, 6183, 6262.**

**Compromise, Missouri.** (See Missouri Compromise.)

**Compromise of 1833.**—The high tariff of 1828 caused much dissatisfaction throughout the South. By the act of July 14, 1832, amending the tariff law of 1828, many of the revenue taxes were reduced and the first tax was laid on woolen yarn. The oppressive features of these laws were more bitterly opposed in South Carolina than elsewhere, and resulted in the nullification of the law by that State. This was done by a convention held at Columbia Nov. 19, 1832, which by ordinance declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void. Thus the question of nullification in its fullest development was brought into national prominence. March 1, 1833, Congress enacted a new tariff law in the nature of a compromise. It was practically the same bill as that introduced in the Senate by Henry Clay. It provided for the gradual scaling down of the high duties then existing until after 10 years a free-trade basis should be reached. This compromise took the place of a low-tariff measure then under consideration in the House. The latter pro-

**Compromise of 1833—Continued.**

vided for a gradual scaling down of all duties so that 20 per cent should be the standard duty in 1842. (See also Nullification.)

**Compromise of 1833, diminution of duties under, referred to, 1955.**

**Compromise of 1850.**—On Jan. 29, 1850, Henry Clay introduced 6 resolutions in the Senate relating to (1) the admission of California as a free State; (2) Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without conditions as to slavery; (3) boundaries of Texas; (4) payment of Texas debt; (5) suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; (6) fugitive slave laws. A special committee of 13, with Clay as chairman, combined these resolutions into one omnibus bill, which failed of passage. After the defeat of this (Clay's omnibus) bill several separate bills, having practically the same purpose of compromising on the slavery question, were introduced and passed. Under the compromise Texas was allowed \$10,000,000 for New Mexico, and the area of that Territory was reduced. Sept. 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union with her free constitution. On the same day bills were passed for establishing Territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah. These laws contained Senator Soule's slavery-option clause. Sept. 12 amendments to the fugitive-slave law of Feb. 12, 1793, was passed, denying arrested negroes trial by jury and prohibiting redress to free colored seamen imprisoned in Southern ports.

**Compromise of 1850 (see also Slavery):** Adherence to, recommended, 2628, 2674.

Discussed, 2755.

**Compromises of the Constitution.—**

Three important compromises were made by the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The most important question that agitated the members was whether each State's influence should be equal to that of any other State, or whether representation should be based upon population. The plan proposed by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and called the "Virginia plan," favored representation in both Houses according to population; that of William Paterson, of New Jersey, an equal vote for all States and only one House. As a compromise, proposed by William Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, and originally suggested by George Mason, of Virginia, the Convention agreed to have two Houses with equal

representation in the Senate and proportionate representation in the House. Secondly, it was proposed to tax both exports and imports at the discretion of Congress. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, declared that his State could not come into the Union under such a provision, as her wealth consisted mainly in one article of export—rice. It was therefore decided that no tax upon exports should be laid. Thirdly, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia refused to enter into the Union if the slave trade was to be prohibited; so the third compromise agreed to was that Congress should not prohibit traffic in slaves before 1808 and that a fugitive-slave law should be enacted.

**Comptroller of Treasury** referred to, 785.

**Comstock, Cyrus Ballou;** author, engineer, soldier; b. West Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831; colonel engineers United States Army, and brevet major-general of volunteers; author of "Notes on European Surveys," "Surveys of the Northwestern Lakes," "Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey."

**Comstock, Cyrus B.:**

Member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Relieved from duty, 3534.

Mentioned, 3812.

**Concord, The,** mentioned, 6298, 6414, 6806, 6809, 6811.

**Concord (Mass.), Battle of.**—One of the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War. A detachment of 800 British soldiers under Lieut.-Col. Smith and Maj. Pitcairn had been sent from Boston to destroy or capture some military stores collected at Concord by the Americans. After a brief engagement at Lexington they reached Concord April 19, 1775, where they were opposed by 300 minutemen under Col. Barrett and Maj. Buttrick. After a short conflict, in which several were lost on each side, the British fled to Boston under a harassing fire of the Americans. (See also Lexington (Mass.), Battle of.)

**Confederate Flags:**

Captured to be presented to Congress, 3309.

Return of Union and, to respective States recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

**Confederate Soldiers,** proposed national care of graves, 7386.

**Confederate States.**—A government formed in 1861 by the States of



**Confederate States—Continued.**

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. Later Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. The provisional Congress met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and adopted a provisional constitution Feb. 8. Jefferson Davis was elected provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens provisional vice-president. Later a permanent government was organized. A permanent constitution was adopted March 11, 1861. Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens were elected president and vice-president, respectively, and they were inaugurated Feb. 22, 1862, at Richmond, Va., which was made the permanent seat of government. The history of the Confederate States is almost entirely confined to a history of the Civil War. The United States Government denied the right of any State to secede from the Union, refused to recognize the Confederate States as anything more than rebellious members of the Union, and immediately took measures to bring them into subjection. The Confederate States were granted belligerent rights by most of the maritime nations, but their independence was recognized by none (3327, 3565). Money was obtained by the issue of treasury notes and by loans on cotton. After a war of 4 years the government of the Confederate States practically came to an end with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

**Confederate Cabinet.**—The Confederate States had a cabinet composed of the heads of executive departments, similar to the United States Government and created for like purposes. The heads of the departments exercised similar powers and were clothed with duties and responsibilities corresponding to those of Cabinet officers in the United States. The President was empowered to remove members of his cabinet. Congress was authorized to provide for the admission of cabinet officers to a seat in either house, with the privilege of participating in debates pertaining to their department. This provision remained inoperative, as the congress failed to provide the appropriate legislation. The secretaries of state were Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; of the treasury, Charles G.

Memminger and George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; of war, L. Pope Walker, of Alabama, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, George W. Randolph, of Virginia, James A. Seddon, of Virginia, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; of the navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; postmaster-general, John H. Reagan, of Texas; attorneys-general, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, and George Davis, of North Carolina. The last member of this cabinet, John H. Reagan, died at Palestine, Texas, on March 6, 1905.

**Confederate Congress.**—The provisional congress of the seceding Southern States met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Two sessions were held here. The government removed to Richmond, Va., May 24, 1861. The last two sessions were held in the latter city, final adjournment taking place Feb. 17, 1862. The first Confederate Congress held 4 sessions between Feb. 18, 1862, and Feb. 18, 1864, to organize the Confederacy, frame a constitution, and devise means for carrying on the war. It consisted of 24 senators and about 100 representatives. The second Confederate congress had 2 sessions between May 2, 1864, and March 18, 1865.

**Confederate Constitution.**—The constitution adopted by the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Ala. A provisional congress, composed of delegates from the seceding States, met in that city Feb. 4, 1861, and on the 8th of that month adopted a provisional or temporary constitution. March 11 they agreed upon a permanent constitution, which was afterwards ratified by all the seceding States. It was based upon that of the United States, with the following chief exceptions: It recognized the principle of State sovereignty and the protection of slavery in all new territories; it prohibited internal improvements at federal expense and contained a prohibition against laying any duties on imports "to promote or foster any branch of industry"; new States were to be admitted by a vote of the States; State legislatures could impeach Confederate officers acting within their jurisdiction; the president was to be elected for a term of 6 years and was ineligible for reelection; the appropriating power of congress was limited, and the right of debate in

**Confederate States—Continued.**

Congress was extended to heads of departments.

**Confederate States** (see also *Confederate Constitution*; *Reconstruction*; *Restoration*; *Secession*; *Slavery*; *Southern States*; *Civil War*):

Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.

Acts to provide for more efficient government of rebel States vetoed. (See *Reconstruction*.)

Agents of, abroad, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.

Aid furnished to, by Great Britain. (See *Alabama claims*.)

Belligerent rights accorded, by foreign powers discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.

Recognition and aid from foreign powers invoked by, 3221, 3246.

Blockade of ports of. (See *Blockades*.)

Circuit courts to be reestablished in, recommendations regarding, 3556.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3576.

Claims against citizens of, and means of collecting discussed, 3251.

Commercial intercourse with, prohibited, 3238, 3366, 3483.

Restrictions on, removed from certain ports, 3290, 3310, 3372, 3375, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507, 3515, 3524, 3529, 3531, 3537.

Constitution of. (See *Confederate Constitution*.)

Courts of justice for, recommended by President Lincoln, 3251.

Direct tax, collection of, referred to, 3589.

Envoys of, sent to France and Great Britain. (See *Mason and Slidell*.)

Executive departments of, historical statement of Gen. Sherman concerning public policy of, referred to, 4850.

Flags of—

Captured, to be presented to Congress, 3381.

Return of, to respective States, recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Government employees assisting in rendition of public honors to rebel living or dead, referred to, 3591.

Government of, first located at Montgomery, Ala., 3225.

Transfer of, to Richmond, Va., 3225.

Governments to be reestablished in—  
Act to guarantee republican form of government to States whose governments have been overthrown, 3424.

Discussed, 3390.

Proclamations regarding, 3414, 3423.

In which insurrection exists proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3358, 3366.

Proclamations declaring insurrection at an end, 3627, 3632.

Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in electoral college discussed, 3461.

Joint resolution excluding electoral votes of States lately in rebellion, vetoed, 3849.

Policy of President of United States toward, referred to, 3667.

President of. (See *Davis*, *Jefferson*.)

Products of, authority given to purchase, 3441.

Rebel debt, referred to, 3583, 3588.

Reconstruction of. (See *Reconstruction*.)

Restoration of. (See *Restoration*.)

Secretary of War of. (See *Seddon*, *James A.*)

Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

**Confederate Veterans.** (See *United Confederate Veterans*.)

**Confederation, Articles of.**—The Second Continental Congress appointed on June 11, 1776, a committee to draw up Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. This committee presented a draft to Congress July 12, 1776. Nov. 15, 1777, they were adopted with amendments as "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States." July 9, 1778, the Articles were signed by delegates from 8 States. March 1, 1781, the delegates from Maryland also signed, and on the same date the final ratification was ordered by Congress. The original is indorsed: "Act of Confederation of the United States of America." These Articles provided for a single House of Congress with power to raise money by requisitions on the States. Ratification of the Articles by all the States was necessary, and they could not be amended save by the consent of every State. They did not operate on individuals and could not command respect abroad or enforce order at home. After numerous futile attempts to amend them a convention, following the suggestion of the Virginia and Maryland boundary commissioners, was called at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, which in turn called a convention at Philadelphia in 1787. The last-named body rejected the Articles of Confederation and framed

**Confederation, Articles of—Continued.**

instead the present Constitution, which, after its ratification by 9 States, became the supreme law of the land, 5.

**Confederation, Articles of, 5.**

Signers of, 13.

**Conger, P. H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3901.****Congo Conference, at Berlin, referred to, 4823, 4855, 4865, 4915.**

**Congo Free State.**—A dependency of Belgium in the heart of Africa. It extends from 5° 30' north of the equator to about 12° south, and from the central lake region north and west to the Congo River. The north-west boundary follows that river to its mouth, which provides an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The exact boundaries were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, after treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France and Portugal. The country has access to the Nile at the Lado *enclave*, of which that river forms the eastern boundary. The area of the country is estimated at more than 900,000 sq. miles, and the inhabitants at 20,000,000. The European population, Jan. 1, 1908, numbered 2,943, including 47 Americans. The State had its origin in the companies formed for trade and exploration in that region. The African International Association, founded in 1877, sent Henry M. Stanley on an expedition up the Congo River to establish trading posts and report on the possibilities of travel and transportation. After Stanley's return the Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo was formed under the auspices of Leopold II., King of Belgium, and in 1879 this became the International Association of the Congo. This organization again sent Stanley up the great river. He and his men built roads, founded trading stations and made more than 400 treaties with native chiefs, conveying the sovereignty of these chiefs to the International Association of the Congo. The association then appealed to the Powers of the world for permission to combine these numerous sovereignties into one independent State. The United States was the first country to recognize the International Association of the Congo as a sovereign independent power, under the name of the Congo Free State. This was done in accordance with the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Forty-eighth Congress, which reported that the acts of the native

chiefs were clearly within their rights and that the association could lawfully accept them (4823, 4914). Within a year Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden followed the example of the United States. A general act of the International Congo Conference, held at Berlin in 1885, established freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo, declared absolutely free the navigation of the Congo, its tributaries and the lakes and canals connected with it, laid down rules for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade, and imposed upon the powers which signed the act the obligation to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious trouble arise in the Congo basin. The United States declined to ratify this act, on the ground that such action imposed upon it international obligations at variance with its traditional policy. The Conference placed the State under the sovereignty of King Leopold II. of Belgium, on the basis of personal union with Belgium, though perpetually neutral and free to the trade of all nations, and guaranteed equality of treatment to all settlers of whatever nationality. By a will dated Aug. 2, 1889, Leopold bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the Congo Free State. July 21, 1890, the territory of the State was declared inalienable, but a convention of July 3, 1890, reserved to Belgium the right to annex the Congo after a period of ten years. A treaty for annexation was signed Nov. 28, 1907, approved by the Belgian legislature in August, 1908, and by the King Oct. 18, 1908. By February, 1909, Germany had recognized the annexation. The exports of the country consist of rubber, ivory, palmnuts, palm oil, white copal, cocoa, coffee, gold and copper ore. Cottons, provisions, clothing, wines and spirits, machinery, building material, arms, ammunition are sold to the country. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium.

In 1911 the Congo completed its third year as a Belgian colony. The Belgian Parliament provided for its administration and appointed Baron Wahis governor. Many complaints have been made of cruel treatment of natives by traders. Great Britain withheld her recognition of the annexation until there was evidence of satisfactory conditions in the



**Congo Free State—Continued.**

Congo. Nov. 21, 1911, British consuls in the country reported that conditions in general had improved but that abuses continued in those districts where rubber is demanded in lieu of taxation. (See also Belgium.)

**Congo Free State:**

Act for reform of revenue tariff of, referred to, 5621.

Arms and ammunition, act prohibiting sale of, to natives of, recommended, 5868.

Discussed, 4914.

International Association of the Congo recognized by United States, 4823, 4914.

Referred to, 4988.

Slave trade in—

Conference at Brussels for suppression of, 5543.

Recommendations regarding, 5868.

Valley of Congo opened to commerce, discussed, 4762.

**Congress.**—A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character for the enactment of laws, or the consideration of some special subject, or the promotion of some common interest. In the United States all legislative powers are granted by the Constitution to Congress. This body consists of the Senate (q. v.) and the House of Representatives (q. v.). The powers of Congress are enumerated in the Constitution, Article I, section 8, and all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The power of Congress is absolute within the scope of its authority except as it may be restrained by the veto of the President. The Senate is composed of 2 members from each State regardless of size or population. The members of the House are apportioned on the basis of Federal population. The Constitution provides (Article V.) that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, who is also President of the Senate, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker chosen by its members. The Vice-President has no vote except in cases where the Senate is equally divided. Congress is required to "assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Measures that have

passed both Houses are sent to the President, who may either approve or veto them, or do neither, in which latter case the measure becomes a law after 10 days from the time it is presented to him, unless in the meantime Congress shall have adjourned. If he approve the bill and sign it, it becomes a law, but if he disapprove it he must return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated for reconsideration by them. In such a case, after reconsideration, it requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members in each of the two bodies to pass the measure. Legislation which exceeds the constitutional power of Congress may be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States when that body is properly appealed to by either party in any controversy arising in an attempt to enforce such legislation. Each House is by the Constitution "the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members" (17). (See also Senate and House of Representatives; United States, Government of, and Apportionment.)

**Congress:**

Act appointing day for annual meeting of, vetoed, 1450.

Act of—

Approved, but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.

Duly certified and approved, which had not passed, discussed, 1353.

Effect on, of adjournment of Congress before expiration of 10 days after presentation to President, discussed, 3797.

Acts of, to be published in certain newspapers, 4116.

Address from committee of public safety of France transmitted to, 181.

Adjournment of—

Postponement of recess requested, 6092.

Postponement of, recommended, 3021, 3286, 4034.

Resolution authorizing, not approved, 257.

Appropriations, power to designate officer to expend, discussed, 3128.

Appropriations should not be made by, unless necessary, 1248.

Bills, time allowed for consideration of, discussed, 2993, 3060.

Capital, longitude of, west of Greenwich, report, 688.

Capitol prepared for. (See Capitol.)  
Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipa-

**Congress—Continued.**

- tion Proclamation presented to, 4435.
- Constitution, copies of, printed for members of, 634, 678.
- Constitutional amendments recommended to. (See Constitution.)
- Contingent expenses of, discussed, 3179.
- Declaration of Independence, first copperplate of, bequeathed to, by Lafayette, letter of son presenting, 1342.
- Desk on which Declaration of Independence was written presented to United States by heirs of Joseph Coolidge, Jr., 4540.
- Letter of Robert C. Winthrop regarding, 4541.
- Discretionary authority which can be regulated by, should not be exercised by Executive, 1387.
- District of Columbia should be represented in, 1091, 1120, 3652.
- Extraordinary sessions of, convened by proclamation of President—
  - Adams, John, 222.
  - Cleveland, 5828.
  - Harrison, W. H., 1876.
  - Hayes, 4399, 4472.
  - Jefferson, 345, 412.
  - Lincoln, 3214.
  - McKinley, 6470.
  - Madison, 476, 509.
  - Pierce, 2927.
  - Taft, 7966.
  - Van Buren, 1538.
- Information regarding foreign affairs requested by, refused, 186, 2232, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.
- Joint resolution of—
  - Declaring freedom of Cuba and authorizing intervention, etc., 6297.
  - Discussed, 6311.
  - Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.
- Loyal Senators and Representatives denied admission to seats in, discussed, 3644.
- Mail, rates of transportation of, should be regulated by. (See Postal Service.)
- Meeting of—
  - Act appointing day for annual, vetoed, 1450.
  - Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 240.
- Members of. (See Representatives; Senators.)
- Notification to, of discontinuance of addresses, by President Jefferson, 313.
- Permanent seat of Government occupied by. (See Seat of Government.)
- Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)
- Public and private acts of, list of, transmitted, 3963.
- Requested by President Cleveland not to take recess until enactment of financial legislation, 6092.
- Resolutions of, thanking Samuel T. Washington for sword of Washington and staff of Franklin, 2120.
- Right of States to representation in, discussed, 3644.
- "Shall make no law respecting religious establishment," application of, 475.
- Testimonials of Gen. Grant offered to, by Mrs. Grant, 4857.
- Schedule of, 4859.
- Thanks of, tendered. (See Thanks of Congress.)
- Two Houses of, independent of each other, 516.
- War with—
  - Algiers should be declared by, 539.
- Great Britain—
  - Declared by, 497.
  - Special session called on account of threatening aspect of, 413.
- Spain declared by, 6348.
- House of Representatives (see also Representatives)—
  - Address of, in reply to President Washington's inaugural, 48.
  - Reply of President, 49.
  - Address of, to President Adams on death of Washington, 290.
  - Calls on President, 290.
  - Contested elections in, act regulating taking of testimony in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.
  - Expresses regret upon being notified of President Washington's intention to retire, 200.
  - Information regarding foreign intercourse refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452.
  - Referred to, 2529.
- Letter of John Randolph, Jr., demanding punishment of certain officers of Army and Navy for insulting conduct, referred to, 291.
- Members of. (See Representatives.)
- Privileges of, letter relating to, transmitted, 293.
- Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)
- Treaties—
  - Assent of, to, not required, 188.
  - Transmission of, to, declined, 2601.
- Senate (see also Senators)—
  - Address of, in reply to President Washington's inaugural, 46.

**Congress—Continued.**

Reply of President, 47.  
 Address of, to President Adams on death of Washington, 288.  
 Breach of duty by public officer in publishing executive business of, discussed, 2691.  
 Calls on President, 288.  
 Can hold only correspondence with the President in executive session, 2174.  
 Correspondence respecting relations with Spain refused, 6101.  
 Executive and, independent of each other in cases of appointment to office, 516.  
 Expresses regret upon being notified of President Washington's intention to retire, 198.  
 Extraordinary sessions of, convened by proclamation of President—  
 Adams, John, 306, 1220.  
 Adams, J. Q., 997.  
 Arthur, 4621, 4873.  
 Buchanan, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.  
 Cleveland, 5428, 6230.  
 Fillmore, 2646, 2727.  
 Referred to, 2726.  
 Grant, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.  
 Harrison, Benj., 5817.  
 Hayes, 4591.  
 Referred to, 4588.  
 Jackson, 1508.  
 Jefferson, 449.  
 Johnson, 3719.  
 Lincoln, 3362, 3474.  
 McKinley, 6470.  
 Madison, 571.  
 Monroe, 856.  
 Pierce, 2959.  
 Polk, 2539.  
 Tyler, 2220.  
 Van Buren, 1857.  
 Washington, 130, 204, 571.  
 (See also Congress, *ante*.)  
 Free confidential communication with. Executive should be preserved, 893.  
 In confidential correspondence with President, 144, 495, 652.  
 In executive session can only hold correspondence with President, 2174.  
 Information regarding—  
 Annexation of Texas refused, 2232.  
 Negotiations with Great Britain, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, refused, 2690.  
 Nominations to. (See Executive Nominations.)  
 President Washington meets and advises with, respecting treaty with Indians, 53.

Proposition to annex Hawaiian Islands, refused, 2691, 2695.

Protests of Presidents against action of. (See Protests.)

Requested by President Adams to postpone adjournment of, 257.

Treaties, power to make, vested in President with consent of, 187.

**Congress, Number of.**—Each congress is numbered and holds two annual sessions, respectively termed the long and the short session, each assembling on the first Monday in December and may be called in special session by the President or by joint resolution of both houses. The life of a congress lasts from 12 o'clock noon on March 4 of the odd-numbered year following the election of representatives until 12 o'clock noon on March 4 of the next odd-numbered year. To determine the years covered by a given congress multiply the number of the congress by two and add the product to 1789. The result will be the year in which the congress closed. Example:—Sixty-second Congress. Twice 62 is 124; adding 124 to 1789 gives 1913, the year during which (on March 4) the Sixty-second Congress must expire. To find the number of a congress sitting in any given year subtract 1789 from that year; if the result be an even number, half that number will give the congress of which the year in question saw the close; if the result be an odd number, add one, and half the sum will give the congress of which the year in question was the first year.

**Congress, Sixty-second, Members of.** (See Appendix.)

**Congress, Confederate.** (See Confederate Congress.)

**Congress, Continental.** (See Continental Congress.)

**Congress of Nations.** (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

**Congressional Elections:**

Federal supervision of, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.

Gerrymander discussed, 5643.

**Congressional Globe.**—That part of the proceedings of Congress which was published between 1833 and 1873. The Globe was first issued as a newspaper. Later it succeeded the Register of Debates. It was succeeded by the Congressional Record. The Congressional Globe was started as a private enterprise Dec. 7, 1833. Volume I, No. 1, began with the proceedings of the 23d Congress. It was published weekly and each volume was devoted to one session of Congress. The second session of the 40th Con-



**Congressional Globe—Continued.**

gress, 1869, was comprised in one volume of five parts, aggregating more than 5,000 pages. (See also *Annals of Congress*; *Congressional Record*; *Register of Debates*.)

**Congressional Record.**—A complete record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from December, 1873, to the present time. It is the successor to the *Congressional Globe*, and is printed and circulated by the Government. The *Congressional Record* is issued daily during the sessions of Congress. Each member of Congress is gratuitously supplied with a specified number for his constituents. It may also be obtained by subscription, the price being \$8 for the long and \$4 for the short session. The *Congressional Record* began with the special session of the 43d Congress, convened with the inauguration of President Grant for the second term, March 4, 1873. One volume is devoted to the proceedings of each session, but the volumes are generally bound in several parts. Vol. XLV, covering the proceedings of the second session of the 60th Congress, Dec. 6, 1909-June 25, 1910, consists of eight parts, aggregating more than 10,000 pages. (See also *Annals of Congress*; *Congressional Globe*, *Register of Debates*.)

**Congressman-at-Large.**—A member of United States House of Representatives elected by the voters of an entire State, and not, as is customary, by those of a Congressional district. The election of a Congressman-at-large is a device adopted by a State to secure proper representation in Congress under a Federal apportionment act pending the passage of a State law redistricting the State in accordance with the Federal allowance of Representatives. The apportionment act of Jan. 16, 1901, provides that after March 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members apportioned as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 14; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 37; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Ten-

nessee, 10; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1. It also provided that Congressmen shall be elected from districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, the number of such districts equaling the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled; but "in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the legislature of such State, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict such State." The present membership of the House is thus, 386. (See *Apportionment and House of Representatives*.)

**Conklin, I. B.**, mentioned, 7022.

**Conkling, Alfred**; author, jurist; b. East Hampton, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1789; wrote "Treatise on Organization and Jurisdiction of Superior, Circuit, and District Courts," "Admiralty Jurisdiction," etc.; died Attica, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1874.

**Conkling, Alfred**, mentioned, 2770.

**Conkling, Roscoe** (1829-1888); politician; b. Albany, N. Y.; member of Congress from New York, 1859-63, and 1865-67; United States Senator from New York, 1867-81; President Garfield denied Conkling's claims to the control of the Federal patronage of New York State, whereupon he resigned and became a candidate for reelection on the issue raised between himself and the President, but the legislature failed to return him to the Senate, and he retired to his private practice of law; his death resulted from exposure in the memorable blizzard of 1888; his connection with the attempted nomination of Grant as President at Chicago, in 1880, is memorable.

**Connecticut.**—One of the thirteen original States of the American Union; nickname, "The Nutmeg State"; motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet" (He who transplanted still sustains). It lies between lat. 41° and 42° 3' north and long. 71° 55' and 73° 50' west. It is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Rhode Island, on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by New York. Connecticut is largely a manufacturing State, due to its position which gives easy access to the large distributing

**Connecticut—Continued.**

centers; its chief products are hardware, firearms, silks, cotton and woolen goods, and clocks. Connecticut was settled by English Colonists from Plymouth, Mass., about 1635, although the Dutch had been there somewhat earlier. Charles II granted a charter to the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies in 1662, and soon thereafter they united. The present constitution was adopted in 1818.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau, under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 26,815, comprising 2,185,788 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$159,399,771. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$14,163,902, including 195,318 cattle, valued at \$6,730,287; 46,341 horses, \$5,739,400; 52,372 swine, \$472,741; 22,418 sheep, \$112,349; poultry, \$988,653. The yield and value of the field crops of 1911 was: Corn, 59,000 acres, 2,862,000 bushels, \$2,375,000; oats, 11,000 acres, 386,000 bushels, \$216,000; rye, 8,000 acres, 148,000 bushels, \$138,000; potatoes, 23,000 acres, 1,955,000 bushels, \$2,053,000; hay, 490,000 acres, 539,000 tons, \$12,666,000; tobacco, 17,000 acres, 27,625,000 pounds, \$5,663,125. The mineral products of the State are unimportant. The capital employed in manufactures in the State, reported in 1908, was \$373,283,580; number of wage-earners, 181,605, to whom was paid \$87,942,091. There were 3,477 establishments. The cost of the raw material was \$191,303,881, and the value of the output was \$369,082,091. Area 4,990 square miles; population in 1910, 1,114,756.

**Connecticut:**

Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 249.

Refusal of governor of, to furnish militia for defense of frontier, 501.

**Connecticut River**, practicability of connecting Lake Memphremagog with, 873.

**Connell, Richard E.**, b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1857; attended St. Peter's Parochial School and the public school in that city; became a reporter on the Poughkeepsie News-Press in 1887; worked on that paper as reporter and editor 23 years; began making political speeches in support of Grover Cleveland in 1884; delegate to the Democratic national convention held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1900, and at St. Louis, Mo., in

1904; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New York.

**Conner, Lieut.**, court-martial of, 853.

**Conry, Michael F.**; b. at Shenandoah, Pa., April 2, 1870; attended the Univ. of Michigan and grad. 1869, LL. B.; served two years as assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

**Conservation Commission.**—The National Conservation Commission was created by President Roosevelt June 8, 1908, as the result of a conference, held at the White House, May 13, 1908, of the governors of the States and Territories. The President had invited these officials and other eminent men to confer on the subject of national resources. Among the notable addresses were those of Andrew Carnegie, on iron and coal in relation to their exhaustion; Elihu Root, urging the States to exercise their sovereignties in preserving their natural resources; James J. Hill, on the wasteful use of the soil; William J. Bryan, John Mitchell, Governor Glenn, of North Carolina; Gifford Pinchot, and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior.

The object of the conference was to arouse the public conscience to the unnecessary waste and destruction of the forests, streams and mineral deposits, and the depletion of the soil, and to encourage by public sentiment and laws the conservation and development of the bountiful provisions of nature for the happiness and welfare of man.

The Commission is organized as follows: Waters—T. E. Burton, Ohio, Ch.; W. J. McGee, Bureau Soils, Sec. Forests—R. Smoot, Utah, Ch.; O. W. Price, Forest Service, Sec. Lands—Knute Nelson, Minn., Ch.; G. W. Woodruff, Interior Department, Sec. Minerals—John Dalzell, Penn., Ch.; J. A. Holmes, Geological Survey, Sec.

Within a month after the creation of the national commission the governors of five States had appointed State conservation commissioners and an equal number of organizations of national scope had named conservation committees. By January, 1909, thirty-six States and Territories had formed conservation commissions, and the indications were that all the remaining States would soon take similar action. Besides these, forty-one national organizations had appointed conservation committees. Under the direction of the national commission the first inventory of the natural re-

**Conservation Commission—Continued.**

sources of the United States ever made was accomplished.

The aim and scope of the Conservation Commission is summarized in the following brief extracts from the report made to the President Dec. 7, 1908:

"The duty of man to man is no greater than the duty of each generation to the next, and the obligation of the nation to the actual citizen is no more sacred than its obligation to the citizens to be. In this country, blessed with natural resources in unsurpassed profusion, the sense of responsibility to the future has been slow to awaken. Forests have been cleared away as obstacles to the use of land. Neglect of the waterways and approaching exhaustion of the forests directed attention to the rapid depletion of the coal and iron deposits and the misuse of the land.

"In the present stage of our national development wise and beneficial uses are essential and the checking of waste is absolutely demanded. The most reprehensible waste is that of destruction, as in forest fires, uncontrolled flow of gas and oil, soil wash, and abandonment of coal in mines. Nearly as bad is the waste arising from misuse, as the consumption of fuel in furnaces and engines of low efficiency, use of ill-adapted structural materials, growing of ill-chosen crops, and the perpetuation of inferior plants and animals, all of which may be remedied.

"Even as we have neglected our natural resources so have we been thoughtless of life and health. Natural resources are useless without men and women to develop them; we cannot, therefore, too soon enter upon the duty of conserving our chief source of strength by the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life.

"At the present rate of coal production the supply will approach exhaustion by the middle of the next century. The supply of high-grade iron ore, at the present rate of consumption, cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. Petroleum, though increasing in supply, is also enormously misused and wasted, and cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. The daily waste of natural gas is enough to supply every city in the United States of over 100,000 population.

"Of the total area of our lands,

but little more than two-fifths is in farms, and less than one-half of the farm area is improved and made a source of crop production. The area of cultivated land may possibly be doubled. In addition to the land awaiting the plow 75,000,000 acres of swamp land can be reclaimed, 40,000,000 acres of desert land irrigated and millions of acres of brush and wooded land cleared. We must greatly increase our yield per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is less than fourteen bushels per acre; in England it is 32 bushels and in Germany 28. We get 30 bushels of oats per acre; England nearly 45 and Germany more than 47. Proper management will double the yield and produce more than three times our present population can consume."

As an outgrowth of the joint conservation conference in December, 1908, President Roosevelt invited President Diaz of Mexico and the Governor-General and Premier of Canada to a North American conservation conference. These governments sent representatives to a meeting held at the White House Feb. 18, 1909. The principles of the original commission were endorsed and an invitation was extended to forty-five other nations to send delegates to a world's conference to be held at The Hague on a date to be later decided upon.

**Conservation Commission:**

Appropriation for, urged, 7648.

Commission report submitted, 7638.

Discussed, 7664.

**Conservatives.**—A faction of the Democratic party who from 1837 to 1840 voted with the Whigs against the sub-treasury bill. On other questions the Conservatives acted with their party. The term is generally applied to those members of a political party who oppose radical measures of any kind.

**Conspiracies, Unlawful.** (See *Illegal Combinations*.)

**Constantinople, Turkey:**

Expulsion of Greeks from, 2774.

International conference to be held at, upon subject of cholera, referred to, 3576.

Robert College at, referred to, 3900.

**Constellation, The.**—The flagship of Commodore Thomas Truxtun of the squadron sent to protect American shipping in the West Indies during troubles with France in 1799. The *Constellation* was built at Baltimore, and commissioned in 1798. Feb. 9,



**Constellation, The—Continued.**

1799, she defeated and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, of 40 guns. Feb. 1, 1800, she defeated *La Vengeance*, of 54 guns, which, after a fierce engagement, escaped, owing to a storm. Congress presented Truxtun with a gold medal and a vote of thanks for his bravery during this engagement.

**Constitution.**—Fundamental law in a limited or free government. As applied to the United States of America, or to any State of the American Union, the constitution is a written statement of the powers of government. The people who hold the elective franchise are by prescribed forms called upon to establish their constitution which they may subsequently amend in accordance with its provisions. When established the constitution is paramount to the government organized under it. If any department of the government exceeds its authorized powers, the act is irregular and void. Thus, if an act of Congress or of a State legislature does not conform in its terms to the constitution, which declares itself to be the supreme law of the land or of the State, as the case may be, the Federal or State Supreme Court, as the case may be, may decide the act in question to be unconstitutional and therefore of no effect. In Great Britain the constitution consists of customs, traditions, royal charters, statutes of Parliament, the common law, the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Reform Bill, etc. The British constitution has never had the direct sanction of the people; the Constitution of the United States and of each State of the Union has received such sanction. The Constitution of the United States was framed in a convention of the States, except Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, in 1787, and went into effect March 4, 1789, having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States. North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified it Nov. 21, 1789, and May 29, 1790, respectively. (See also Amendments.)

**Constitution:****Amendments to—**

Fourteenth, recommendation that disabilities imposed under, be removed, 4107, 4209.

Proclamation directing discontinuance of prosecutions, 4130.

Joint resolution proposing, 3841.

Joint resolution proposing fourteenth, opposed, 3589.

Proposed by Taft, 7674, 7676.

Question of Congress proposing, until after admission of loyal Senators and Representatives of unrepresented States referred to, 3589.

Ratification of. (See Ratification of, *post.*)

Referred to, 595, 786, 3722, 7674, 7676.

**Relative to—**

Abolishing slavery—

Defeated, 3453.

Recommended, 3556.

Ratification of referred to, 3570, 3644.

Approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.

Distribution of surplus revenue among States suggested, 1015.

Expenditures for education, suggested, 397, 444, 587.

Gradual emancipation of slaves recommended, 3337.

Income tax recommended, 7674, 7676.

Internal improvements suggested, 398, 553, 587, 760.

Legislation in extra session of Congress suggested, 4196.

Maintenance of free schools by States, 4288.

Mode of election of President and Vice-President suggested, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478, 3837, 3889, 4196.

Mode of election of United States Senators recommended, 3840, 3889.

Postponement of meeting of Congress suggested, 240.

Selection of Presidential electors recommended, 5644.

Slavery recommended, 3169.

Suability of States ratified, 250.

Successor to President in event of vacancy in Presidency and Vice-Presidency recommended, 3837, 3889, 4950.

Tenure of office by judiciary of United States recommended, 3841, 3889.

Centennial anniversary of framing, proposition to celebrate, discussed, 5118.

Journal of acts and proceedings of convention which formed, published, 634, 678.

Legislation to supplement guaranties afforded by fourteenth amendment recommended, 4775.

**Ratification of—**

Fifteenth amendment referred to, 3998, 4001, 4007, 4801.

**Constitution—Continued.**

Discussed, 4009.

Fourteenth amendment referred to, 3664, 3665, 3667, 3722, 3795, 3836, 3837, 3843.

Proclamation regarding enforcement of, 4088.

Proclaimed, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858.

Withdrawal of, by Ohio and New Jersey, 3836.

Ratification of, by States. (See the several States.)

Recommendation of legislation to supplement guaranties afforded by fourteenth amendment, 4775.

Referred to, 95, 101.

Right to make and alter, basis of our political system, 200.

Secret journal of Congress of Confederation published, 678.

Signers of, 26.

**Constitution, Supreme Court Decisions on.—Index articles treating:**

Ableman vs. Booth.	Loewe vs. Lawlor.
Amistad Case.	Louisiana vs. Jumel.
Bank of United States vs. Halstead.	Luther vs. Borden.
Bank of United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia.	McCulloch vs. Maryland.
Battle Cases.	Marbury vs. Madison.
Bayard vs. Singleton.	Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee.
Bollman Case.	Merryman Case.
Briscoe vs. Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.	Milligan Case.
Chisholm vs. Georgia.	Munn vs. Illinois.
Dartmouth College vs. Woodward.	Ogden vs. Saunders.
Dred Scott Case.	Olmstead et al. vs. Rittenhouse's Executrices.
Garland Case.	Original Package Case.
Gibbons vs. Ogden.	Osborn vs. United States Bank.
Hepburn vs. Griswold.	Paul vs. Virginia.
Hylton vs. United States.	Slaughterhouse Case.
Income Tax Cases.	Tennessee Bond Cases.
Juillard vs. Greenman.	Texas vs. White et al.
Kilburn vs. Thompson.	United States vs. Peters.
Legal Tender Cases.	United States vs. Todd.
Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor et al.	Vallandigham Case.
	Virginia Coupon Cases.
	Ware vs. Hylton.
	Worcester vs. Georgia.

**Constitution, The.**—A famous American frigate, known also as "*Old Ironsides*." She was built at Boston in 1797, and carried 44 guns. July 17, 1812, she encountered a fleet of 5 British frigates, but through the masterly seamanship of Capt. Hull eluded capture. Aug. 19 she was attacked by the British frigate *Guerriere*, carrying 38 guns. Within half an hour the latter was a wreck and 85 of her men killed and wounded (502.) Dec. 29, 1812, after a hard-fought battle of 2 hours, the British man-of-war, *Java*, carrying 38 guns, surrendered to the *Constitution* (507). The British loss was 161 in killed and wounded, while the American loss was only 34. Feb. 20, 1815, the *Con-*

*stitution* captured the *Cyane*, 20 guns, and the *Levant*, 18 guns. British loss 77 and American loss 15.

**Constitution, The:**

British frigate *Guerriere* captured and destroyed by, 502.

British frigate *Java* captured and destroyed by, 507.

Capt. Bainbridge in command of, 507.

Capt. Hull in command of, 502.

**Constitution, The** (slave ship), proceedings of court regarding, 895.

**Constitution, Confederate.** (See Confederate Constitution.)

**Constitutional Rights** discussed. (See powers of Federal and State Governments.)

**Constitutional Treasury System:**

Recommended by President Polk, 2256.

Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.

**Constitutional Union Party.**—The issues of 1860 and the years immediately preceding disrupted the Whig party. May 9 of that year representatives of the party held a convention at Baltimore and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Delegates were present from about 20 States. They took the name of the Constitutional Union party. They denounced the platforms of the other parties as tending "to widen political divisions," and declared their principles to be "the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." In the election it carried 3 States—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

**Constitutionalists.**—A political party in Pennsylvania which under the Constitution of 1776-1790 favored the maintenance of that instrument as opposed to those who demanded a stronger government than could be had under it. They were the local forerunners of the Democrats and Anti-Federalists of later times. Between 1804 and 1808 a party arose which desired to amend the Constitution. They were called Conventionists and the party opposed to them Constitution-alists.

**Constitutions, State.**—At the time of the Declaration of Independence only a few of the Colonies had local governments of their own. These were only temporary organizations. Constitutions were first adopted by the 13 original States as follows: Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1776; Georgia and New

**Constitutions, State—Continued.**

York in 1777; South Carolina in 1778; Massachusetts in 1780; Delaware in 1792; Connecticut in 1818; Rhode Island in 1842.

**Consul-General**, title of, should be abandoned, 4923.

**Consular and Diplomatic Service** (see also Consular Reform):

Act making appropriations for—

Approved and reasons therefor, 4331.

Returned, 4807.

Classified service needed, 7402.

Commercial attachés proposed, 7069, 7070.

Consular system referred to, 1246, 3382, 3393, 3471, 3794, 3837, 3592.

Cost of, 6871, 6872.

Costumes of persons in, referred to, 3115, 3834.

Discussed, 5468, 5547.

Elevation of missions, 6335, 6664.

Recommended, 5468.

Inspector of consular offices discussed, 6155.

Larger salaries needed in, 7402.

Organization of class of supernumerary secretaries of legation abroad recommended, 4654.

Promotions, removals and appointments in, 4672.

Referred to, 3067, 3393, 3471, 3592, 4069, 4123, 4795, 4801, 4849.

Reorganization of, recommended by President—

Arthur, 4718, 4829, 4838.

Cleveland, 4922, 5091, 5370, 5874.

Roosevelt, 6671, 6672, 7043, 7402, 7403.

**Consular Conventions.**—The first practical step toward close diplomatic relations between nations is the establishment of the consular office within its dominions. This is brought about by treaties and agreements which are called consular conventions. The terms and conditions upon which consuls are established in foreign countries by the United States have been, generally speaking, the same. Consequently treaties of this nature bear such close resemblance to one another that they are here grouped for purposes of comparison, and only specific differences are noted. Such treaties provide that consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls shall be reciprocally received and recognized on presentation of their commissions in the way and manner customary in the several nations, and according to the court etiquette of the particular nation. An exequatur (see Exequatur) shall be issued to the representative by the government of the

country to which he is sent. These representatives are to be treated with respect, dignity, and honor, due to the country whence they come. They are exempt from military service, public duty, and all personal and direct taxation, whether Federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the consular representative of a foreign nation is a resident of the country in which he acts, he is amenable to all of the laws, and pays taxes and performs public duties which his citizenship demands of him. Consuls have the right to hoist the flag of their nation over their official residence, or upon an official vessel. They are relieved of public witness duty, and when their evidence is necessary in connection with the administration of justice, their depositions may be taken in writing or at their dwellings.

Consular offices and dwellings are inviolable; local authorities may not invade them for any purpose; papers and documents deposited there may not be seized or examined; and the houses cannot be used as an asylum for the refuge or protection of criminals or fugitives from justice. Consuls-general and consuls have the power to appoint as consular agents any citizen of their own country, of the nation to which they are representatives, or of any other country, who shall be acceptable to the respective governments, and that consular agent shall have full authority to act when so certificated.

All consular officials of whatever rank have power and authority to take evidence, or depositions of captains, seamen, crews, passengers, or citizens of their own country, at the official residence, and may there execute any papers or documents. Consular representatives have the right of acquiring property and of disposing of it in any way; may conduct business, trade, or profession, exactly as do in these respects the citizens of the country in which they reside; and they may not be discriminated against in any way by reason of their being aliens. The discipline and internal order of the vessels of their country are entirely under the control of the consuls of the ports at which such vessels may be; and these officers may use the local judicial machinery freely for the arrest, detention, and punishment of deserters or mutineers, or for the preservation of the public peace. Expenses of such police or



**Consular Conventions—Continued.**

judicial action must be borne by the consuls. A definite time for the detention of deserters or criminals so arrested without trial, is set by treaties and varies from two to three months.

*Argentine Republic.*—The consular convention with this country is contained in the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1853. (See *Argentine Republic*, *Treaties with*.)

*Austria - Hungary.*—The consular convention was concluded in 1870 and ratified June 26, 1871.

*Belgium.*—The consular conventions of 1868, which expired in 1880, and that of 1880, still in force, govern the conduct and appointment of consuls.

*Bolivia.*—Agreement regarding consuls is contained in the treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1853. (See *Bolivia*, *Treaties with*.)

*Brazil.*—The consular convention with this nation is contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of 1828.

*China.*—Consular regulations with China are contained in the several commercial treaties with that nation. (See *China*, *Treaties with*.)

*Colombia.*—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, of 1846, with New Granada, and in the consular convention with Colombia of 1850. (See *Colombia*, *Treaties with*.)

*Costa Rica.*—Consular regulations were covered by the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1851. (See *Costa Rica*, *Treaties with*.)

*Denmark.*—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1826, and the consular convention of 1861, regulate the conduct and appointment of consuls.

*France.*—The consular convention with France was concluded Feb. 23, 1853.

*German Empire.*—The consular convention was concluded Dec. 11, 1871.

*Greece.*—The consular convention was concluded Nov. 19, 1902.

*Haiti.*—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition, of 1864. (See *Haiti*, *Treaty with*.)

*Honduras.*—Diplomatic and consular regulations are provided in the

treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1864.

*Italy.*—The consular convention was concluded May 8, 1878, and a supplement was added on Feb. 24, 1881, covering the settlement of shipping disputes.

*Japan.*—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894 regulates consular and diplomatic relations.

*Liberia.*—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1862 provides for the consular office.

*Mecklenburg-Schwerin.*—Consular office and functions are provided for in the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1847.

*Morocco.*—Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of peace and friendship of 1836, and in the convention as to protection of 1880.

*Muscat.*—Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of amity and commerce, of 1833.

*Netherlands.*—The consular convention was concluded May 23, 1878.

*Ottoman Empire.*—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1830 provides for consular intercourse.

*Paraguay.*—Diplomatic and consular privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, of 1859.

*Persia.*—Diplomatic privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship and commerce of 1856.

*Roumania.*—The consular convention of 1881 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.

*Russia.*—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.

*Servia.*—The consular convention of 1881 secures consular privileges.

*Siam.*—The treaty of amity and commerce of 1856 provides for the appointment of a consul to reside at Bangkok.

*Spain.*—The treaty of peace of 1898, known as the treaty of Paris, provides for the consular office.

*Sweden and Norway.*—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827 provides for the consular office and privileges.

*Switzerland.*—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1850, provides for consular office and privileges.

*Tonga.*—The consular office and jurisdiction is regulated by the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1886.

*Tripoli.*—The treaty of peace and amity of 1805 provides for consular residence at Tripoli.

**Consular Conventions—Continued.**

*Tunis.*—The consular office is secured by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of 1797.

*Zanzibar.*—The treaty as to duties on liquors, and consular powers, of 1886, governs the consular office.

**Consular Conventions with—**

Austria, 4023.

Belgium, 3888, 3893, 3997, 4539.

Referred to, 4561.

Chile, 2957.

France, 49, 2726.

Referred to, 75.

Germany, 4114, 4142.

Italy, 3800, 4436, 4448, 4588, 4626.

Expirations of, discussed, 4418.

Netherlands, 4437, 4520.

Roumania, 4622, 4627.

Referred to, 4757.

Salvador, 4070, 4212, 4247.

Servia, 4627, 4658.

Referred to, 4757.

**Consular Courts.** (See Courts, Consular.)**Consular Laws** discussed, 243, 1117, 2713.**Consular Offices**, inspection of, discussed, 6155.**Consular Pupils**, referred to, 3347.**Consular Reform** (see also Consular and Diplomatic Service.)

Discussed, 6071, 6154.

Order regarding examination for consular offices, 6056.

**Consular Regulations**, amendment of, 6744.**Consular Reports:**

On production of and trade in coffee among Central and South American States, referred to, 5201.

On taxation, referred to, 5201.

On trade and industries of foreign powers, referred to, 4986, 5122, 5201, 6460, 6671.

Publication of, discussed, 6338.

Recommended, 4564, 4631, 5091.

Value and importance of, discussed, 5091.

**Consuls.**—In international law an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign State to reside in a foreign city or town to defend the personal rights and to protect the business interests of such citizens of his country as may reside therein, and to collect and forward to the home government information on industrial and economic matters. He is not a diplomatic agent. He must be formally recognized by the power within whose jurisdiction he serves before he can legally discharge the functions of his office. From the early days of the Government the United States has maintained a consular service. By

acts of 1848 and 1860 consuls were empowered to hear and decide judicial cases in certain Oriental countries. The title of consul-general was first introduced in 1855. In 1866 the consular service was reorganized upon a basis requiring the examination by a board which has remained substantially unchanged to the present day. In 1895 President Cleveland issued an order requiring the examination, by a board composed of three members to be named by the Secretary of State, of applicants for appointment to places the salaries of which are more than \$1,000 and less than \$2,500 per year. By an order of Nov. 10, 1905, President Roosevelt extended the operations of this order so that it now applies to applicants for all consular places, irrespective of the salaries attached to them. The present number of U. S. Consuls serving in all parts of the world is 1,100, while foreign nations maintain about 850 in the United States. (See Consular and Diplomatic Service.)

**Consuls of United States** (see also the several powers):

Active cooperation in commerce, 6460, 6671.

Advances made by, should be reimbursed, 243.

Engaged in business in violation of law, referred to, 3068.

Examination by, of Armenian atrocities in Turkey discussed, 5989, 6069.

Exequaturs to, refused by Turkey, 6092, 6148.

Expenses of, appropriation for, recommended, 4109, 4159.

Fees collected by—

From American vessels, 4667.

In connection with authentication of invoices, 4670.

Fees of, referred to, 4000, 4067, 4109, 4110, 4159, 4210, 4258, 4736.

Imprisonment of, in Cuba, 329.

Jurisdiction of. (See Courts, Consular.)

Laws in regard to, should be revised, 243, 1117, 2713.

List and returns of, transmitted, 2133, 4109.

May not act in a fiduciary capacity while in office abroad, 6728.

Number of, who speak or write language of country where they are located, 4115.

Order regarding examinations for consular offices, 6056.

Discussed, 6071.

Presents from foreign States to, disposition of, discussed, 1256.

Referred to, 1258, 1260.

Referred to, 75, 78, 111, 169, 363, 2539.

**Consuls of United States—Continued.**

Reports of. (See Consular Reports.)  
 Reports of consular agents referred to, 4069, 6248, 6299, 6338, 6356, 6460, 6671.

Requested by Swiss Government to protect its citizens in countries where it is not represented, 4627.

Rights of, in Cuba discussed, 6069.

Salary of—

Appropriations for expenses of, discussed, 4159.

Discussed, 238, 243, 1031, 1910, 1953.

Fees of consular agents referred to, 3718, 4109.

Fees of consular officers referred to, 4000, 4067, 4110, 4159, 4210, 4258.

Recommendations regarding, 4109.

**Consuls to United States:**

Exequaturs revoked—

Consul of—

Belgium, 3420.

Chile, 3625.

France, 260.

Frankfort, 3709.

Great Britain, 2924, 2925.

Hanover, 3709.

Hesse, 3709.

Nassau, 3709.

Oldenburg, 3710.

Spain, 2588.

Sweden and Norway, 3626.

Revocation annulled, 3630.

Vice-consul of—

Portugal, 4038.

Sweden and Norway, 3627.

Revocation annulled, 3630.

Fees demanded by Spanish, discussed, 4714.

Legislation for protection or punishment of, recommended, 2654, 2713.

Tax upon incomes of, discussed, 3383.

**Contagious Diseases (see also Cholera;**

International Sanitary Conference;

Plague; Quarantine Regulations;

Yellow Fever):

Among animals, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887, 6597, 6604, 7078.

Conference on subject of, to be held at—

Rome, 4898.

Washington, 4564.

Legislation to prevent introduction of, into United States. (See Quarantine Regulations.)

**Contested Elections in Congress,** act regulating taking of testimony in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.

**Contingent Expenses.** (See Expenditures, Public.)

**Continental Congress.**—On receipt of the news of the passage of the Bos-

ton Port Act the Virginia assembly in 1774 advised a congress of all the Colonies. Upon this recommendation the First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, all the Colonies being represented except Georgia. Resolutions were passed commending the people of Massachusetts for their temperate resistance to the execution of the objectionable measures of Parliament and declaring that all America ought to support such opposition. This Congress also recommended an agreement not to import British goods after Dec. 1, 1774, and not to export goods to England after Sept. 10, 1775, unless such grievances as were set forth in a declaration of rights and wrongs were redressed by the parent Government. The First Continental Congress sat until Oct. 26, 1774.

The Second Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. This Congress was composed of delegates from each State, generally elected by the legislature. Each State was allowed one vote. It declared the independence of the United States and carried on the war with Great Britain. This body remained in session until Dec. 12, 1776, and then adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where it reassembled Dec. 20, remaining in session until Feb. 27, 1777, on which date adjournment was had until March 12, when it reassembled at Philadelphia, remaining in session there until the 18th of the following September, when it adjourned to meet at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27, remaining there but one day. Oct. 1 it resumed its session at York, Pa. June 27, 1778, it adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, where it reassembled July 7, remaining there until June 21, 1783. Its next meeting was at Princeton, N. J., June 30, remaining in session at that place until Nov. 4, when it adjourned to meet at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, where its sessions were held until June 8, 1784. Adjourning, it next met at Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1. Dec. 24 it adjourned to meet at New York, where it remained in session until its final adjournment, Oct. 21, 1788.

The sessions here were as follows: Jan. 11 to Nov. 4, 1785; Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786 (new officers being chosen at the commencement of this session); Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787 (new officers again elected at beginning of session); Nov. 5, 1787, to final adjournment. It is a fact worthy of record that as the old Con-



**Continental Congress—Continued.**

gress died, so the new was born, in the city of New York.

**Continental Money.**—On the authority of the Second Continental Congress an issue of paper money was begun in 1775 and continued till 1779. This "money" was in the nature of bills of credit and its value necessarily fluctuated with the fortunes of the Government which promised redemption. About \$242,000,000 were put forth. At first the bills circulated on a par with gold, but later greatly depreciated. In 2 years they had become depressed to half the value of gold. In 1779 they were reduced to one-twentieth of their face value and afterward to one-fortieth. Congress then ordered the notes bought up at their market value, replacing them by a new issue at the rate of 20 to 1, to bear interest at 5 per cent. The old notes sank as low as 1,000 to 1 and finally disappeared.

**Contraband of War.**—A term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. The treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain, signed Nov. 7, 1659, modified the previously entertained notions of articles contraband of war, and a still more liberal construction was put upon the word by the Declaration of Paris, April 26, 1856. All arms, ammunition, and supplies which may be of use in carrying on war or aiding in defense are by the laws of war contraband, and are liable to seizure by either belligerent should a neutral attempt to convey them to the other belligerent. Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 pronounced slaves of persons in rebellion against the United States Government contraband.

**Contraband of War:**

On British vessels for insurgents, 3352.

Trade in, and protection for neutral vessels, order regarding, 3377.

**Contracts, Government,** recommendations regarding, 3171.

**Contreras (Mexico), Battle of.**—Aug. 7, 1847, Gen. Twiggs's division began its march upon the City of Mexico. By the 18th the entire army was at San Augustine, 9 miles from the city. On the 19th a preliminary assault was made upon Contreras Hill, a fortified position about 4 miles from the city, held by Gen. Valencia with 6,000 men. Early the next morning Contreras Hill was taken by sudden assault, Valencia's army being completely routed, with a loss of 2,500 men.

Among the prisoners were 4 generals. By this brilliant dash the Americans had gained one of the several strong positions by which the roads to the City of Mexico were guarded. The American loss was 50 men killed and wounded. The Mexicans lost heavily in cannon, muskets and ammunition.

**Contreras (Mexico), Battle of,** referred to, 2386.

**Controller Bay (Alaska):**

Opening to settlement of lands in, discussed, 7979.

**Convention, Nominating.**—An assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important political concerns and the nomination of candidates for office. Early American candidates for office either made a public announcement of their candidacy or were placed in nomination by a caucus more or less select. Out of this custom grew the Congressional caucus of party leaders and, at a later period, the legislative caucus. This was defective in that parties having no legislative delegates had no caucus delegates. This was remedied by sending caucus delegates from those districts not represented by legislative delegates. This immediate step was succeeded by the nominating caucus or convention as at present conducted, both in the several States and in the nation, consisting of delegates from all parts of a State or of the nation chosen for the express purpose of making nominations. The first State convention of which we have any record was held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1788. The first national nominating convention was that held at Baltimore in September, 1831, by the Anti-Masons. In December of the same year the National Republicans, who were the progenitors of the Whigs, held a national convention at Baltimore. In May, 1832, a Democratic national convention nominated Jackson for President and Van Buren for Vice-President. About 1840 both parties adopted this practice, since which time it has become universal.

**Convention, Revolutionary.**—Previous to and at the beginning of the Revolution the royal governors of the Colonies dissolved the legislative assemblies because of their opposition to the oppressive measures of the Crown and Parliament. These assemblies immediately met in what were called revolutionary conventions. In a short time these bodies acquired all authority over the people, to the exclusion of the parent Government.

**Conventions.** (See International Conventions; Treaties.)

**Convicts, Foreign,** involuntary deportation of paupers, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States, 4852.

**Copley, Ira C.,** b. Knox County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1864; graduated from West Aurora High School in 1881; prepared for college at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, and graduated from Yale College in 1887, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts; graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1889; connected with the gas and electric business in Aurora; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Illinois.

**Cooley, Dennis N.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

**Cooley, Lyman B.,** member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.

**Coolidge, Joseph, Jr.,** desk on which Declaration of Independence was written presented to United States by heirs of, 4540.

• Letter of Robert C. Winthrop, regarding, 4541.

**Cooly Trade** referred to, 2907, 3127, 3261, 3837, 3991, 4034, 4190.

**Cooper, Henry Allen;** b. Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 8, 1850; grad. Northwestern Univ., 1873, and Union Coll. of Law, Chicago, 1875; in 1880 elected district attorney of Racine County, and reelected 1882, 1884 and 1886-87; member of State senate 1887-89; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Wisconsin.

**Copper,** act regulating duties on, vetoed, 3903.

**Copper Coins,** weight of, reduced to one pennyweight, sixteen grains, 183.

**Copper Mines** referred to, 764, 803.

**Copperhead.**—A term of opprobrium applied to citizens of the North who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. The name was first used in a political sense in 1863 in reference to persons who favored peace on any terms. The epithet had its origin in the charge that those to whom it was applied were secret and insidious foes to the Union. The term has recently (1899) been applied to those who are not in sympathy with the prevalent ideas concerning the annexation of territory gained by the recent war with Spain, especially to those who are quietly endeavoring to foment discord among the people at home and the soldiers in the Philippines.

**Copyright.**—As defined by Drone, copyright is the exclusive right to multiply and dispose of copies of an intellectual production. Before the organization of the Federal Government the States issued copyrights. The Constitution authorized Congress to grant copyrights to authors and patents to inventors. Accordingly Congress passed a law in 1790 giving authors the exclusive right to their works for 14 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years, by themselves, or their heirs, executors or assigns. In 1831 the period was extended to 28 years, with the right of renewal of 14 years, the right being extended to the widow or children of a deceased author. In 1856 the protection of copyright was extended to dramatic works and in 1865 to works of art and photographs. Clerks of the district courts of the United States at first issued copyrights, but the act of 1870 provided that the right to issue should be vested in the Librarian of Congress, and in 1897 an office of Register of Copyrights, acting under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, was created. In 1891 the international copyright law passed, extending the privilege of American copyright to authors in such foreign countries as granted the same privilege to American authors. This reciprocal privilege, which is determined and effected by proclamation of the President, according to the terms of the law, has been availed of by several European and American nations, as follows: Belgium, France, Great Britain and Colonies and Switzerland in 1891; Germany and Italy in 1892; Denmark in 1893; Spain in 1895; Mexico and Chile in 1896; Costa Rica and the Netherlands in 1899; Cuba in 1903, and Norway in 1905.

The copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:" (a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works

**Copyright—Continued.**

of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

The steps necessary to secure copyright registration are: For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19..(year date of publication) by.....(name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of \$1.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of \$1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

**Copyright:**

Correspondence with—

Switzerland and France regarding international, referred to, 5115.

Switzerland and Italy regarding international, referred to, 4989.

Foreign holders of, to be privileged in United States discussed, 4828, 5478, 5561.

International law of—

Convention regarding with—  
Germany, 5626.

Great Britain, 2725, 2763.

Correspondence with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 2003.

Recommended, 5478, 5561.

Law of, needs revision, 7391, 7392.

Proclamation granting privilege to—  
Belgium, France, Great Britain and  
Switzerland, 5582.

Referred to, 5625.

Chile, 6125.

Denmark, 5827.

Referred to, 5874.

Germany, 5713.

Referred to, 5752.

Italy, 5736.

Referred to, 5752.

Mexico, 6122.

Norway, 7250.

Portugal, 5830.

Spain, 6024.

**Copyright Convention, International:**

At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.

Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.

**Copyright Laws.** (See Copyright.)

**Corbin, Henry Clark;** soldier; b. Ohio; enlisted as volunteer in Civil War, and passed into regular army as body guard to the President; adjutant at inauguration of Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley; served as marshal of several large parades.

**Corbin, H. C.:**

Dispatch to Gen. Otis regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, 6580.

Eulogized, 6744.

Instructions to Gen. Merritt through, regarding joint occupancy of Philippine Islands with insurgents, 6579.

Instructions to Gen. Otis through, to avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.

Order through, to send troops to Iloilo, 6583.

**Corea.** (See Korea.)

**Corinth (Miss.), Battle of.**—Oct. 2, 1862, the Confederates under Generals Van Dorn and Price appeared in front of Corinth, and on the 3d fighting began. Grant directed Rosecrans to call in all his forces for the defense, and dispatched Brig.-Gen. McPherson to his support from Jackson, Miss. Ord and Hurlbut were sent from Bolivar by way of Poca-hontas to attack the flank of Van Dorn. Rosecrans's army advanced five miles beyond the town and fell back, fighting, upon Grant's fortifications. The battle was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and before noon the Confederate repulse was complete. The Confederates numbered 38,000.



**Corinth (Miss.), Battle of—Continued.**  
 The Federal forces amounted to 19,000. The Federal loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 missing. The Confederate losses were 1,423 killed, 5,962 wounded, and 2,225 prisoners. On the 5th, while in retreat, the Confederates were attacked by the divisions of Ord and Hurlbut at the crossing of the Hatchie River, 10 miles from Corinth. A battery and several hundred men were captured.

**Corinth, Miss., capture of,** referred to, 3315.

**Corn.** (See *Agricultural Products*.)

**Corn Laws,** repeal of, referred to, 2660.

**Cornell, Alonzo Barton;** telegrapher; b. Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832; associated with Prof. Morse in early development of telegraph; rose successively from operator to acting president Western Union Telegraph Co.; elected member of State legislature, 1872, and governor of New York, 1879; trustee Cornell University, founded by his father.

**Cornell, A. B.,** naval officer at port of New York, suspension of, discussed, 4463.

**Cornplanter,** Seneca chief, mentioned, 103.

**Corporation Tax.**—Every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required under the provisions of the Taft tariff of 1909, to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent. upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill of 1909 to raise additional revenues to apply on the Treasury deficit. The section provides a form of publicity, which will enable the Government to exercise supervision over corporations.

**Corporation income tax** same as excise tax, 7674.

**Corporation tax** a tax on privilege and not on property, 7674.

**Corporations** (see *Commerce and Labor*, Department of):

Bond issuance by, power of Territorial legislatures to authorize, 1757.

Business stability would be assured by corporations being under Federal control, 7663.

Evils of trusts and monopolies discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176, 6751, 7029, 7354, 7356, 7523, 7571, 7579.

Exclusion of American insurance companies from Germany, 6061, 6099, 6183.

Federal supervision of incident to tax on, 7676.

Federal control urged for, 6751, 7354, 7523, 7571, 7579, 7662.

National Control exemplified in national banking act, pure food law, meat inspection law, 7460.

Overcapitalization of, discussed, 7356, 7419, 7512, 7523, 7571, 7579, 7662.

Referred to, 1383.

Taxes upon franchises of, recommended, 7422.

Treatment of American insurance companies in Russia discussed, 5961.

Work of Bureau discussed, 6859, 7031.

**Corporations, Bureau of,** policy and work of, 7031.

**Corps of Engineers.** (See *Engineer Corps*.)

**Corwin, Thomas** (1794-1865); politician; b. Bourbon Co., Ky.; member of Congress, 1830-40; governor of Ohio, 1840-42; United States Senator from Ohio, 1845-50; Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, 1850-53; member of Congress, 1859-61; and United States minister to Mexico, 1861-64; "The most brilliant and impressive of the stump-speakers of that day."

**Corwin, Thomas,** minister to Mexico: Convention with Mexico proposed by, 3261, 3282.

Dispatches from, regarding war with Mexico, 3264.

Treaties with Mexico concluded by, 3264.

**Cost of Living,** international commission on, 8104.

**Costa Rica.**—One of the Central American Republics. The name is Spanish and means "rich coast." It lies between lat. 8° and 11° 16' north and long. 82° and 86° west, and is bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Colombia, and on the west and southwest by the Pacific Ocean. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys. The country was visited by Columbus in 1502. The first settlement was made by Francisco Hernandez in 1523. Independence from Spain was declared in 1821, and the territory formed part of the Federal Republic of Central America from 1823 to 1839. The government is vested in a president and a chamber of representatives elected every four years. Costa Rica is one of the five signatories to the Court of Arbitration of Central American Republics (q v.). The area of the country is about 18,691 square miles, and

**Costa Rica—Continued.**

the population estimated for Jan. 1, 1911, is 379,538.

In 1910 the total value of the exports was \$8,374,364, made up largely as follows: Bananas, \$4,230,238; coffee, \$2,751,024; gold and silver bullion, \$811,186; hides, \$125,094; rubber, \$102,280; timber, \$78,620; cocoa, \$41,178. The imports in 1910 aggregated \$7,897,736, consisting of cotton textiles, flour, and iron and steel goods, of which 55.95 per cent. were from the United States. In 1910 there entered the ports—Limón and Punta Arenas—622 vessels, of 1,227,852 tons. The total railway mileage at the beginning of 1911 was 627, including a government owned line from Punta Arenas to San José, 69 miles, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific ports. The capital is at San José, and the government is vested in the President (Ricardo Jiménez, inaugurated May 8, 1910, to hold office four years) and a cabinet of five members. The congress consists of one chamber of forty-three representatives.

**Costa Rica:**

Boundary question with Colombia discussed, 4627, 5868.

Boundary question with Nicaragua—Arbitration referred to President of United States, and award of, 5369, 6427.

Settlement of, indispensable to commencement of ship canal, 2702.

Survey of port and river of San Juan, 3444.

British protection over, correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2583.

Claims of United States against, 3048, 3100.

Commission to adjust, discussed, 2664.

Convention for adjustment of, 3175, 3185.

Commercial relations with, 3885.

Consul of United States in, referred to, 3832.

Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.

Dispute with Panama settled by arbitration, 8037.

Fugitive criminals surrendered to United States by, 5868.

Negotiations with, transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.

Transmitted, 2695.

Outrages committed on American citizens in, 3048.

Postal convention with, 3284.

Relations with, 2690, 2691, 2695.

Rupture with Nicaragua amicably settled, 6325.

Territorial controversies between States on San Juan River, 2736.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2675, 3175, 3185.

Exchange of ratification of recommendations regarding, 3201.

**Costello, Mr.**, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Great Britain, 3834.

Referred to, 3897.

Released, 3902.

**Cotton.** (See Agricultural Products.)

**Cotton Cases**, suits pending in Court of Claims known as, 4003.

**Cotton Exposition.**—From Sept. 18 to Dec. 31, 1895, was held at Atlanta, Ga., the Cotton States Industrial Exposition, having for its chief purpose the display of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of the Southern States. The site covered an area of 189 acres in Piedmont Park, on which some thirty exhibition buildings were erected. The Federal government and many foreign countries and various States of the Union, as well as South and Central American Republics made exhibits. Numerous congresses of educational and industrial interests were held in the auditorium, and to nearly every day was assigned some special feature of interest. The total attendance was 1,179,889. The receipts from admissions were \$500,000; from concessions, \$125,230; from rent of floor space, \$79,000, a total of \$704,230, as against a cost of \$960,930.

**Cotton Expositions.** (See Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.)

**Cotton Loan** referred to, 3583.

**Council Bluffs, Iowa**, act authorizing purchase of ground for Government offices in, vetoed, 5258.

**Counterfeiting:**

Of foreign and domestic coins, 1136, 1268.

Pardons granted counterfeiters, etc., referred to, 3818.

**Country Life Commission.**—In August, 1908, President Roosevelt, desirous of improving social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, invited Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of *Wallace's Farmer*, Des Moines, Ia.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service, and Walter H. Page, editor of *The World's Work*, New York, to assist

**Country Life Commission—Continued.**

him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "Commission on Country Life." The immediate purpose of the President in appointing the Commission was to gain from them information and advice which would enable him to make recommendations to Congress. The Commission on Country Life, in its investigations, was not directly concerned with agricultural methods, nor the productivity of farms.

The Commission carried on its inquiries and investigations by correspondence and by personally holding meetings in rural sections at which the farmers themselves discussed their needs. The letters and speeches of the farmers formed, when classified and arranged, a condensed and comprehensive consensus of the opinions of farmers as to what are the chief rural problems and what are the remedies for evils and deficiencies. Prof. L. H. Bailey, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., is chairman of the Commission.

**Country Life Commission:**

Report submitted, 1933.

**County.**—Originally the territory of a count or earl. County government was early established in this country. In 1639 Virginia had 8 counties, originally called shires. By 1680 the number was increased to 20. In South Carolina the original subdivision of the Colony was parish. Southern counties generally had officers and courts similar to those of England. Massachusetts first incorporated counties in 1643. In most Colonies, however, county government was established with English rule. Each State of the Union, except Louisiana, which adheres to the parish system, is now divided into counties, each of which contains a county seat, in which is usually located a court-house and a jail or prison.

**Courier, The,** officers and men of, rescued by Spanish ship *Sabina*, 2005.

Compensation for, requested, 2005.

**Courts.**—In the United States courts are public tribunals for the administration of justice and the interpretation of law. Their functions include the protection of private rights, the punishment of crime, and the regulation of conflicting interests of individuals and States. In accordance with the provision of the Constitution establishing a Supreme Court and conferring upon Congress power to create inferior tribunals, a regu-

lar system of courts has been formed. The system at first adopted has not been changed in any essential manner.

The *Supreme Court* is the highest tribunal of the United States. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices and holds its sessions annually in the Capitol at Washington, commencing the second Monday in October. All its members are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office during good behavior, receiving a compensation which may not be diminished during their term of office. They have the privilege of retiring at the age of 70 if they have served 10 years and of drawing their salaries for the remainder of life. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties which are made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all admiralty and maritime cases; to controversies to which the United States is a party; to controversies between two or more States, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, between a State and foreign States and between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls and those in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In all the other cases aforementioned it has appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact. The Supreme Court also has appellate jurisdiction over cases from the United States circuit courts where more than \$2,500 is involved. In 1891, the cases pending before the Court had increased to such an extent that the Circuit Court of Appeals was established to relieve it. The first session of the Supreme Court was held in 1790. (See also *Supreme Court, Justices.*)

**Circuit Courts.**—The judiciary act of 1789 provides for United States circuit courts and district courts inferior to the Supreme Court. No provision having been made for circuit judges, the circuit courts up to 1869 were held by justices of the Supreme Court and district judges. In 1801 Congress passed a law providing for 16 circuit judges, but it was re-



**Courts—Continued.**

pealed the following year. In 1869 special judges were provided for the circuit courts, and the New York circuit has since been given an additional one. Supreme Court cases having accumulated beyond the capacity of the court to consider them in reasonable time, Congress by an act of March 3, 1891, provided for an additional circuit judge in each circuit and established circuit courts of appeals, to consist of the circuit judges of each circuit, the district judges therein, and the justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto. Three judges make up the court, two constituting a quorum; but one or more of the district judges of the circuit may be called on by the court to make up a quorum. These circuit courts of appeals have final jurisdiction over appeals from the district and circuit courts except in questions of the jurisdiction of those courts and in constitutional, prize, and capital cases.

The act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911, abolished the circuit courts of the United States as courts of original jurisdiction, transferred the functions of these courts to the Federal district courts and limited the duties of the circuit judges to service on the circuit courts of appeals. The act took effect Jan. 1, 1912. The circuit courts of appeals exercise appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal or writ of error final decisions in the district courts, including the territorial courts of Alaska and the United States Court for China in all cases other than those in which appeals and writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court, and, except as to the right of the Supreme Court to interfere through certiorari, the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States or citizens of different States; in all cases arising under the patent laws, the copyright laws, the revenue laws, the criminal laws, and in admiralty cases.

*District Courts.*—District Courts are limited in jurisdiction to one State. Every State is a district and has at least one United States Court, while some have two or more. These are the admiralty and bankruptcy courts. They have jurisdiction in

cases where an alien sues, and where the United States or an officer thereof or a foreign consul is a party. The district courts also have jurisdiction of such crimes as are not capital as the United States takes cognizance of. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts or with the State courts where an alien sues for a tort in violation of a treaty. The classes of questions of which these courts take cognizance are determined by Congress. Originally each State constituted a district, but later some of the States were divided. There are now eighty-eight of these lowest grades of Federal courts.

*Court of Claims.*—This court was established by act of Congress, Feb. 24, 1855. It has general jurisdiction of all "claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as war claims," and certain rejected claims. It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any Executive Department, involving disputed facts of controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds \$3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any Executive Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the above-mentioned cases, the court, when it finds for the claimant, may enter judgment against the United States payable out of the public Treasury. An appeal, only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases, and on the part of the claimants when the amount in controversy exceeds \$3,000. The findings of fact by this Court are final and not subject to review. The statute of limitations prevents parties bringing action on their own motion more than six years after the cause

**Courts—Continued.**

of action accrued. Any of the Departments, however, may refer claims at any time if they were pending therein within a period of six years. By an act of Jan. 20, 1885, Congress gave the court jurisdiction over "claims to indemnity upon the French government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic concluded September 30, 1800."

The time of filing these claims was limited to two years from the passage of the act, and all claims not presented within that time were declared void. Under the provisions of an act of March 2, 1887, the Secretary of the Navy referred to this court all cases growing out of claims for bounty for war vessels captured or destroyed by the United States Navy during the late war with Spain, involving the consideration of every naval conflict that took place during that war and the rights of all the officers and men engaged. This court was also vested with jurisdiction over certain Indian depredation claims by an act of March 3, 1891. By the act of April 29, 1902, Congress conferred upon this court jurisdiction over all claims against the United States arising out of the payment of custom duties to the military authorities in the Island of Puerto Rico upon articles imported from the several States.

The act of June 25, 1910, "An act to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes," conferred a new jurisdiction. There are five judges, who sit together in the hearing of cases, the concurrence of three of whom is necessary for the decision of any case. The court sits at Washington, D. C., in the old Corecoran Art Building, Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, on the first Monday in December each year and continues into the following summer and until all cases ready for trial are disposed of. Cases may be commenced and entered at any time, whether the court be in session or not.

**Commerce Court.**—The Mann-Elkins act of June 18, 1910, created a new judicial body known as the Commerce Court to review the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission on appeal and to expedite rate cases formerly tried in the United

States Circuit Courts. The provisions are as follows: A court of the United States is hereby created which shall be known as the Commerce Court and shall have the jurisdiction now possessed by Circuit Courts of the United States and the judges thereof over all cases of the following kinds: First. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money. Second. Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Third. Such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved Feb. 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States. Fourth. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section twenty or section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States or the judges thereof, that is hereby transferred to and vested in the Commerce Court. The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive, but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above-enumerated classes.

The Commerce Court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal of such form and style as the court may prescribe. The said court shall be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one

**Courts—Continued.**

of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation or termination of assignment of any judge so designated, the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year 1914 no circuit judge shall be designated to serve in the Commerce Court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the Commerce Court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the Circuit Court for any district, or the Circuit Court of Appeals for any circuit, or in the Commerce Court.

President Taft made the following appointments: Judge Martin A. Knapp, presiding, commissioned Dec. 31, 1910, for a term of 5 years; Judges Robert W. Archbald, William H. Hunt, John E. Carland, and Julian W. Mack, each commissioned Jan. 31, 1911, for terms of 4, 3, and 2 years, and 1 year, respectively. The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The act further provides for the appointment of a clerk and marshal. The court shall be permanently open. Its regular sessions shall be held in Washington, but it may hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. In

all cases within its jurisdiction it may exercise any and all the powers of a Circuit Court of the United States. Its jurisdiction may be invoked by the filing of written petitions setting forth the petitioner's cause of action and specifying the relief sought. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon expiration of the term for which they are appointed, they do not cease to be judges, but are assigned for duty within some judicial circuit, and other Circuit Judges are designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for service in this court.

*Court of Customs Appeals.*—On account of widespread criticism of the rulings of customs officials and the consequent appeals to the federal courts by importers, Congress on Aug. 5, 1909, passed an act creating a Court of Customs Appeals to hear and determine such cases. The law was amended Feb. 25, 1910, and provides that there shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof.

The Court of Customs Appeals shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a Board of General Appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise, and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulation governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases.

No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdic-



**Courts—Continued.**

tion shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: Provided, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, nor to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after Aug. 5, 1909: Provided further, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instances of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision.

The judges of the court appointed by President Taft were: Presiding Judge, Robert M. Montgomery; Associate Judges, James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin, Attorney-General, George

W. Wickersham, Assistant Attorney-General, William L. Wemple.

**Court of Claims** (see also Southern Claims Commission; War Claims): Act in relation to new trials in, vetoed, 4168.

Claims pending in, referred to, 4205, 5755.

Joint resolution to refer certain claims to, discussed, 4741.

Judgments of, should be made final, 3252.

Method of verifying claims against Government, recommendations regarding, 4303.

Suits pending in, known as cotton cases, 4003.

**Court of Private Land Claims:**

Difficulty in administering law establishing, discussed, 5638, 5760.

Organization of, discussed, 5632.

**Court, Supreme:**

Allotment of justices of, to circuits, 3324, 3376.

Appeals to, from courts of District of Columbia and Territories, recommendations regarding, 4939, 5103.

Bill for relief of, discussed, 5560.

Building for, recommended, 6343.

Decisions in joint traffic association and trans-Missouri cases of no practical effect, 7456.

Delay of justice in, discussed and intermediate court recommended, 4453, 4526, 4574, 4640, 5362, 5477.

Circuit courts of appeals discussed, 5968.

Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.

Distribution of decisions of, referred to, 2130, 2212.

**Justices of—**

Salaries of, increase in, recommended, 3996.

Should be exempted from other duties, 830.

Limitation upon right in felony cases to review by, recommended, 5632, 5880.

Reports of. (See Supreme Court Reports.)

Vacancies in, and reasons for not filling, discussed by President Lincoln, 3250.

**Courts, Consular:**

Jurisdiction referred to, 4654.

Of acting consuls and vice-consuls of United States in China, 2951.

Regulations for, 3111, 5388, 6590.

In China, 4675, 7069.

Japan, 4072, 4630.

Korea, 5675, 7069.

Recommended, 5368, 5471.

Reorganization of, recommended, 4923.

**Courts, District.** (See Courts, Federal.)

**Courts, Federal:**

Act regarding establishment of circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of, vetoed, 5679.  
Carelessness in preparing statutes, discussed, 7598.

Change in procedure of, recommended, 7406.

Delays in, 7048.

Extension of jurisdiction of, recommended, 131.

Fee system as applicable to officials of, abolition of, discussed, 6161.

Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

Modifications in system of, recommended, 4640, 4939.

Offenses against court officers should be made cognizable in, 5477, 5633.

Offenses against treaty rights of foreigners in United States should be made cognizable in, 5618.

Power of, over Executive Departments discussed, 1720.

Process of, should be uniform, 75.

Removal of cases from State courts to, restrictions on, recommended, 4939.

Removal of cases involving international obligations from State courts to, 1928, 1956.

Returns of causes pending in, referred to, 325, 641.

**Circuit—**

Allotment of justices of Supreme Court to, 3324, 3376.

Appeals from, recommendations regarding, 4939.

Extension of system of, recommended, 1024, 1121, 1168, 3250.

Resumption of authority of, in States where rebellion had existed recommended, 3556.

Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 3576.

Transfer of original jurisdiction of, to district courts recommended, 4939.

**Circuit courts of appeals—**

Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.

Discussed, 5968.

Commissioners, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

**District—**

Act providing for trials in, vetoed, 496.

Transfer of original jurisdiction of circuit courts to, recommended, 4939.

**Courts-Martial:**

In Army discussed, 4933.

Navy referred to, 892.

Regulations for government of, 5602, 6034.

**Courts, Military,** order in relation to trials by, 3638.

**Courts of Appeals, Circuit.** (See Courts, Federal.)

**Courts, Provisional,** in Louisiana, order regarding, 3323.

**Courts, State:**

Removal of cases from, to Federal courts, restrictions on, recommended, 4939.

Removal of cases involving international obligations from, to Federal courts, 1928, 1956.

**Covington, James Harry;** b. May 3, 1870, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.; entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1891; graduated LL. B. in 1894; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Maryland.

**Covoda (N. Mex.), Battle of.**—After Gen. Phil. Kearny had established the authority of the United States securely, as he thought, in New Mexico, he proceeded toward the Pacific, leaving small forces in the garrisons behind. Jan. 15, 1847, Governor Bent, Sheriff Elliott, and 20 others were murdered by insurgent Mexicans at San Fernando de Taos and 7 others at Turley's, 8 miles distant, in the valley of the Moro. Col. Sterling Price, who was in command at Santa Fé, learning of the uprising, Jan. 23 started for the scene with a force of about 400. He encountered a force of 1,500 at the village of Covoda, which he dispersed after a severe engagement.

**Covode, John;** merchant; b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 17, 1808; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1855-63, and 1867-69; died Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1871.

**Covode, John,** mentioned, 3571.

**Covode Investigation.**—A committee of the House of the Thirty-sixth Congress was appointed, with John Covode, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, to investigate charges made by 2 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who alleged that President Buchanan had used corrupt influences to induce them to vote for the Lecompton bill. The investigating committee consisted of 5 members. The 3 Republicans voted to sustain the charges and the 2 Democrats to exonerate the President. No action was taken.

**Covode Investigation,** 3145, 3150.

**Cowans Ford (N. C.), Battle of.**—Feb. 1, 1781, Cornwallis, who had a second time invaded North Carolina, attempted to prevent the junction of Morgan's division of the American army with the main body under Gen. Greene. The Americans, pursued by the British, crossed the Catawba River at Cowans Ford. Gen. David-

**Cowans Ford (N. C.), Battle of—Continued.**

son with 300 militia was left to oppose the crossing of Cornwallis. Davidson was killed and the militia scattered.

**Cowdin, Elliot C.**, commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 3828.

**Cowpens (S. C.), Battle of.**—One of the events following Gen. Greene's taking command of the Southern army in the Revolution, which decided the fate of the war in that quarter. Cornwallis, in command of the British army and in possession of South Carolina, meditated an invasion of North Carolina. Tarleton, with the advance guard of Cornwallis's army, consisting of about 1,100 men, pressed Morgan across the Pacolet, a branch of the Broad River, and back to the Cowpens, an extensive pasture ground on the Broad River about 2 miles south of the boundary line between the Carolinas. Morgan's force consisted of about 900 men. Jan. 17, 1781, Tarleton began the attack. The battle was well fought and displayed remarkable generalship on the part of Morgan. With his 900 men he surrounded and nearly annihilated Tarleton's 1,100, Tarleton and 270 men only escaping. The Americans lost but 12 killed and 61 wounded. Two standards, 100 horses, 35 wagons, 800 muskets, and 2 cannon were captured.

**Cox, Jacob Dolson**; soldier, lawyer; b. Montreal, Can., Oct. 27, 1828, of American parents; brigadier-general Ohio volunteers, 1861, and promoted to major-general; governor of Ohio, 1866-67; appointed Secretary of the Interior by President in 1869; member of Congress from Ohio, 1877-79; author of "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run as Connected with the Fitz-John Porter Case."

**Cox, Jacob D.**, mentioned, 3812, 3815, 3817.

**Cox, James M.**; b. near Jacksonburg, Butler Co., Ohio, March 31, 1870; owner and publisher of the Dayton *Daily News* and the Springfield *Daily News*; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Ohio.

**Cox, Samuel Sullivan** (1824-1889); editor and politician; b. Zanesville, Ohio; member of Congress from Ohio, 1857-65; from New York City, 1869-73 and 1875-85; United States minister to Turkey, 1885-86; reelected to Congress in 1888; was known as "Sunset Cox," because of a florid

and exuberant description of a sunset, which was written in the *Statesman*, of Columbus, Ohio, of which he was the editor.

**Cox, William Elijah**; b. Dubois Co., Ind., Sept. 6, 1865; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

**Cox, Zachariah**, arrest and confinement of, 352.

**Crabbe, Col.**, execution of, referred to, 3012, 3096.

**Cradle of Liberty.**—A name applied to Faneuil Hall, Boston, an old building used as a market house and place of public meeting from the early days of the settlement. It has been the scene of some of the most stirring appeals to patriotism by American citizens, particularly during and previous to the Revolutionary War. Upon being refused the use of Faneuil Hall for a meeting in March, 1850, Daniel Webster wrote: "I shall defer my visit to Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty, until its doors shall fly open on golden hinges to lovers of Union as well as liberty." The appellation has since clung to the building.

**Crago Thomas S.**, b. Aug. 8, 1866, at Carmichaels, Greene County, Pa.; educated at Greene Academy, Waynesburg College, and Princeton University, graduating from Princeton in the class of 1893; admitted to the bar of Greene County in 1894, and later to practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and the Circuit and District Court and Supreme Court of the United States; served as captain of Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection; elected major of the Tenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment; was presidential elector in the year 1900, and delegate to the Republican national convention in the year 1904; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Craig, James**, alleged secret agent employed by, for fomenting disaffection in United States, 483.

**Craig, Robert**; b. Virginia; member of Congress from that State, 1829-33, 1835-41.

**Craig, Robert**, mentioned, 4737.

**Craighill, W. R.**, Yorktown monument built under direction of, 4850.

**Cranch, William**; jurist, lawyer; b. Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769; chief justice of District of Columbia, 1805-55; author of "Reports of



**Cranch, William**—*Continued.*

Cases United States Courts"; died Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

**Cranch, William:**

Commissioner of Washington City, 304.

Oath of office administered to President Tyler by, 1886.

**Crane, Thomas J.**, report of, on improving irrigation of Ohio River transmitted, 2685.**Crane, Winthrop Murray**; b. Dalton, Mass., April 23, 1853; educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; paper manufacturer; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1897-1899; governor, 1900-1902; appointed to the United States Senate Oct. 12, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. G. F. Hoar, and took his seat Dec. 6. He was elected by the legislature in January, 1905, to represent Massachusetts in the Senate and was reelected in 1907.**Crane Island, Va.:**

British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Evacuation of batteries on, referred to, 3313.

**Crater Lake National Park.** (See Parks, National.)**Craven, Thomas T.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.**Cravens, Ben**; b. Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17, 1872; graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri in 1893; served as city attorney of Fort Smith for two terms, and district attorney of the twelfth judicial district for three terms; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Arkansas.**Crawford, Coe I.**, b. near Volney, Allamakee Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1858; graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1882; located for the practice of law at Independence, Iowa, and after one year in practice went to Pierre, Dakota Territory; member of the Territorial legislature in 1889; upon the admission of South Dakota into the Union as a State, in 1889, became a member of the first State senate; elected attorney-general in 1892, and reelected in 1894; governor in 1905; nominated at the election held under the South Dakota primary law on June 9, 1908, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator, and was elected by the legislature.**Crawford, Thomas Hartley**; jurist, lawyer; b. Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1786; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1829-33, and elected to State legislature; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838; judge of District

of Columbia criminal court, 1845; died Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1868.

**Crawford, T. Hartley**, communication from, regarding Indian affairs, 1797, 1838, 1842.**Crawford, William Harris**; lawyer, jurist; b. Amherst Co., Va., Feb. 24, 1772; selected to prepare digest of laws of Georgia, 1799; served four years in State legislature; United States Senator, 1807-13; Minister to France, 1813-15; Secretary of War in 1815, in President Madison's cabinet, and Secretary of the Treasury, 1816-25, in President Monroe's cabinet; Democratic-Republican candidate for the presidency in 1824; appointed United States judge of the northern circuit of Georgia in 1827, where he remained until his death, in Albert Co., Ga., Sept. 15, 1834. He was the victim of the A. B. Plot.**Crawford, William H.**, mentioned, 1227.**Crédit Mobilier.**—A joint stock company originally chartered by the Pennsylvania legislature under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, with a capital of \$2,500,000. The charter was purchased by a company having contracts for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The value of the stock, which depended upon the liberality of the contracts made by Congress, rose to an enormous price and paid large dividends earned in the construction of the Union Pacific road. In the Presidential election of 1872 the Democrats charged the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Vice-President and the Vice-President-elect with accepting Crédit Mobilier stock as an indirect bribe for political influence. An investigation followed, in which it was developed that several members of Congress were holders of this company's stock. One Senator was recommended for expulsion, but as his term was about to expire no action was taken. Representatives Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and James Brooks, of New York, were censured by the House.**Credit, Public:**

Act to strengthen, referred to, 4415.  
Bank of United States attempts to impair, 1232.

Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)  
Faith of nation must be preserved, 334, 2079.

Indebtedness of States works injury to, 2661.

Progress of, witnessed by rise of American stock abroad, 73, 124.

**Credit, Public—Continued.**

Progressive state of, 76, 77, 95, 122, 317, 463, 549.

Provision for preservation of, recommended, 3073.

"Strength and security of Government rest upon," 212.

Support of, provision for, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 228, 2060, 2079, 2118, 3073.

System of, should not be left unfinished, 159.

**Credit System** discussed by President Van Buren, 1541.

**Creditors, Government,** payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.

**Creek Indian War.**—Tecumseh, the ambitious Shawnee chief, and his brother, the Prophet, in their efforts to work up a conspiracy of all the North American Indians against the United States, joined with the British in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe and was killed in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, but his schemes agitated and divided the Creek Nation. Weathersford, or Red Eagle, became so troublesome as the leader of the war faction that bodies of militia were sent against him from Tennessee and Georgia. The first serious outbreak of the Creeks was the massacre of the garrison and refugees at Fort Mims, Aug. 30, 1813. As a result, Alabama was almost abandoned by whites. Self-protection and a desire for revenge took possession of the people of Georgia and Tennessee. Gen. Jackson entered the field at the head of the Tennessee militia. Gen. Floyd led the Georgians to avenge the massacre, and Gen. Claiborne was acting at the head of troops from Louisiana and Mississippi. The war received its death blow at the hands of Jackson at Horse Shoe Bend, March 27, 1814. It lasted, only 7 months. Taken alone it was of minor importance, but considered in connection with the War of 1812 it had an important bearing. With the subjugation of the Creeks perished all hope of Indian aid in the Southwest for the proposed occupation of the Mississippi Valley.

**Creek Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Creole Case.**—During the passage of the brig *Creole* from Hampton Roads to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves, in November, 1841, some of the negroes rose against the officers of the vessel, killed one of the owners, and ran the vessel into Nassau,

New Providence. All were here set at liberty by the English authorities except those charged with murder. Great Britain refused to surrender them on demand of the United States (1944), but the matter was finally settled by a treaty in 1842. During the negotiations for this treaty resolutions embodying the principles of the Anti-Slavery party were offered in Congress by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio. He was censured by the House and thereupon resigned. Returning to Ohio he was reelected by a large majority, with instructions to present the resolutions again.

**Creole, The,** liberation of cargo of slaves on, at Nassau, New Providence, 1944, 1954.

**Crescent City, The,** not allowed to land passengers and mail at Havana, Cuba, 2770.

**Crete:**

Resolution of Congress declaring sympathy for suffering people of, referred to, 3891.

Revolution in, referred to, 3660.

**Cridler, Thomas W.,** special commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 6329.

**Crime,** international convention for suppression of, 4115.

**Crimes and Misdemeanors:**

Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.

Convictions, executions, and pardons for capital offenses referred to, 991.

Degrees in crime of murder should be recognized, 5755, 5880, 5968.

Limitation upon right in felony cases to review by Supreme Court recommended, 5632, 5880.

Trial of misdemeanors by United States commissioners recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

**Criminal Code,** revision of, recommended, 561, 2550, 2672.

**Criminal Law,** abuse of administration of, referred to, 4940, 5879, 7383.

**Criminals.** (See Fugitive Criminals.)

**Criminals, Foreign,** introduction of, into United States referred to, 2368, 4588.

**Cristóbal Colón, The,** mentioned, 6317.

**Crittenden, John Jordan;** soldier, lawyer; b. Woodford Co., Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; major in War of 1812, and served in State legislature; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1817-19, 1835-41, 1842-48, 1855-61; governor of Kentucky, 1848-50; served as Attorney-General in the Cabinets of Presidents W. H. Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore; elected to Congress from Kentucky, 1860; author of the

**Crittenden, John Jordan—Continued.**

Crittenden Compromise; died Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863.

**Crittenden, J. J.**, Acting Secretary of State, 2648.

**Crittenden Compromise.**—This was one of the numerous schemes to compromise the slavery question on a peaceful basis. John J. Crittenden was a Senator from Kentucky and tried to harmonize North and South on the slavery question. He hoped to evade the impending war by proposing in 1860 a constitutional amendment which should divide the United States into slaveholding and nonslaveholding portions. He proposed dividing the two sections by the parallel of 36° 30', the United States to pay the owner for every fugitive slave captured. The proposition, which included other compromise measures, was never submitted to the States.

**Croker, Uriel**, act for relief of, allowed to become law, 4852.

**Crook, George:**

Member of—

Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

Sioux Indian Commission, 5480.

Report of, regarding services of Apache Indians, 5495.

**Crook, U. S. Transport**, collision of, 7065.

**Crooks, James**, claim of, against United States for seizure of schooner, 4975, 5662.

**Crop Values.**—The principal cereal crops of the United States are corn, wheat and oats. These are produced in all parts of the country, universally consumed by man and beast, and exported in paying quantities. The corn crop of 1910, reported by the Department of Agriculture was 3,125,713,000 bushels, raised on 114,002,000 acres, an average yield of 27.4 bushels to the acre. The total value of the crop was \$1,523,968,000, an average of 48.8 cents per bushel, which fixes the value of the crop at \$13.37 an acre. The wheat crop for the same year was 695,443,000 bushels from 49,205,000 acres, an average yield of 14.1 bushels to the acre. The total value of the crop was \$621,443,000, an average of 89.4 cents per bushel, which fixes the money value per acre at \$12.51 for wheat land. The oats crop for 1910 was 1,126,765,000 bushels, raised on 35,288,000 acres, an average yield of 31.9 bushels to the acre. The total value of the crop was \$384,716,000, an average of 34.1 cents per bushel, which fixes the money value of oats land at \$10.88. The average value of farm

land, which in 1900 was \$15.57, was in 1910, \$32.49. The potato crop, which ranks next to cereals as an article of universal consumption was in 1911 292,737,000 bushels, which based on the farm value of 79.9 cents per bushel on Dec. 1, 1911, was worth \$233,778,000, an acreage yield of \$64.64. The cotton crop of 1911 was estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture in December at 14,885,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The amount reported ginned on Dec. 31, 1911, was 14,332,756 bales. The wool crop of 1911 was 277,547,900 pounds, a decrease of 3,814,850 pounds, and of pulled wool 41,000,000 pounds, or 2,818,850 pounds less than in 1910. This total wool crop is equivalent to 139,895,195 pounds of scoured wool, valued at \$66,571,337, or nearly \$6,000,000 less than that of the previous year.

**Crosby, Pierce**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Cross Keys (Va.), Battle of.**—During Stonewall Jackson's movement up the Shenandoah Valley in the summer of 1862 Generals Frémont and Shields were both on the alert to capture him, Frémont reached Strasburg June 1, just after Jackson had passed through. At Port Republic the Shenandoah River divides, and on the larger of the two branches, at a village known as Cross Keys, Frémont brought Ewell's division of Jackson's army to bay June 8. A slight skirmish ensued and Ewell retired during the night. Jackson soon after effected a junction with Gen. Lee, and together they fought the battles around Richmond.

**Crow Creek Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Crow Creek Reservation.** (See Sioux Reservation.)

**Crow Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Crow Reservation, Mont.**, opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.

**Crowell, John;** b. Halifax Co., Ala.; chosen delegate to Congress when the territory was organized, in 1817, and when the State entered the Union he was elected first representative in Congress, 1819-21; died Fort Mitchell, Ala., June 25, 1846.

**Crowell, John**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 960.

**Crown Lands.** (See Lands, Crown.)

**Crown Point (N. Y.), Capture of.**—Immediately after the capture of Ticonderoga, May 12, 1775, Col. Seth Warner, with a small detachment of men, proceeded to Crown Point, on



**Crown Point (N. Y.), Capture of—Continued.**

Lake Champlain, about 90 miles north of Albany. The place was strongly fortified and mounted 114 cannon, but was garrisoned by only 12 men. These were captured and the fort manned by Warner's men.

**Crowninshield, A. S.**, report of, on lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6295.

**Crozler, Captain William**, Peace Commissioner at The Hague, 6383.

**Cruise of the Battle-Ship Fleet.**—The most notable achievement of the Navy in time of peace was the voyage of the battle-ship fleet. This proved an epoch-making cruise, the longest ever undertaken by such a number of battle-ships, and enlisted the interested attention of the naval world.

Late in the spring of 1907 it was decided to send the Atlantic Fleet on a practice cruise to the Pacific, and in August of that year the final arrangements were determined upon.

The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads Dec. 16, 1907, after a review by the President, and made the passage to various ports for coaling and incidental stops at points in South America; engaged in target practice upon arrival at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, arranged by permission of the Mexican government; and reached San Francisco, May 1, 1908, without a single mishap to mar the voyage.

The fleet consisted of sixteen battle-ships, six torpedo boats, four auxiliaries. The number of men in the crews aggregated 15,000. The length of the cruise was 13,772 miles, and the duration of the voyage was 135 days.

After visits to Honolulu and Manila the fleet set sail for home, leaving Manila Dec. 1, and arrived at Suez Jan. 1, 1909. The itinerary included passage through Suez Canal, and coaling at Port Said.

The following was the itinerary after passing into the Mediterranean: *Connecticut* and *Vermont*, arrive Villefranche, Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; *Minnesota* and *Kansas*, arrive Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; *Georgia*, *Nebraska* and *Kentucky*, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Rhode Island* and *New Jersey*, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Louisiana* and *Virginia* arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; *Louisiana* and *Virginia* arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; *Ohio* and *Missouri* arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; *Wis-*

*consin*, *Illinois* and *Kearsarge*, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to United States, arrive Feb. 22, 1909, at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battle-ships the privileges and advantages of a practice cruise, under such severe conditions, was announced, criticism from high technical quarters was heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battle-ship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on an ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with number in such a case; that disaster lurked on every submerged ledge and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the skeletons of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the Straits of Magellan; that, if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America, it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machineries loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the matériel, and that a woeful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

As to the matériel, the cold facts are that the ships practically took care of their own repairs on the cruise. The repair lists turned in at the United States naval station at Cavite, P. I., were significant, since they substantially showed what was needed after the voyage to the eastern borders of the Pacific by way of Australia and Japan, and they were negligible. The performance of the *Oregon* in 1898 was substantially repeated.

With respect to its effect upon the discipline of the men, this was highly beneficial. Too much can not be said of the magnificent conduct of the enlisted personnel throughout the history of the voyage and in the presence of an unprecedented succession of entertainments and shore hospitalities. The occasion brought to the front that element of greatest strength in our navy—the personal characteristics of the enlisted force. The tact, ability, and mastership of

**Cruise of the Battle-Ship Fleet—Continued.**

their profession shown by the officers, from the lowest to the highest, is likewise worthy of earnest commendation.

The result was to give us an opportunity to get better acquainted with the republics to the south of us; with our own island possessions; with the new and vigorous branch of the British Empire in Australia; and, particularly, with Japan; and it has afforded the people living in those countries a better opportunity to get acquainted with us. It has been everywhere, in the South American countries and most notably in Australia and Japan, understood and accepted, as it was intended, as the reaching out of a strong hand in friendly greeting on the part of America; and the cordial and enthusiastic hospitality extended to our fleet will no doubt be long remembered and has, unquestionably, exerted a powerful reflex influence on feeling in this country. Between the United States and every country visited there is a feeling of deeper interest and friendship than existed before the fleet sailed. Our own Pacific coast and island possessions have been placed in sight and touch with the strength of the nation.

Whatever may be said in technical criticism of the navy, the American people, to whom the ships belong and who paid for them, know, as the result of this extended cruise, at least, that the vessels will float; that their officers and men can handle them; and, so far as actual tests in time of peace can show, that the ships and the men are fit in every particular for any duty.

**Crumpacker, Edgar Dean;** b. La Porte Co., Ind.; admitted to the bar in 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

**Cuartel Lot,** survey and disposal of land known as, discussed, 5504.

**Cuba.**—The Island of Cuba was discovered Oct. 28, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who took possession of it in the name of Spain. The first attempt at a permanent settlement was made in 1511 by Don Diego Columbus, a son of Christopher Columbus, and Diego Velasquez, who landed at Baracoa with 300 men. The first settlement at Santiago de Cuba was made in 1514, and the following year a settlement was made at Trinidad. The island was first named Juana,

then Fernandina, then Santiago, and later Ave Maria. Its present name is the one given to it by the natives of the island, whom Columbus described as a peaceful, contented, and progressive race. It is called "The Gem of the Antilles," and is the largest of the West India Islands. Its greatest length, following a curved line through its center is 780 miles, and its average breadth is 60 miles. Its area is about 43,000 square miles. It is irregular, shaped somewhat like a half moon, long and narrow, extending from east to west, its convex coast facing the north. It has a coast line of about 2,000 miles, or, including all indentations, nearly 7,000 miles. The island lies between long. 74° and 85° west and lat. 19° and 23° north. It is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and divides that entrance into two passages. It is bounded on the north by Florida, Ocampo, and Old Bahama channels, on the east by the Strait of Maisi, on the south by the Strait of Colon and the sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Strait of Yucatan.

Cuba is generally low and swampy along the coast. Especially is this true of the southern coast, while the interior of the island is a high tableland. There are many mountain ranges in the interior, the highest land in the island being the Sierra Maestra, in the province of Santiago, which has one peak 8,320 feet in height. There are no known volcanoes in Cuba or in the Isle of Pines. On account of the peculiar shape of the island, being long and narrow, with its highlands in the interior, nearly all of the rivers flow to the north or to the south, and are therefore necessarily short. There are few navigable rivers, and these but for a short distance from their mouths and only for small coasters and canoes. In the interior there are many pretty lakes and bayous, and, while some of them are very picturesque, like the rivers they are of little importance commercially. Many of these lakes and bayous are salt-water bodies. Situated within and near the border of the northern tropical zone, the climate of the low coast lands of Cuba is that of the torrid zone, but the higher interior of the island enjoys a more temperate atmosphere. As in other lands on the border of the Tropics, the year is divided between a hot wet season, corresponding to the northern declination of the sun, and a

*Cuba—Continued.*

cool dry period. From May to October is called the wet season, though rain falls in every month in the year. With May spring begins, rain and thunder are of almost daily occurrence, and the temperature rises high, with little variation. The period from November to April is called the dry season. For 7 years the mean annual rainfall at Havana in the wet season has been observed to be 27.8 inches, and of the dry months 12.7 inches, or 40.5 inches for the year. At Havana in the warmest months—those of July and August—the average temperature is 82° F., the maximum being 88° and the minimum 76°. In the cooler months—December and January—the thermometer averages 72°, the maximum being 78° and the minimum 58°. The average temperature of the year at Havana on a mean of 7 years is 77°; but in the interior, at elevations of over 300 feet above the sea, the thermometer occasionally falls to the freezing point in winter. Hoar frost is not uncommon, and during north winds thin ice may form, though snow is unknown in any part of the island. It hails frequently. The prevailing language is Spanish. The Roman Catholic is practically the only religion in Cuba, having the adherence of more than 90 per cent. of the population. But full religious freedom is permitted under the present constitution. Primary education is free and compulsory. Secondary and advanced education is under the control of the State. There is a good university in Havana. In 1904 there were 1,936 schools, with 3,593 teachers and 143,085 enrolled pupils. Prior to the Spanish-American War the enrollment was about 36,000. According to the census of 1899 sixty-four per cent. of the people could neither read nor write.

It is estimated that there are in Cuba about 20,000,000 acres of wild and uncultivated land, 12,000,000 of which are virgin forest. These forests are to a great extent dense and almost impenetrable in some sections, especially the eastern portions of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and some parts of Santiago de Cuba provinces. The Isle of Pines, a dependency of Cuba, is also heavily wooded. The forests preserve their verdure throughout the entire year. The palm is the most common of all the Cuban trees, and perhaps the most valuable. The lands most celebrated for

their fertility are the districts of Sagua, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Matanzas, and Mariel. The Valley of Guines owes its reputation to artificial irrigation. The principal agricultural products are sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, copal, china root, cassia, palma christi, mustard, pepper, ginger, licorice, balsam de Guatemala, India rubber, etc. The value of the tobacco crop for 1907 was \$42,143,158. The fruits are numerous and delicious. Among them are the pineapple, custard apple, cocoanut plum, guava, banana, orange, citron, lemon, mango, etc. The island has a great variety of minerals, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, asphaltum, antimony, platinum, petroleum, marble, jasper, etc., being found in greater or less quantity. As yet no coal has been found, although a substance resembling it is much used as fuel and generally called "coal" by the natives. Gold and silver have not been found in paying quantities, although the early settlers mined a considerable amount of each. The exports consist of sugar, tobacco, coffee, brandy, copper, wax, honey, cotton, leather, horn, cocoanut oil, timber and fruit. Besides the cigar factories there are no manufacturing industries of importance in the island. The railroad and telegraph systems are being rapidly developed, mainly by American capital, there are about 1,500 miles of railroads and about 3,400 miles of telegraph. Havana was founded on its present site in 1519. It was totally destroyed in 1538 by French privateers, but was immediately rebuilt. The capital of the island was located at Santiago de Cuba until 1550, when it was moved to the city of Havana.

During the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries, a number of insurrections and revolts were instituted, but were successfully suppressed by the Spaniards. An important one of these occurred in 1827-1829, when Cuban refugees in Mexico and the United States planned an invasion of Cuba. They organized throughout Mexico, United States and Colombia branches of a secret society known as the Black Eagle. On account of the antislavery sentiment which was beginning to show itself in these countries, the scheme proved a failure. A more serious insurrection occurred in 1844, when the slaves on the sugar plantations, es-



**Cuba—Continued.**

pecially in the province of Mantanzas, revolted. They were finally subdued and over 1,300 persons convicted and punished. President Polk made a proposition in 1848 for the purchase of the island by the American government for \$100,000,000. In 1854 the Ostend Manifesto (q. v.) claimed the right of the United States, should Spain refuse to sell Cuba, to take and annex it. In the same year preparation was made in Cuba and the United States for another attempt at insurrection, but before the plans of the revolutionists were fully matured the leaders were betrayed, arrested and executed. During the next 14 years the island enjoyed a period of comparative quiet and prosperity. In 1868 a revolution broke out in Spain, and in October the natives of Cuba took up arms and declared their independence. During this period many of the nations of the Western Hemisphere recognized the Cubans as belligerents. Spain did not succeed in putting down the rebellion until 1878. It was during this war that the American ship *Virginus* was captured by the Spaniards, her cargo confiscated, and many of her passengers executed as revolutionists. This act nearly brought on war between Spain and the United States. About this time Spain was engaged in wars, and for the purpose of keeping them up Cuba was called on to furnish the larger portion of the means. Revenues were raised and the Cubans taxed to the utmost, paying from \$3 to \$6 per capita. At one time the Cuban debt reached nearly \$1,250,000,000, and for the last 20 years of Spanish dominion the island paid an annual revenue to the crown of from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. In 1886 slavery was totally abolished. During the latter part of the year 1894 another revolution broke out. At first the Spaniards considered it nothing more serious than a riot but they soon found the revolution to be general throughout the island and backed by the most influential of its citizens. It was a downtrodden people fighting for independence.

Feb. 15, 1898, the U. S. battleship *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana. So much sympathy had been shown by the citizens of the United States for the Cubans and their cause that the Administration soon took a decisive step in the matter. By an act of Congress approved

April 25, 1898, it was declared that war did exist and had existed since April 21, 1898, between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain (6354), whereupon the President, in a proclamation dated April 26, 1898, declared the existence of war (6474). After an unprecedented campaign (see Spanish-American War) by the United States, Spain asked for terms of peace, and on Aug. 12 an agreement was signed by representatives of the two countries for a suspension of hostilities, and commissioners were appointed from each country to arrange the terms of peace. The treaty of peace as concluded by the commission at Paris (see Paris, Treaties of) provided, among other things, that Spain relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. When the treaty was signed (Dec. 10, 1898), the United States assumed control of the island. In 1901 by an act of Congress, autonomous government was granted to take effect in May, 1902. A convention met on Nov. 5, 1900, to decide upon a constitution, which constitution was adopted on Feb. 21, 1901. It provided for a republican form of government, with a President (Tomas Estrada Palma); a Vice-President; a Senate to consist of 36 members, 6 from each department; a House of Representatives, having one member for each 25,000 of the population; it guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious worship. It was upon the adoption of this constitution that the United States decided to pass over the government to the Island of Cuba as soon as the government of that island should agree to the following provisions which were comprised in the Platt amendment to the army appropriation bill approved March 2, 1901. These provisions were that: Cuba should make no treaty with any foreign power which would endanger its independence; contract no debt greater than the current revenue would suffice to pay; grant the United States the right of intervention; ratify all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy and safeguard all lawful rights acquired thereunder; complete sanitation of the island; omit the Isle of Pines from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba; the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty; sell or lease to the United States the land necessary for coaling and naval stations. These

*Cuba—Continued.*

conditions were accepted by Cuba June 12, 1901, by adopting them as an appendix to the constitution and the treaty carrying those provisions into effect was concluded with the United States on May 22, 1903, and ratified in 1904. The President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba were formally elected Feb. 24, 1902. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903, the United States has coaling stations in the Bay of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, for which it pays \$2,000 per year. A commercial convention between the United States and Cuba was concluded Dec. 11, 1902, providing for the reciprocal reduction of 20 per cent. in the tariff rates on goods imported into the United States from Cuba and into Cuba from the United States. As an exception to this certain manufactured goods of the United States are admitted into Cuba at a reduction varying from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. These rates are mutually preferential as respects like imports from other countries. The term of the treaty is five years, and it is to be continued after the expiration of that period from year to year unless terminated by either party after due notice. Another treaty carrying into effect the provisions of the Platt amendment was concluded on May 22, 1903, and was ratified in 1904. In August, 1906, an insurrection broke out and a United States commission assumed the provisional government. Jan. 24, 1909, the new President, José Miguel Gomez took office and the provisional government came to an end.

In 1910 and 1911 there were charges of widespread corruption against the government. It was said that the taxes amounted to as much as 30 per cent. of property values; that the executive, legislative and judicial offices were sold to the highest bidders; that the public service rights were sold to concessionaires who charged exorbitant prices; that the natural riches of Cuba were sold in perpetuity by the officeholders; that the government had traded the last piece of valuable land on the water front in Havana for much less valuable property in the interior, with a gain to the concessionaire of \$400,000; that the company which improved the harbor of Havana was granted water fronts and privileges which would amount, in thirty years, to \$50,000,000.

*Cuba:*

- Acquisition of, by United States—
  - Opposed by President Fillmore, 2701.
  - Proposition regarding, referred to, 3066.
  - Recommended by President Buchanan, 3041, 3066, 3092, 3173.
- Affairs of—
  - Communications regarding, transmitted, 6098.
  - Discussed, 2649, 2700, 7614.
  - Mediation or intervention by United States in, referred to, 6101.
- African slave trade in, discussed, 2777, 3041, 3124, 3126.
- Agitations in, and abuse of American neutrality laws, 4826.
- Aid furnished inhabitants of, by American citizens and Red Cross, 6284, 6308, 6320.
- American citizens in—
  - Assaulted and murdered, 4002, 4004, 4022, 4023, 4196, 6182.
  - Condemned to death, 4690.
  - Death of, 6178, 6184.
  - Destitute, appropriation for, 6248, 6263.
  - Estates of deceased, referred to, 2893, 2894.
  - Property of, confiscated, 4019, 4022, 4023.
  - Treatment of, discussed, 6256.
- Appropriation for starving inhabitants of, recommended, 6292.
- Army, U. S. in, 6721, 6722.
- Autonomous government for, discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308.
- Blockade of ports of, proclaimed, 6472, 6481.
- Discussed, 6296, 6312.
- Removal of, referred to, 6321.
- Census ordered, 6594.
- Chinese laborers introduced into, referred to, 4116.
- Civil and political conditions in, referred to, 3998, 3999.
- Commercial convention with, in 1902, 6783, 6787, 6843.
- Commercial relations with, 1260, 1347, 2945, 4826, 4921, 5089, 5470, 5547, 6069, 6292.
- Report on, 6292.
- Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
- Competitor, capture of alleged American citizens on the, 6180, 6183, 6262.
- Conditions in, report on, transmitted, 6292.
- Constitutional convention assembled, 6448.
- Consul of United States in, imprisonment of, 329.
- Consular officers of United States in, rights of, discussed, 6069.
- Copyright reciprocity with, 6851.

**Cuba—Continued.**

Correspondence regarding, 4631, 4942.  
Creation of offices in, 6589, 6591, 6607.

Diplomatic intercourse with Captain-General of, not allowed, 2742.

Renewal of, to be requested, 2742.

Evacuation of Havana, order regarding, 6583.

Exiles from, arrival of, in United States, 456.

Expeditions against—

Discussed, 2549, 2585, 2643, 2649, 2779.

Proclamations against, 2545, 2647, 2805.

Referred to, 2741.

Government for, discussed, 6322, 6377.

Grants of public or corporate rights in, order regarding, 6583.

Graves of American soldiers in, to be marked, order regarding, 6578.

Hurricane in, in 1844, referred to, 2869.

Importations into, modifications of laws regarding, 2869.

Indemnity for, discussed, 2869.

Imprisonment of—

American citizens in, 329, 2538, 2676, 2677, 2765, 3115, 4023, 5516, 6068, 6100, 6181, 6182, 6184.

Released, 6284.

Persons claiming to be American citizens, 6180, 6183.

Independence of, recognition of, by United States opposed and precedents cited, 6286.

Insurrection in (see also Spanish-American War).

Armistice proposed by United States discussed, 6285.

Autonomous government for, discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308.

Claims of United States against Spain growing out of, 4051, 4099, 4448, 5871, 6180.

Concentration policy of Gen. Weyler discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.

Revoked, 6285.

Forcible intervention in, by United States discussed, 6261.

Recommended, 6289.

Friendly offices of United States tendered, refusal of, referred to, 6255, 6282.

Neutrality proclamations of President Cleveland, 6023, 6126.

Policy of United States regarding, discussed, by President—

Cleveland, 6068, 6148.

Referred to by President McKinley, 6291.

Grant, 3985, 4018, 4051, 4101, 4143, 4245, 4290.

Referred to by President McKinley, 6259, 6284, 6291.

Hayes, 4438, 4448.

McKinley, 6248, 6280, 6307.

Provisional government proclaimed, 7436.

Questions with Spain growing out of, 4115, 4195, 4196, 4245, 4520.

Recognition of—

Belligerency by United States deemed unwise by President—

Cleveland, 6071, 6151.

Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.

McKinley, 6258.

Independence by United States opposed and precedents cited, 6286.

Referred to, 4004, 4024.

Resignation of President of, 7436.

Spain directs Gen. Blanco to suspend hostilities, 6292.

Surrender of insurgents referred to, 4437.

Termination of, announced, 4448.

Joint resolution of Congress declaring freedom of, authorizing intervention, etc., 6297.

Discussed, 6311.

Regarded by Spain as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," 6312.

Lopez expedition, pardon and release of members of, by Spain, 2678.

Mail and passengers not allowed by Captain-General to land in, 2701, 2770.

Maine, destruction of the, in harbor of Havana, 6277, 6290, 6308.

Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.

Number of lives lost by, report on, 6294.

Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

Maritime jurisdiction of Spain in waters surrounding, 3380.

Military commission to superintend Spanish evacuation of, 6322.

Military occupation of, by United States, instructions regarding, 6575.

Piracies in, repressed, 782.

Policy of United States regarding, referred to, 2693.

Ports of entry constituted in, 6580.

Possession of, agreement to disclaim intention to obtain, declined by United States, 2701.

Postal communication of United States with Santiago, order regarding, 6577.

Privateering in ports of, referred to, 2345.



**Cuba—Continued.**

- Proclamation of Captain-General of, authorizing search of vessels, referred to, 3986.
- Reciprocity with United States, 6680, 6682, 6757, 6780, 6782.
- Relations with, 4758, 6658, 6663, 6680, 6682, 6782.
- Revolutionary movements in, 2585.
- Right of search, questions with, regarding, 3986.
- Sanitary problems connected with, referred to, 6341.
- Shipping agreement with United States, 6718.
- Slavery in, discussed, 4100, 4143, 4194, 4196.
- Release of persons held in, 4194.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5583.
- Referred to, 5615, 5747.
- Treaty between Spain, France, and Great Britain respecting, referred to, 2676.
- Tripartite convention on subject of, discussed, 2701, 2719.
- Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4810, 5075, 5155.
- Discussed, 5089.
- Revoked, 5074.
- Vessels of United States—
- Discriminating duties and fines on, in, 1242, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961, 6069, 6378.
  - Abolished, 4810, 5155.
  - Retaliatory measures discussed, 4763.
  - Fired upon by Spanish vessel, 6068.
  - Not allowed to enter ports of, 2770.
  - Seized by Spanish authorities in, 2767, 2778, 2869, 4023.
  - Warned against insurrectionary habit, 7437.
- Cuban Claims** discussed, 3040, 3091, 3172. (See also Spain, claims against.)
- Cuban Insurrection.** (See Cuba, insurrection in.)
- Culberson, Charles A.;** b. Dadeville, Talapoosa Co., Ala., June 10, 1855; removed with his parents from Alabama to Texas in 1856, and settled in Dallas; graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, in the class of 1874; studied law under his father and at the University of Virginia; was elected attorney-general of Texas in 1890 and 1892; governor of Texas in 1894 and 1896; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan. 25, 1899; reelected in 1905.
- Culebra Island,** reservation of lands on, 6743.
- Cullom, Shelby Moore;** lawyer; b. in Wayne Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829;

moved to Springfield, Ill., where he was elected city attorney and went to the State legislature in 1856; upon his reelection in 1860, he was chosen speaker; after three consecutive terms in Congress, 1865-71, again speaker of house of State legislature, 1872-74, and governor of Illinois in 1876; reelected and resigned to go to the United States Senate in 1883; reelected 1888, 1894, 1900, 1906.

**Cullom, Shelby M.,** member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

**Cullop, William Allen;** b. Knox Co., Ind., March 28, 1853; admitted to practice of law at Vincennes, Ind., 1880; member of the Indiana legislature, 1891-93; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Indiana.

**Cullum, George Washington;** soldier, author; b. New York City, Feb. 25, 1809; brevet major-general United States Army; author of "Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontoon," and "System of Military Bridges."

**Cullum, George W.,** bequest of, for erection of memorial hall at West Point, recommendations regarding, 5674.

**Culver, Samuel H.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.

**Cumberland, The,** engagement with the *Merrimac* referred to, 3345.

**Cumberland Road.**—A national highway authorized by Congress and constructed at the expense of the General Government. Appropriations for the purpose of building and maintaining this road were opposed by various Presidents and members of Congress on the ground that Federal aid to local internal improvements was unconstitutional. March 29, 1806, the President was authorized to appoint 3 commissioners to lay out a road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and \$30,000 was appropriated for that purpose (406). The road was extended from time to time, reaching Illinois in 1838, when it was superseded by railways. The total amount appropriated was \$6,821,246. President Monroe vetoed a bill for the repair of the road May 4, 1822 (711). This highway was also called the National road. (See also Internal Improvements.)

**Cumberland Road:**

Act for repair of, vetoed, 711.

Amendment providing for internal repairs recommended, 759.

Appropriations for, referred to, 785, 955.

Commissioners for—

Appointed, 406.

**Cumberland Road—Continued.**

Duties of, 683.

Report of, 428, 445.

Constitutional amendment providing for internal improvements recommended. (See *Internal Improvements*.)

Expenditures for, referred to, 933, 6284.

Provision for repair of, recommended, 962.

Referred to, 786, 1406.

Route of, approved, 428.

Superintendent of, 816.

Report of, 1491.

Survey of, referred to, 1036.

**Cumming, Alexander:**

Expedition of, among Indians, referred to, 2898.

Governor of Colorado, absence of, from Territory referred to, 3721.

Mentioned, 3279.

Treaty with Indians, concluded by, 2895.

**Cummins, Albert Baird;** b. near Carmichaels, Pa., Feb. 15, 1850; educated in Waynesburg (Pa.) College; (M. A. and LL. D.), and Cornell College, Ia. LL. D.); member of the general assembly of Iowa; governor of Iowa from January, 1902, until elected, Nov. 24, 1908, to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate; reelected Jan. 19, 1909, for the term beginning March 4, 1909, to represent Iowa in the Senate.

**Cummins, Richard W.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 2273.

**Curley, James M.,** b. Boston, Nov. 20, 1874; attended grammar school and the evening high school, afterwards engaging in business; member of the Boston Common Council for two years, the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1902 and 1903; and the Boston Board of Aldermen from 1904 to 1911; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Massachusetts.

**Currency:**

Defects in law pointed out and remedial legislation urged, 7429, 7430, 7460, 7461, 7667.

Discussed. (See *Finances* discussed.)

Of the Constitution, precious metals, discussed, 1465.

Plan of legislation for, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.

Discussed, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.

Precious metals, currency of the Constitution, 1465.

Reduction in, 630.

Uniformity of, necessity for, 58, 60, 549, 550, 563, 1896.

**Currey, B. F.,** agent for removal of Indians, charges preferred against, 1447.

**Currier, Frank Dunklee;** b. at Canaan, N. H., Oct. 30, 1853; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1879; was clerk of the State senate from 1883 to 1887; was president of the State senate in 1887; naval officer of customs at the port of Boston, Mass., from 1890 to 1894; speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1899; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1901; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New Hampshire.

**Curry, George,** b. at Bayou Sara, La., April 3, 1863, and removed to New Mexico in 1879, where he was employed on a cattle ranch until 1881, when he acted as a post trader at Fort Stanton; elected county clerk; in 1890, assessor; and in 1892 was sworn in as sheriff of said county. In 1894 was chosen a member of the Territorial senate, being reelected in 1896, and upon the convening of the legislature for that year was elected president of the Territorial senate; appointed first lieutenant of the First Volunteer Cavalry, known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and in May of that year was made captain; mustered out of the Army Sept. 15, 1898, and was then named as sheriff of Otero County, N. Mex., resigning from that office to accept a commission as lieutenant in the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, acting as transport quartermaster, and was ordered to report in the Philippine Islands; Dec. 16, 1899, reported to Gen. Lawton, and was assigned to the regimental scouts of the Eleventh Cavalry, commanding these scouts at the Battle of San Mateo, where Gen. Lawton was killed; Jan. 1, 1900, reported to Col. Jack Hayes, who was in command of a cavalry expedition, and was detailed as quartermaster; March 1, 1900, was appointed provost marshal and provost judge; June 15, 1900, placed in command of Troop K of the Eleventh Cavalry. Upon muster out of Eleventh Cavalry was named as provincial governor of the Province of Camarines by Gov. Gen. Taft; Aug. 1, 1901, resigned as governor of said province to accept the office of chief of police for the city of Manila, and organized the first police force in that city under civil government. In March, 1903, appointed governor of the Province of Isabella by Gov. Gen. Wright; in April, 1905, resigned the governorship to accept a similar ap-

**Curry, George—Continued.**

pointment as governor of the Province of Samar, and on June 20, 1907, resigned as governor of Samar in order to accept the appointment made by President Roosevelt as the governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New Mexico.

**Curtin Andrew Gregg** (1817-1894); politician; b. Bellefontaine, Pa.; governor of Pennsylvania, 1861-67; appointed minister to Russia by Grant, 1869-72; member of Congress, 1881-87, where he took a strong stand against pernicious pension legislation.

**Curtis, Benjamin Robbins**; lawyer author, jurist; b. Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; went to Boston in 1834, and served two years in State legislature; appointed justice United States Supreme Court 1851, and resigned 1857; counsel for President Johnson before high court of impeachment, 1868; author of "United States Supreme Court Decisions," etc.; died Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874.

**Curtis, Benjamin R.**, counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

**Curtis, Charles**; b. Topeka, Kans., Jan. 25, 1860; received his education in the common schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1881; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses from Kansas; January, 1907, elected to United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. R. Burton, resigned, and for the full term beginning March 4, 1907.

**Curtis, William Eleroy**; author, diplomat; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; special envoy to South and Central American republics, the Vatican, and Spain; executive officer International American Conference; author of "United States and Foreign Powers," "Capitals of Spanish America," "Japan Sketches," etc.

**Curtis, William E.**, mentioned, 5833.

**Cushing, Caleb**; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; served in the State legislature, and in Congress, 1835-43; sent by President Tyler as envoy to China, where he negotiated an important treaty; colonel of Massachusetts volunteers in Mexican War; made justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1851; Attorney-General in President Pierce's Cabinet, 1853-57; author of "Historical and Political Review of the Late Revolution in France," "Practical Principles of Political

Economy," "The Treaty of Washington," etc.; died Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

**Cushing, Caleb:**

Attorney-General, mentioned, 4841.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, nomination of, withdrawn, 4213.

Minister to—

China—

Instructions to, referred to, 2134, 2218.

Transmission of commission appointing, 2134.

Treaty with China concluded by, 2205.

Spain, payment of *Virginus* claims arranged by, 4290.

Secretary of Treasury, renomination of, and reasons therefor, 2086.

**Cushing, William B.**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3457.

**Cushman, Francis W.**; b. May 8, 1867, at Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa; 1891, moved to the State of Washington; settled at Tacoma and engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Washington.

**Custer, George Armstrong**; soldier; b. New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839; distinguished officer during Civil War, and later in campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; massacred with his entire command, near Little Big Horn River, in Montana, June 25, 1876.

**Custer, George A.**, disaster to forces under, 4327.

**Custer Massacre.**—Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer led with his regiment Gen. Terry's column in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876. June 25, coming upon an encampment of Indians on the Little Big Horn River, in Montana, he divided his regiment (the Seventh Cavalry) into several detachments, one of which, under Maj. Reno, was ordered to attack in the rear, while Custer led 5 companies to the front. Reno was driven back and the Indians fell upon Custer and massacred his entire command of about 276 men, (4327).

**Custom-Houses:**

In New York—

Affairs of, investigated, 1852, 2007, 4423.

Expenses of, referred to, 2010.

Report of commissioners referred to, 2005, 2014, 4402.

Authority for instituting investigation demanded, 1952.

Reply of President, 1952.

Officers of, claims of, for additional pay discussed, 2722.



**Custom-Houses—Continued.**

Partisan control over, order regarding, 4402.

**Customs Administration Board** discussed, 5549.

**Customs Appeals, Court of.** (See Courts.)

**Customs, Collector of,** compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.

**Customs Congress of the American Republics,** referred to, 6777.

**Customs Districts,** consolidation of, recommended, 4767.

**Customs Duties.** (See Import Duties.)

**Customs Revenue, Commissioner of,** creation of office of, recommended, 3985.

**Cutting, A. K.,** imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities, 4991, 5086, 5122.

**Cutting, John B.,** account of, for expenditures in liberating American seamen in British ports, transmitted, 108.

**Cutts, Richard D.,** report of, on marketable products of the sea, transmitted, 4117.

**Cyane, The,** sent to Greytown, Nicaragua, to demand reparation for injuries sustained by United States, 2816.

Bombardment by, discussed, 2816.  
(See also Greytown, Nicaragua.)

**Czar of Russia.** (See Russia.)

**Dade, Francis Langhorn;** soldier; b. Virginia; appointed lieutenant 12th infantry in 1813; captain, 1818, and brevet major, 1828; killed by Indians, near Fort King, Fla., Dec. 28, 1835.

**Dade, Francis L.,** massacre of command of, by Seminole Indians, 1834.

**Dahlberg, Gustav Isak,** recommendation for indemnity to, 6457.

**Dahlgren, John Adolph;** naval officer, inventor, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809; conducted the siege of Charleston, S. C., and made brilliant record during the Civil War; created admiral in 1863; invented Dahlgren naval gun; author of technical works on the subject of naval guns and gunnery, and maritime law; died 1870.

**Dahlgren, John A.:**

Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

**Dainese, F.,** claim of, for salary while acting consul at Constantinople, 2957, 2958.

**Dairy Products.**—Public interest has recently been aroused in the dairy business by the demands of the people through various State and city boards of health for pure milk and butter, and by the members of many organizations of farmers and dairymen who are interested in the profitable production of butter, milk, and cheese. The sixth annual exhibition of the National Dairy Show, held in Chicago in the autumn of 1911, set a milestone in the progress of the industry. More than one thousand of the leading dairy breeds of cattle were shown; and the exhibits of dairy machinery and appliances excelled those of previous years. National, State, and city governments made many excellent exhibits in connection with the inspection of milk and milk products. A feature of this meeting was the attendance of President Taft, who, in a brief address, commended the scope of the enterprise and emphasized the importance of the dairy industry. In 1900 dairy cows constituted about one-fourth of the total number of cattle in the United States, but the number increased until with the census report of 1910 cows made up one-third of the total number of cattle. The causes of this change were the increase in the consumption of milk, the cutting up of large ranges, and the increased cost of feed, which added materially to the cost of raising beef, so that the balance of

profit was swung in favor of the milch cow.

New York State leads in the number of cows, having a total of 1,508,672, Wisconsin is a close second and Iowa third. The Philadelphia Milk Show of 1911 was an educational exhibit of great value in showing the value of milk as a diet, as well as the commercial importance of its production. For the first time in the history of the industry an international dairy show was held in Milwaukee in 1911, and in California the butter output has increased threefold in the last ten years. Throughout all the Southern States increased attention is given to dairying, due largely to the efforts of State and federal departments of agriculture. The butter manufactured in the United States in 1900 reached nearly a million and a half pounds; in 1905 factories made more than half a million pounds. The cheese production grew from an annual output in 1860 of 103,600,000 pounds to 317,100,000 pounds in 1905, and the milk production jumped from 235,500,599 gallons reported in 1870 to 7,266,392,674 gallons in 1900. The retail price of milk and its products has continued to advance for several years, but not in proportion to the constantly increasing cost of production. The output of butter in 1911 has enlarged and higher prices have been obtained in the Elgin, Illinois, district than had been recorded for twenty years previous, and there has been an improvement in the quality each year.

**Dakota,** erecting North and South Dakota into a separate Internal Revenue district, 6608.

**Dakota Central Railway Co.,** agreement for right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dak., transmitted, 4775.

**Dakota Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Dakota Territory** (see also North Dakota; South Dakota):

Creation and organization of, referred to, 3254.

**Dakotah Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Dallas, George Mifflin** (1792-1864); statesman; b. Philadelphia; United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1831-33; minister to Russia, 1837-39; Vice-President of the United States with Polk, 1845-49; was United States minister to England, 1856-61.

**Dallas, Tex.,** bill to authorize construction of addition to public building in, vetoed, 5519.

**Dalton, Tristram;** legislator; b. Newbury, Mass.; in May, 1843; member

**Dalton, Tristram—Continued.**

of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and was chosen speaker of the house; elected to the first United States Senate under the Constitution; died Boston, May 30, 1817.

**Dalton, Tristram**, on committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 40.

**Dalzell, John**, b. New York City, April 19, 1845; moved to Pittsburg in 1847; graduated from Yale College, 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1867; elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Dames of the Revolution.**—The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the Society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval, or marine officer or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society.

**Dana, E. T.**, arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

**Dana, Francis**; lawyer, jurist; b. in Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743; delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, 1776-79, and in 1784 signed the Articles of Confederation; secretary of legation to Paris under John Adams; appointed minister to Russia, but not officially received; appointed minister to France, 1797, but declined; chief justice of State court, 1791-1806, when he resigned; died Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811.

**Dana, Francis**, minister to France, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 235.

**Danforth, Henry G.**, b. June 14, 1854, in the town of Gates (now part of Rochester), Monroe County, N. Y.; educated in private schools in Rochester, at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated from Harvard College in 1877, from the Harvard Law School in 1880; was admitted to the bar in

1880; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New York.

**Daniel, Peter Vyvian**; lawyer, jurist; b. Stafford Co., Va., April 24, 1784; served in State legislature and as lieutenant-governor; appointed judge of United States District Court for Virginia, 1836, and in 1840 was made justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; died Richmond, Va., June 30, 1860.

**Daniel, Peter V.**, Supreme Court Justice, death of, referred to, 3250.

**Daniels, Jared W.**, member of Indian commission, 5579.

**Daniels, William H.**, collector of customs, suspension of, referred to, 4741.

**Dardanelles**, restrictions on passage of Straits of Bosphorus and, by ships of other nations, 4078.

**Darien, Isthmus of**, canal across. (See Panama Canal.)

**Dart, Anson**, official conduct of, referred to, 3015, 3016.

**Dartmoor Massacre.**—In 1815, Dartmoor prison, in Devonshire, England, contained 10,000 French and 6,000 American prisoners of war, as well as impressed American seamen who had refused to fight against their country. The prisoners of war had been taken in the War of 1812 and the seamen had been impressed for several years prior to the war and were impatient for their liberty, the war having ended. On the 6th of April a number of sailors, in attempting to escape, came into collision with the guards and 33 Americans were wounded and 7 killed. After an investigation ample satisfaction was made by the British Government.

**Dartmouth College vs. Woodward.**—A celebrated case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819. June 27, 1816, the New Hampshire legislature amended the charter of Dartmouth College, increased the number of trustees to 21, and changed the name from Dartmouth College to Dartmouth University, creating a new corporation, to which the property of the old corporation was transferred. Woodward was the secretary and treasurer of the corporation under the new charter. The old trustees began suit against him for the recovery of the property. The State court decided against them. The case was taken on writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The latter tribunal reversed the decision of the State court, declaring that the "charter of Dartmouth College is a contract within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits States



**Dartmouth College vs. Woodward—Continued.**

from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The New Hampshire law was therefore declared unconstitutional and void. Daniel Webster conducted the case for the plaintiffs. This decision is one of the most important ever rendered by the Supreme Court. It settled the law holding that a charter granted to a private corporation is a contract, which cannot be altered in a material point without the consent of those who hold it unless the power of revision is reserved to the legislature by a clause in the charter or a general law of the State.

**Daugherty, James A.**, b. Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1847; educated in the common schools, and has had a conspicuously successful career as a farmer, miner, and banker; is particularly prominent in the lead and zinc fields of Missouri, and his efforts have contributed materially to the development of the industry in that State; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Missouri.

**Daughters of the American Revolution.**—The Society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890. The headquarters are in Washington. Its present membership is reported by the Secretary-General to be 47,111. Seven hundred and fifty State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for England, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, "with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrars-General, who report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member.

**Daughters of the Revolution.**—The General Society was organized in the City of New York, Aug. 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is re-

stricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." State societies exist in a large number of States. The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**Dauphin Island, Gulf of Mexico**, fortification at, of importance to defense of New Orleans and Union, 688.

Referred to, 695.

**Davenport, James S.**, b. near Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala., Sept. 21, 1864; moved to Conway, Faulkner County, Ark., where he was educated in the public schools and the academy at Greenbrier, Ark., read law and was admitted to the bar Feb. 14, 1890; in October of that year moved to Indian Territory, and continued the practice of his profession; has been twice married, in 1892 to Culielma Ross, who died in 1898, and on June 15, 1907, to Miss Byrd Ironside, both citizens by blood of the Cherokee Nation; he served two terms in the lower house of the Cherokee Legislature from 1897 to 1901, being elected speaker the latter term, the only intermarried white man who ever held that position; was selected one of the attorneys for the Cherokee Nation and held that position until March 4, 1907; twice elected mayor of Vinita, 1903 and 1904, voluntarily retiring at the end of his second term; elected to the Sixtieth Congress and reelected to the Sixty-second from Oklahoma.

**David, Pierre Jean**, bust of Lafayette presented to Congress by, 992.

**Dauids Island, New York Harbor**, new building for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.

**Davidson, Francis S.:**

Act for relief of, 6776.

Vetoed, 6813, 6814.

**Davidson, James H.;** b. Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., June 18, 1858; grad. Albany Law School 1884 and was admitted to the bar of New York; subsequently moved to Wisconsin and commenced the practice of law at Princeton in 1887; in 1888 was elected prosecuting attorney of Green Lake County; in 1892 removed to Oshkosh; in 1895 was appointed city attorney; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Wisconsin.

**Davis, Charles Henry.**—American naval officer; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1807; d. Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1877; entered the navy in 1823, became commander in 1854, and served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet in the expedition under Dupont which captured Port Royal, S. C., in 1861; in command of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla he overcame the Confederate fleet off Fort Pillow May 10, 1862; and again off Memphis June 6, 1862, on which day he received the surrender of the Confederate commander; promoted to rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863; wrote "The Coast Survey of the United States" (1849), and "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the *U. S. S. Polaris*" (1876).

**Davis, Charles Henry:**

Correspondence regarding squadron at Rio Janeiro and the Paraguay difficulties, 3890.

Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

**Davis, Charles Russell;** b. Pittsfield, Ill.; moved to Lesueur Co., Minn., at an early age; admitted to the bar and practiced law for more than thirty years in Minnesota; served for two years in the house of representatives, and four years in the State senate of Minnesota; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Minnesota.

**Davis, Cushman K.,** member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

**Davis, George W.,** member of board to consider expedition to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

**Davis, David** (1815-1886); jurist and statesman; b. in Cecil Co., Md.; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862-77; nominated for President by the Labor-Reform party,

against Grant, 1872; United States Senator from Illinois, 1877-83; when Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, Davis was acting Vice-President, 1881-83.

**Davis, Jeff.;** b. Little River Co., Ark., May 6, 1862; admitted to the bar at the age of 19 years; elected prosecuting attorney in 1892 and 1894; attorney-general, 1898; governor of Arkansas, 1901, 1903, and 1905; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas, 1907.

**Davis, J. C. Bancroft,** Acting Secretary of State, 4178.

**Davis, Jefferson** (1808-1889); statesman; b. in Christian Co., Ky.; grad. West Point, 1828; took part in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars; member of Congress from Mississippi, 1845-46; United States Senator from Mississippi, 1847-51; Secretary of War under Pierce, 1853-57; United States Senator, 1857-61; president of the Confederate States, 1862; arrested near Irwinsville, Ga., 1865; imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, 1865-67, and amnestied, 1868.

**Davis, Jefferson:**

Correspondence of governor of South Carolina with President delayed by, 3195.

Declaration of, and advisability of attempting negotiations with, discussed, 3455.

Imprisonment of, and reasons for not placing upon trial, inquired into, 3572.

Report of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 3576.

Negotiations with, for restoration of peace discussed and correspondence regarding, 3461.

Official acts of, in Virginia declared null and void, 3535.

Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.

Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.

**Davis, John W.,** b. April 13, 1873, at Clarksburg, W. Va., graduated from Washington and Lee University with degree of A. B.; reentered the law department of Washington and Lee University; graduated with degree of B. L. in 1895 and admitted to practice in September of that year; acted as assistant professor of law at Washington and Lee University, but resigned to resume practice; elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, session 1899, and made chairman of the judiciary committee of that body; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from West Virginia.

**Dawes Commission** discussed, 6272, 6346, 6389.

**Day, William R.:**

President of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Secretary of State, 6476.

**Death Penalty.**—Capital punishment prevails in all the States and Territories of the Union, except Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Kansas and Maine. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado, but was restored in 1891. In New York, Virginia and Ohio execution is by electricity.

**Debt, Public.**—The Government of the United States under the Constitution began business in 1789 with a foreign debt of \$13,000,000 and a domestic debt amounting to \$42,000,000. It then assumed debts of the States amounting to \$21,500,000, which had been contracted in prosecuting the Revolution. The debt was funded, and in 1796 the total was \$83,800,000. It then began to decrease, and, though swelled \$15,000,000 by the Louisiana Purchase, it was brought down to \$45,200,000 in 1812. The War of 1812 increased the amount till in 1816 the debt reached \$127,000,000. By 1835, however, it was virtually extinguished. It then began to grow. The Mexican War increased it from \$15,600,000 to \$68,300,000, but by 1857 it was reduced to \$28,460,000. The Civil War ran the total indebtedness up to \$2,681,000,000 in 1865. The prosperity of the country, enormous revenues from customs, and the successive fundings of the debt at lower rates of interest reduced it by 1876 to \$2,180,395,067. By 1886 it had further contracted \$1,783,438,607, but the Spanish War caused it to grow again till in 1899 it amounted to \$2,092,686,024.

**Debt, Public** (see also Bonds; Loans):

Act directing payment of surplus in Treasury on, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.

Act to facilitate refunding of, vetoed, 4589.

Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)

Extinction of, 1379, 1382.

Near approach of, 1014, 1160, 1247.

Referred to, 2252.

Increase in, 675, 2402, 2441, 3055.

In consequence of Mexican War, 2441.

Interest on, reduction of, recommended, 3874, 4415.

Payment of—

From surplus revenue before due, recommended, 2660, 2713.

In coin, discussed, 3991.

Payments on. (See Finances discussed.)

Progress of refunding, discussed, 4423.

Provision for, 98, 823, 1379.

Vacant lands sold for reimbursing,

100, 317, 584.

**Debtors, Insolvent** (see also Bankruptcy):

Modifications in law regarding, recommended, 958, 1017, 1119, 1727.

Public officers availing themselves of

benefits of act must be discussed,

1107.

**Debts, British.**—The treaty with Great Britain in 1783 provided for the payment of all debts owed by Americans to British subjects. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of prompt payment, however, some of the State governments going so far as to provide, even after the ratification of the treaty, that such debts might be paid to the State treasury, and the State would then refuse to entertain suits on the part of creditors. The Supreme Court decided in 1796 that such debts must be paid and that no State law could repudiate them. (See also Ware vs. Hylton.)

**De Camp, John**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Decatur, Stephen**; naval officer; b. Sinepuxent, Md., January, 1779; entered navy 1798; February, 1804, entered the harbor of Tripoli with a small party and burned the American frigate *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by Barbarians; for this act he was promoted to captain; active in War of 1812, as commander of *United States* and *President*; commander of squadron sent to Mediterranean, 1815, and captured two Algerine war vessels and dictated treaty of peace to Dey of Algiers; killed in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820, by Commodore James Barron.

**Decatur, Stephen**:

Captain in Navy, advancement of, to grade of, referred to, 362.

Claims of, arising from recapture of the *Philadelphia*, 1025.

Commander of the *United States*, 506.

**Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures.**—In 1782 Gouverneur Morris reported a decimal currency system designated to simplify the money of the United States. He ascertained that the 1440th part of a Spanish dollar was a common divisor for the various currencies. With this as a unit he proposed a coinage of 10 units to be equal to 1 penny; 10 pence to 1 bill; 10 bills to 1 dollar (equal to about 75 cents of the present money); 10 dollars to 1 crown.



**Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Continued.**

In 1784 Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee of Congress, proposed to strike 4 coins upon the basis of the Spanish dollar, viz., a gold piece worth 10 dollars, a dollar of silver, a 10th of a dollar in silver, and a 100th of a dollar in copper. Congress adopted this proposition, making the dollar the unit, July 6, 1785, and the coins became known as the cent, dime, dollar, and eagle. Jan. 1, 1858, Canada adopted the decimal system of currency in use in the United States. By an act of Congress of May 16, 1866, the 5-cent nickel piece was made to conform to the decimal or metric system as to size and weight. The use of the metric system of weights and measures was authorized by Congress by a permissive act, not mandatory, and a table of equivalents was approved by Congress July 28, 1866.

**Declaration of Independence.**—The unanimous expression of the delegates in Congress of the thirteen original States, setting forth the rights of men in general and of the colonists in particular, citing their grievances against the British Government, and declaring "that these united Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." North Carolina took the first step toward independence by a resolution, April 12, 1776, "to concur with those in the other Colonies in declaring independence," the same State having previously (May 31, 1775), in her famous Mecklenburg resolutions, which were forwarded to the Continental Congress, declared the people of the Colonies "a free and independent people, under the control of no other power than that of our God and the general government of the Congress." The title of the document was suggested by Virginia in her resolution of May 17, 1776, directing her representatives to propose in Congress a "declaration of independence." Such a resolution was introduced by Richard Henry Lee on June 8, but was not adopted until July 2. The document was prepared by a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. The draft was made by Jefferson. Congress made in the Declaration as presented by the committee 18 suppressions, 6 additions, and 10 alterations, many of them, however, not being important.

The Declaration was adopted July 4, 1776, by the unanimous vote of 12 States, New York alone not voting. It was afterwards ratified by a convention of that State. It was engrossed and signed on Aug. 2, by all the members present, six signatures being afterwards added. The signers of the Declaration were: John Hancock, President of the Congress; New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton; Massachusetts Bay: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry; Rhode Island: Stephens Hopkins, William Ellery; Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott; New York: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris; New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark; Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross; Delaware: Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean; Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton; North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn; South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton; Georgia: Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Charles Walton.

**Declaration of Independence, 1.**

Desk on which it was written presented to United States by heirs of Joseph Coolidge, Jr., 4540.

Letter of Robert C. Winthrop regarding, 4541.

First copperplate of, bequeathed to Congress by Lafayette, letter of son presenting, 1342.

Signers of, 4.

**Declaration of Rights.**—The earliest general declaration of rights of which we have any official record was that of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, which published what it called a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America." In this document they vigorously protested against the Stamp Act and all other plans to tax them by a parliament in which they had no representation. They demanded all the rights of British subjects. In

**Declaration of Rights—Continued.**

1774 the Continental Congress made a similar declaration against later aggressions of Parliament. Declarations of the same character were incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. (See also Bill of Rights.)

**Decoration Day.**—The custom of strewing flowers on the graves of their dead soldiers early in the spring of each year originated among the women of the South before the close of the Civil War. In some parts of the North a similar custom grew up, but its observance was not universal. May 5, 1868, while Gen. John A. Logan was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he issued an order fixing the 30th day of May of that year as a day for the general observance of the custom by members of the Grand Army and their friends. Since that time May 30 had been regularly observed as Decoration Day throughout the country. It is known as Confederate Memorial Day in the South. The particular days observed there are April 26th in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, and May 10th in North Carolina and South Carolina, while Virginia observes May 30th and Louisiana May 3d (Jefferson Davis' birthday) under this title. In all States except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas it is a legal holiday. Congress has by law declared Decoration Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

**Decoration Day.** (See National Cemeteries.)

**Defalcation of Public Officers:**

Application of public money for private uses should be made a felony, 1709.

Freedom from, discussed, 5542, 5746. Inquired into, 2918, 5800.

**Defenses, Public** (see also Forts and Fortifications):

Board to examine and report upon, appointed, 4899.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3261.

Council of, recommended, 8077.

Provision for, recommended by President—

Adams, John, 226, 243, 255, 270, 281, 297, 301.

Adams, J. Q., 955.

Arthur, 4638, 4724, 4767, 4798, 4833.

Cleveland, 5099, 5878, 5966, 6159.

Grant, 4202, 4271.

Harrison, Benj., 5476, 5550, 5631, 5755.

Hayes, 4571.

Jackson, 1411, 1433.

Jefferson, 373, 407, 416, 421, 447. Lincoln, 3246.

McKinley, 6449.

Madison, 455, 471, 551.

Monroe, 763, 793.

Roosevelt, 7380, 7494.

Taft, 7665.

Tyler, 1942, 1943, 1955, 2055.

(See also Navy, vessels for.)

Referred to, 245, 247, 266, 269, 283, 286, 301, 800, 1807.

**DeForest, Henry S.**, b. Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1847; educated in the Schenectady High School and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; successfully engaged in the business of real estate, banking, contracting, etc.; served two terms as mayor, of two years each, and one term of four years as recorder of the city of Schenectady; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New York.

**De Fuca Explorations.** (See San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)

**De Haven, Lieut.**, expedition commanded by, in search of Sir John Franklin and companions, return of, 2668.

**De Kalb, Baron Johann**, claims of representatives of, for services rendered United States in Revolutionary War, 1270.

**Delafield, Richard**, member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

**Delagoa Bay Railway**, seizure of, by Portuguese Government, 5470.

Claims regarding, submitted to arbitration, 5546, 6433.

**Delaware.**—One of the thirteen original States, and next to Rhode Island the smallest in the Union, its total area being 2,050 square miles, of which 90 square miles is water. Nickname, "The Diamond State"; motto, "Liberty and independence." It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean (Delaware River and Bay separating it from New Jersey), and on the south and west by Maryland. Delaware is essentially an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of its land area being devoted to farming. The crops are corn, wheat and fruit. About 16,000 acres are devoted to raising tomatoes, the canning and shipping of which is a flourishing industry. Delaware was originally settled by Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638, passing under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it was united with

**Delaware—Continued.**

Pennsylvania. In 1703 it received a separate assembly, but had a governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution. It was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. Though a slave State, it remained in the Union throughout the Civil War. It is sometimes called the "Blue Hen State" and its citizens the "Blue Hen's Chickens." Its population in 1910 was 202,322. Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 10,836, comprising 1,038,806 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$6,817,123. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$6,817,123, including 3,451,791 cattle, 764,133 mules, 337,910 swine, 36,898 sheep, and 876,081 fowls. The yield and value of field crops in 1911 was: Corn, 195,000 acres, 6,630,000 bushels, \$4,044,000; wheat, 113,000 acres, 1,887,000 bushels, \$1,698,000; oats, 4,000 acres, 120,000 bushels, \$56,000; rye, 1,000 acres, 15,000 bushels, \$14,000; potatoes, 11,000 acres, 660,000 bushels, \$634,000; hay, 72,000 acres, 63,000 tons, \$1,418,000. The manufacturing statistics reported to the Federal Census Bureau in 1910 placed the number of establishments in the State at 726, capitalized at \$60,906,000, and employing 23,984 persons. The largest number of men employed in any one industry are engaged in tanning leather. These numbered 3,045; machinery and iron casting gave employment to 2,210 wage-earners, paper and wood pulp-making to 1,525, canning and fruit preserving, 1,369; ship-building and the production of timber and lumber, 1,413.

**Delaware:**

Circuit court in, time of holding, 249.  
Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendment to, 65, 170.

Resolutions of general assembly of, transmitted, 65.

**Delaware Bay,** erection of piers near, recommended, 786.

**Delaware Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Delaware River,** canal from Chesapeake Bay to. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)

**De Leon, Pablo Ocampo;** b. in Manila, 1853; studied in St. Thomas University, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., 1882; under the Spanish régime was secretary of the royal court of Manila, prosecuting at-

torney of the district of Tondo, and secretary of the Bar Association of Manila; in the Filipino government at Malolos was a representative of the provinces of Principe, Infanta, Lepanto, and Bontoc, and was elected secretary of the Filipino parliament; was also appointed professor of law of the University of Malolos; during the revolution, and after the Malolos cause became hopeless, a meeting was called in Manila by those who were willing to submit to the American Government, and at this meeting he was the only one who stood firmly against giving up the struggle; was editor of *La Patria*, in Manila, publication of which was suspended by order of General Otis; shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the Americans and Filipinos, appointed by the government of the Filipino republic its representative in Manila with unlimited powers, and was known to the Americans as an "irreconcilable" and deported to Guam where he remained two years; he was pardoned and returned to Manila, after taking the oath of allegiance to the American Government; elected Resident Commissioner in the United States by the Philippine legislature in November, 1907.

**Delfosse, M. Maurice,** selection of, as commissioner on fisheries question with Great Britain referred to, 4438.

**De Long, George W.,** death of, in *Jeannette* expedition, 4726.

Remains of, removed to United States, 4834.

**De Martens, M. F.,** arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

**Democratic Party.**—Individual liberty rather than strict government is a paramount sentiment in many American hearts. Those who originally looked with apprehension on the possibility of the central Government's encroaching upon the personal liberties of the people or the rights of States formed the nucleus of the National Democratic party, which has now maintained a continuous existence for more than a hundred years. The chief tenets of the party are succinctly set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural address. These tenets he characterized as essential principles of our Government. His definition of the principles of the party is thus expressed: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of



**Democratic Party—Continued.**

the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its hand-maid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected” (311).

Sympathy with the French revolutionists in 1789 and a desire that the Government should aid France in her war with England drew a number of disciples to the party entertaining these sentiments. Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson the party took the name of Democratic-Republican and opposed the Federalists. Since Monroe's time it has been commonly known as the Democratic party, though previously it was known as the Republican party. From its inception in 1792 to 1801 it was the party of opposition. When the party got control of the Government it lost sight of some of its tenets, and many of its members at certain times supported measures tending toward nationalization. After the War of 1812 the Democrats had a clear field of operations until the second election of Monroe in 1820. Subsequently dissensions began to appear. Adams and Clay and their followers advocated protection, national aid to internal improvements, and a broader construction of the Constitution. They were first known as National Repub-

licans, and after drawing to themselves many of the opponents of Andrew Jackson were called Whigs.

From the time of Jackson up to 1860 the Democrats by skillful party management won all the Presidential elections but two—those of 1840 and 1848. They carried the country through the war with Mexico, annexed Texas and the Californias, and abolished the United States Bank. With the introduction of the slavery question into politics the party began to lose strength in the North. The Democratic party was always strongest in the South, however. In 1860 the party split into two factions and the Republicans won the election. Then came the Civil War, and though many Democrats supported Lincoln and the Union the party lost power and prestige in the North generally, and the Republicans remained in control until 1884, when war issues had been superseded in the minds of many by economic questions. The party candidates in 1864 were George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; in 1868, Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; in 1872 the party in convention at Baltimore, July 1, ratified the nomination of the Liberal Republican party (q. v.) that had separated from the Republican party and named Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Presidential candidates. The minority held a convention at Louisville, Kentucky, and nominated Charles O'Connor, who declined. Greeley was unsuccessful. In 1874 the Democrats regained control of the House of Representatives which they kept until 1880. In 1876 the candidates were Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The election was contested (see Electoral Commission), but finally settled in favor of the Republicans. In 1880 the nominees were Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William S. English, of Indiana. In 1882 the Democrats regained control of the House, and in 1884 elected as their candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, in a campaign made largely upon the personal character and "records" of the opposing candidates. The party was not in full control of the Government, however, as the Republicans held the majority in the Senate. In 1887, by his message to Congress, President Cleveland brought the tariff

**Democratic Party—Continued.**

question to the front, and in 1888, the Democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, were defeated upon that issue. In that year the party lost control of the House as well. They regained control of the House in 1890, however, and in 1892 the party candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were elected. The party also gained control of the House and Senate. During this administration the Democrats repealed the Sherman silver purchase act (see Sherman Act), and passed the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill, with an income tax provision which was later declared unconstitutional. A political reaction began in 1893, helped by the commercial depression of that time, and the Democrats lost control of the House in 1894.

The strength of the radical free silver wing of the party now grew steadily, and in 1896 controlled the Chicago convention and nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, on a platform declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This resulted in the formation of the National Democratic (Gold Democrats) party, opposed to free silver, which held a convention at Indianapolis and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. This party received no electoral vote but had an important influence on the election by drawing votes from Bryan and Sewall. The nomination of the Democratic candidate was endorsed by the National Silver party, which was made up chiefly of silver Republicans, and Bryan was nominated by the People's party (q. v.). The Democratic party was defeated, its popular vote being 6,509,052 and the electoral vote 176. The Democratic party supported the war measures of the Republican administration in the war with Spain, but disagreed with it as to the settlement of problems growing out of the war, particularly in the question of the acquisition of the Philippines. In 1900 the Democrats declared "imperialism" to be the "paramount issue" and favored "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos: (1) a stable form of government; (2) independence; and (3) protection from outside interference." The question of the free coinage of silver also entered into this campaign inas-

much as the party ratified the Chicago platform of 1896, and nominated William J. Bryan for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President. The popular vote was 6,358,729 and the electoral vote 155.

In 1904 free silver was in abeyance and the Democratic candidate declared himself in favor of the gold standard. The party platform also declared in favor of a promise of future independence for the Filipinos, the reduction of the tariff, and restrictive measures in dealing with trusts. The party candidates were Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, who were unsuccessful, the popular vote being 5,112,565, and the electoral vote 140. In 1908 the National Democratic convention was held in Denver, Colo., July 7 to 10, and nominated William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The platform declared for publicity of campaign contributions, reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life and the admission, duty free, of articles competing with products controlled by trusts, internal improvements and conservation of natural resources, and the exclusion of such Asiatic immigrants as cannot become amalgamated with our population. The Democratic candidate for President received 6,393,182 votes against 7,637,676 for the Republican candidate. The electoral vote was 162 for the Democratic candidate to 321 for the Republican.

The national convention of the party met in Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1912, and nominated Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, for President, and Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, for Vice-President. A platform was adopted declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only; vigorous prosecutions of trusts; popular election of senators; presidential primaries; an adequate navy; revised banking laws; inspection of food and the safeguarding of miners.

**Democratic Societies.**—Societies similar to the Jacobins of France were organized in 1793 in various parts of the United States to express sympathy with the French Revolutionists and propagate extreme democratic views. Washington vigorously denounced them for their opposition to his efforts to suppress the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. They soon became extinct.

**Demonetization of Metal.**—To demonetize a metal is to take from it its standard monetary value and thus make it merely a commodity.

**Demun and Chouteau**, depredations committed on property of, by Mexicans, 1448.

**Denatured Alcohol:**

Use of, recommended, 7605.

**Denby, Charles:**

Member of Commission to Philippine Islands, 6584.

Minister to China, regulations for consular courts promulgated by, 5388.

**Denmark.**—A Kingdom in northern Europe, comprising a part of the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands, the principal ones being Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, and Möen. The Government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with the legislature composed of 2 bodies. In the Middle Ages it was famous as the home of pirates. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united in 1397. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, whose family furnished sixteen consecutive kings, and expired after four centuries with the death of King Frederick, Nov. 15, 1863. In view of the death of this king without an heir to the throne the great powers of Europe signed a treaty at London by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. The first successor of Christian IX. is King Frederick VIII., the present ruler, born in 1843, succeeded to the throne Jan. 29, 1906.

The king is required to be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Legislative authority is vested under the charter in the rigsdag or congress, composed of the Landsthing or upper house, and the Folkething or lower house. Sweden separated from Denmark in 1523. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814. An unsuccessful war, known as the Schleswig-Holstein War, in 1864 was waged by Denmark against Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the loss of territory to Denmark. The present constitution was adopted in

1866. Area, including islands, 15,388 sq. miles; population by the census of 1911, 2,775,076. The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of Iceland, Greenland, and the islands of Saint Croix, Saint Thomas and Saint John, in the West Indies. Iceland, which had been settled since about 900, and was a free republic down to 1262, passed into the hands of Norway in that year, and has been a Danish possession since 1380. Greenland has been a Danish colony since 1721. The Danish West Indies, acquired in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, have been for some years the object of negotiations between this country and Denmark. On Jan. 24, 1902, a treaty was signed for their purchase, but it was rejected by the Danish Landsthing. The Danish government is considering measures for the political representation of the islands in the home government and is perfecting plans for their industrial development.

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent. is productive, of which six per cent. is forest. The laws of the country forbid the union of small farms into large estates, and encourages the holding of small parcels by actual tenants. The leading agricultural products in 1910 were in bushels: Beet roots, 502,931,842; oats, 38,328,314; potatoes, 29,582,710; barley, 21,128,259. July 15, 1910, there were enumerated 535,018 horses, 2,253,982 cattle, 726,829 sheep, and during the year there were exported 26,106 horses and 140,825 cattle. Twenty-eight distilleries in 1910 produced 3,300,000 gallons of brandy, and eight sugar factories turned out 100,510 tons of beet sugar. Nearly sixty million gallons of beer were also produced.

#### **Denmark:**

Cession of St. Thomas and St. John Islands to United States, treaty regarding, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.

Claims of, against United States, 344, 365, 634.

Claims of United States against, 469, 867, 909, 976, 1008, 1044, 1063, 1109, 1157, 1243, 2173, 4462, 5369.

Agreement to submit, to arbitration, 5388.

Award of arbitrator, 5545.

Payment of, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.

Commercial relations with, 1094, 1244, 2812, 2944.

Consuls of United States in, 90, 109. Convention with, 3996.



**Denmark—Continued.**

Convicts in, banished to United States, 3835.

Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5827.

Referred to, 5874.

Fugitive criminals, failure to negotiate convention with, for surrender of, 4561.

Importation of American products into, degrees placing restrictions upon, 6100.

Minister of, to United States, grade of, raised, 4718.

Naturalization treaty with, 4160, 4193.

Payment of claims of the United States against, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.

Sound dues, treaty regarding, 2867, 2994, 3001.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—

Adams, J. Q., 911, 919.

Buchanan, 2994, 3001.

Grant, 3996.

Jackson, 1044, 1093, 1137.

Johnson, 3779, 3891.

Ratification of, by Denmark, 3819.

Vessels of, captured by American ships and claims based thereon, 3271.

Vessels of United States—

Seized or interfered with by, 5338.

Tolls levied on, discussed, 2812, 2867, 2944.

**Denniston, William H.**, act for relief of, vetoed, 4222.

**Dent, Stanley Hubert, Jr.**, b. Eufaula, Ala., Aug. 16, 1869; graduated from the Southern University, of Greensboro, Ala., with the degree of A. B., in 1886, and in 1889 was graduated in law from the University of Virginia; elected to the 61st Congress from Alabama, receiving 10,754 votes, none being cast against him, and reelected to the 62d Congress without opposition.

**Denver, Matthew Rombach**; b. Dec. 21, 1870, Wilmington, Ohio; graduated Georgetown (D. C.) University; engaged in farming, manufacturing, and banking; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Ohio.

**Departments, Executive.** See the several Departments of:

State.	Navy.
Treasury.	Interior.
War.	Agriculture.
Justice.	Commerce and Labor.
Postoffice.	Independent Depts.

**Dependencies (Insular):**

Porto Rico and Philippines discussed, 7431, 7669.

**Dependent-Pension Law** discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.

**Depew, Chauncey Mitchell**; b. Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and in 1887 received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater; admitted to the bar in 1858; elected to the assembly in 1861 and 1862; in 1863 candidate for secretary of state, and reversed the Democratic success of 1862, being elected by 30,000 majority; in 1866 appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company; made general counsel of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in 1875; president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1885; resigned in 1899 to become chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad companies; elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1899; reelected 1905.

**De Poiery, Mr.**, captain by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 67.

**Deposits, Public, Removal of.**—In 1833 and prior thereto, the public funds of the Government were deposited in the Bank of the United States. President Jackson determined to discontinue this practice and to deposit the funds collected in State banks, while those in the Bank of the United States should be withdrawn as needed. William J. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, was opposed to the removal of the funds, particularly before the meeting of Congress. After fruitless effort to have him change his opinion on the subject, the President requested his resignation. It was given, and on the same day Sept. 23, 1833, Roger B. Taney, the Attorney-General, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He promptly made the necessary orders. The Senate passed a resolution of censure of the President and also rejected the nomination of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. In a paper which he read to his Cabinet the President gave his reasons for removing the Government funds from the Bank of the United States, 1224.

**Deposits, Public, Removal of:**

President Jackson's paper to Cabinet on, 1224.

Refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.

Recommended, 1163, 1236.

Referred to, 1386.

Views of President Tyler on, 1897.

**Depredations on Commerce.** (See the several powers, claims against.)

**Derne Expedition.**—Gen. William Eaton, United States consul at Tunis, in 1805, espoused the cause of Hamet, Pasha of Tripoli, against the latter's usurping brother. With the cooperation of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, they defeated the usurper at Derne April 27, 1805. After this success a treaty highly favorable to the United States was negotiated with the Pasha.

**Derrick, W. S.,** Acting Secretary of State, 2613.

**Desertion,** from Army and Navy, 6678, 6679.

**Desert Lands.** (See Lands, Desert.)

**Des Moines Rapids,** act for continuing improvement of, vetoed, 2921.

**Des Moines River,** acts to quiet title of settlers on lands on, vetoed, 4996, 5412.

**Detroit, The,** mentioned, 6365.

**Detroit, Mich.:**

Civil authority over, recommended, 190.

Lands—

Ceded for post of, 421, 426.

Lying near, referred to, 355.

Memorials for district of, 430.

Town and fort of, surrendered to the British, 500.

Recovery of, referred to, 524.

**Detroit (Mich.), Surrender of.**—In August, 1812, Col. Proctor, in command of the British troops in Canada, was joined by Gen. Brock with a body of militia and some Indians under Tecumseh. The forces at Sandwich amounted to 1,330 men, 600 of whom were Indians. Gen. Hull, in command at Fort Detroit, on the opposite side of the river, had 1,000 men available for duty. Aug. 16 the British sent a party of Indians and regulars across the river to assault the works. Hull surrendered the fort and the whole territory of Michigan, of which he was governor, without the discharge of a gun. About 2,000 men in all became prisoners of war. During the firing by the British 7 Americans were killed and several wounded. Gen. Hull was afterwards convicted of cowardice by a court-martial and condemned to death, but was pardoned by President Madison in consideration of his age and his services in the Revolutionary War. Subsequent investigations greatly modified the blame attached to Gen. Hull.

**Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.,** right of way for railroad through bill for, 4952, 5177.

Settlement rights given in, 6998.

**Dewey, George;** Admiral of the Navy; b. Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837;

graduated Annapolis Naval Academy, 1858, and assigned to Mediterranean squadron; served throughout Civil War in navy on lower Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, and later with North Atlantic squadron; commander of *Narragansett*, 1870; had charge of Pacific survey and Secretary of Lighthouse Board, 1872-82; captain-commander of the *Dolphin*, of White Squadron, 1884; commodore, 1896; assigned to Asiatic squadron, Nov. 30, 1897; April, 1898, following British declaration of neutrality, left port of Hong Kong, arriving at Manila Bay April 30, with nine vessels and 1,694 men; May 1, destroyed the Spanish fleet of thirteen vessels, and reduced the five batteries defending the city; raised to rank of acting rear-admiral and received vote of thanks and sword; Congress, 1899, recreated rank of Admiral, and President McKinley appointed Dewey to the office, previously held only by Farragut and Porter.

**Dewey, George:**

Attack of American land forces and capture of Manila assisted by squadron under, 6319.

Thanks of President tendered, 6568.

Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.

Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay by American squadron under, 6297, 6315.

Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.

Sword to be presented to, 6302.

Thanks of Congress to, 6298.

Recommended, 6297.

Reply of, 6302.

Thanks of President tendered, 6568.

Referred to, 6297.

Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands requested by President, 6580.

**Dexter, John S.,** district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

**Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve** (Cal.), proclaimed, 7256.

**Diaz, A. J.,** arrest and imprisonment of, by Cuban authorities, 5516.

**Diaz, Porfirio,** revolution in Mexico and installation of, as President, 4419, 6333.

**Dick, Charles,** lawyer; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858; served in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Cuba in the war with Spain; represented the Nineteenth Ohio District in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th Congresses; instrumental in securing the enactment

**Dick, Charles—Continued.**

of the Dick Militia law, and raising pay of army and navy; elected March 2, 1904, United States Senator for the short and long terms from Ohio.

**Dickinson, Jacob McGavock**, of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Jan. 30, 1851, Columbus, Miss.; graduated from the University of Nashville; studied law at Columbia College, New York, in Paris, and at the University of Leipzig; LL. D., Columbia University of New York, University of Illinois and Yale; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States from Feb. 13, 1895, to March 8, 1897; in 1903 appeared as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London; Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Nashville; served several times by special appointment as judge on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee; was General Counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at the time of appointment as Secretary of War.

**Dickson, James C.**, receiver of public moneys, nomination of, withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1040.

**Dickson, Walter**, outrages committed on family of, in Palestine, 3015.

**Dickson, William Alexander**; b. on the site of his present residence, Wilkinson Co., July 20, 1861; representative to the legislature in 1887 and 1890; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Mississippi.

**Dies, Martin**; b. in Jackson Parish, La., March 13, 1870; moved to Texas with his parents in 1876; elected county judge of Tyler County in 1894; district attorney of the first judicial district of Texas in 1898; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Dillingham, William Paul**, b. Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843; admitted to the bar in 1867; member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1876 and again in 1884; a State senator in 1878 and again in 1880; governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890; Oct. 18, 1900, was elected United States Senator from Vermont to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill; Oct. 15, 1902, elected to succeed himself, and reelected Oct. 21, 1908.

**Dime**.—The smallest piece of silver now coined by the United States. In value it is the tenth part of a dollar. The word is taken from the French *dixième*, one-tenth, and was spelled "disme" on some of the first coins. Authorized in 1792 with a weight of 41.6 grains, it was afterwards (in

1853) reduced to 38.4 grains. The first dimes were issued in 1796.

**Dingle, W. B.**, arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

**Dingley, Nelson, Jr.** (1832-1899); statesman; b. Durham, Me.; for thirty years (1856-86) he was editor of the *Lewiston Journal*; sat in the State legislature, 1862-73; and was speaker, 1863-64; governor of Maine, 1874-75; sat in Congress, 1881-99; framed the Dingley tariff bill of 1897.

**Dingley Tariff Act**, revision of recommended, 7663, 7673, 7674.

**Dinsmore, Silas**, commissioner to treat with Indians, 423.

**Diplomatic Agents.** (See Consuls; Ministers.)

**Diplomatic Conventions.** (See Conventions, Diplomatic.)

**Diplomatic Service.** (See Consular and Diplomatic Service.)

**Direct Election of U. S. Senators.**—A joint resolution providing for the direct election of senators was introduced in the second session of the 61st Congress. It passed the House but on Feb. 28, 1911, was defeated in the Senate by four votes. The joint resolution was reintroduced in the first session of the 62d Congress, and on April 14, 1911, it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 296 to 16. On June 12 the Senate passed the resolution with an amendment placing the control of federal elections under State government. The bill was then sent to a conference committee whence it had not emerged when Congress adjourned, so that it failed to become law. In several States, notably California, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin, the legislatures have enacted laws providing for the Oregon plan of pledging candidates to the legislature to vote for the people's choice for United States Senators, as indicated in the general primary election to be held previously.

**Direct Nominations of Presidential Candidates.** (See Presidential Primaries.)

**Direct Taxes.** (See Taxation; Taxes.)

**Disability-Pension Act** discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.

**Discretionary Powers of President.** (See Executive Nominations; President; Removals from Office.)

**Discriminating Duties.** (See Vessels, Foreign tonnage on.)

**Diseases, Contagious.** (See Cholera; Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Plague; Quarantine Regulations; Yellow Fever.)



**Diseases of Animals.** (See Animals and Animal Products.)

**Dismal River Forest Reserve** (Neb.), proclaimed, 6697.

**Distilled Spirits:**

Sale of, in Siam by American citizens, 4170.

Sale of, to Indians, recommendations regarding, 322, 6167.

Sale of, in Manila, information concerning transmitted, 6413.

**Tax on—**

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4723, 4765, 4831.

Harrison, Benj., 5474.

Washington, 91, 97, 104, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 142.

Division of United States into districts for collection of, 91, 97, 104, 126.

Laws for raising. (See Revenue, Public.)

Removal of, on spirits used in arts and manufactures discussed, 5474.

**District.**—A name applied in the United States to those portions of territory which are without elective or representative institutions—for instance, the district of Columbia. South Carolina counties were formerly called districts. From 1804 to 1812 that portion of the Louisiana purchase lying north of the northern boundary of the present State was called the District of Louisiana. Before their admission as States Kentucky and Maine were called districts, respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts. The name "district" is also applied to those divisions of a State grouping certain counties or wards into separate Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in Congress.

**District Attorneys.** (See Attorneys, District.)

**District Courts.** (See Courts, Federal.)

**District of Columbia.**—Congress is authorized by the Constitution to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." July 16, 1790, after a long and bitter discussion, a district 10 miles square lying on both sides of the Potomac River was selected. Maryland ceded 64 sq. miles on the north bank of the river and Virginia 36 sq. miles on the south bank. The District was first called the Territory of Columbia. The seat of Government was removed

thither in 1800. July 9, 1846, the portion south of the Potomac was ceded back to Virginia.

For a time the superintendence of the District of Columbia was in the hands of three commissioners, but in 1802 Washington was incorporated and its government was placed in the hands of the people, with a president and a council, the former appointed by the President. In 1820 a mayor, to be elected by the people, was substituted for the president. From 1871 to 1874 the District had a Territorial government, the upper house and the governor being appointed by the President and the lower house selected by the people. This was found to be unsatisfactory, and in 1874, Congress provided for a board of 3 commissioners to take charge of all matters pertaining to the District government. June 11, 1878, Congress provided for a permanent government, consisting of 3 commissioners, 2 to be appointed from civil life by the President, the third to be detailed from the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Area, 64 sq. miles practically all included in the City of Washington; population (1910), 331,069, of whom about 97,000 were negroes. The value of the property in the district was estimated in 1911 at \$1,250,000,000, of which about one-fourth was personal property, and three-fourths real estate.

**District of Columbia** (see also Washington City):

**Act—**

Fixing rate of interest on arrearages of taxes due in, returned, 5502.

For promotion of anatomical science and to prevent desecration of graves vetoed, 4998.

Prescribing times for sales and for notice of sales of property in, for taxes returned, 5212.

Prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling in, vetoed, 5528.

Referred to, 5551.

Providing for recording deeds, etc., in, vetoed, 4335.

Respecting circulation of bank notes in, vetoed, 3288.

To abolish board of commissioners of police, in, etc., vetoed, 4384.

To authorize reassessment of water-main taxes or assessments in, returned, 6102.

To pay moneys collected under direct tax of 1861 to States, Territories, and, vetoed, 5422.

**District of Columbia—Continued.**

To punish unlawful appropriation of property of another in, returned, 5672.

To regulate elective franchise in, vetoed, 3670.

To regulate practice of medicine and surgery in, etc., returned, 6102.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4108.

Armory of—

Damages to be incurred by repealing act providing for construction of, referred to, 2901.

Location of, referred to, 2911.

Site for, selected, 2899.

Benevolent institutions in, deserve attention of Congress, 3388, 3452, 4459, 4579, 5385.

Board of public works in, report of, referred to, 4119.

Work accomplished by, 4208.

Bonded indebtedness of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4221.

Report on, 4256.

Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.

Bridge over Rock Creek, construction of, referred to, 1844.

Bridges over Potomac River in, construction and repair of, discussed, 1171, 1257, 2710, 4638, 4679, 5114.

Injuries sustained by, referred to, 1448.

Buildings for offices of, recommended, 4578, 4840, 4950, 5114.

Buildings, public, in, construction of, referred to, 182.

Ceded to Congress for permanent seat of Government, 92.

Charities and reformatories in, 6878.

Congress assembled in, 261, 295, 298.

Contagious diseases, provisions against, recommended, 854.

Courts of—

Appeals from, to Supreme Court, recommendations regarding, 4939, 5103.

Minister of Netherlands refuses to testify in, 2952.

Supreme Court, selection and service of jurors in, bill regarding, returned, 5396.

Crimes against chastity in, inadequacy of laws relating to, 5633.

Debt of, discussed, 4429.

Delegate in Congress to represent, recommended, 1091, 1120, 3652.

Depression in pecuniary concerns of, 1396.

Deputy marshals, bailiffs, etc., in, compensation to, referred to, 3664.

Distribution of arms, ordinance, stores, etc., to Territories and, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.

Electric wires in, report of board to consider location, etc., of, transmitted, 5647.

Government of, discussed, 295, 298, 300, 1091, 1120, 1612, 4257.

Referred to, 4372.

Territorial government in, discussed, 4108, 4158.

Improvements to streets in, recommendations regarding, 4950.

Insane asylum in—

Appropriation for, 2708.

Construction of, discussed, 2750.

Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.

Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.

Institution of learning for, recommended, 4208.

Interests of, discussed by President—

Arthur, 4734, 4773, 4840.

Buchanan, 2994, 3060, 3107, 3184.

Cleveland, 4950, 5113, 5384.

Fillmore, 2628, 2673, 2710.

Grant, 4208, 4257.

Harrison, Benj., 5487.

Hayes, 4429, 4459, 4532, 4579.

Lincoln, 3254, 3452.

Pierce, 2825, 2873, 2943.

Polk, 2265.

Roosevelt, 6768, 7033, 7034, 7363.

Taylor, 2561.

Tyler, 1903, 1942, 2124, 2204.

Van Buren, 1612, 1720.

Laws of—

Commissioners appointed to revise and codify, 2873.

Proclamation fixing time and place of election for voting on adoption of code, 3021.

Referred to, 3014.

Revision of civil and criminal code recommended, 4840.

Revision of, necessary, 1396, 1478, 1492, 1611, 5114, 5384, 5633, 7073, 7074.

Statute of limitations for crimes should not be limited to 2 years, 1168.

Want of uniformity in, 1091.

Laws of adjoining States applicable to, insufficient, 326.

Legislation in, power of, should be taken from Congress and vested in people, 616.

Liberal spirit of Congress in relation to, 2750.

Liquors, amendment of laws regulating sale of, etc., in, recommended, 4950, 5114, 5385, 5487, 5766.

Military governor of. (See Wadsworth, James S.)

**District of Columbia—Continued.**

- National celebration of the centennial anniversary, 6347, 6404, 6456.
- Penitentiary in—
  - Compensation to inspectors of; referred to, 1036, 1091, 1495.
  - Completion of, referred to, 1091.
  - To be erected, 930.
  - Plan of, referred to, 105.
- Police regulations of, recommendations that Commissioners be clothed with power to make, 5114.
- Police system for, recommended, 1942.
- Political rights to citizens of, extension of, recommended, 1396.
- Prisoners in, provision for, recommended, 326.
- Public schools in, aid for, recommended, 4430, 4532, 4578.
- Discriminations against District in donation of lands for support of, 4459.
- Referred to, 98, 182.
- Reform school for girls in, construction of, recommended, 5632.
- Reform school in, supply of blankets for, discussed, 4371.
- Relinquishment of portion of, to Virginia discussed and recommendation that it be regained, 3252.
- Commissioners appointed on affairs of, 4256.
- Reservations in, appropriations for, recommended, 4430.
- Seat of government—
  - Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.
  - Removed from Philadelphia to Washington, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.
- Sewerage system of, committee to report upon, appointed, 5487.
- Report of, transmitted, 5514.
- Slavery in, abolished, 3274.
- Steam railway lines—
  - Concentrating upon Washington, construction of, urged, 3351.
  - Controversies regarding occupation of streets by, 4950, 5114, 5385.
  - Recommendations regarding location of depots and tracks, 4459, 4579, 4651, 4734.
- Street railroad companies in, report of board on amount chargeable to, referred to, 4273.
- Survey of, commissioners directed to make, 86, 94.
- Report of, referred to, 128.
- Taxes in, remitted by Congress should be charged to National Treasury, 4806.
- Divorce.**—The fact that an American couple may be regarded as man and wife in one State while divorced in another, or as never married at all in a third State has long been noted,

Laws providing for the dissolution of the marriage tie exist in all the States and Territories except South Carolina. In that State divorce is not granted on any grounds whatsoever, either by courts of justice or by acts of the legislature. In all other States infidelity and violation of the marriage vows are recognized as valid grounds for divorce. In New York adultery alone is a valid ground for absolute divorce. Impotence or physical inability in almost all States either justifies divorce or renders the marriage voidable. There are thirty-five different causes for absolute divorce recognized in the different States. The principal grounds generally recognized are: willful desertion; habitual drunkenness; conviction of felony; intolerable, extreme, or repeated cruelty; desertion. Condonation, collusion, or connivance, with the purpose of procuring a divorce, is in all States regarded as a bar to the dissolution of marriage. In the case of *Haddock vs. Haddock*, it was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1906, four justices dissenting, that a divorce granted in a State where the defendant is not domiciled, without personal service of process or a voluntary appearance by the defendant, though valid in the State where decreed, need not be recognized by any other State.

On account of this ruling and the diversity of State laws on the subject, a conference was held in Washington in 1906, which was attended by representatives of forty States, the Territory of New Mexico and the District of Columbia. In November of that year at a second session of the conference a model divorce law was agreed upon and submitted to the various State legislatures. This law specifies as the ground for the annulment of marriage, impotency, consanguinity and affinity, existing marriage, fraud, force, or coercion, insanity unknown to the other party, marriage where wife was under sixteen, or husband under eighteen unless confirmed after arriving at such age. The causes for absolute divorce recommended are adultery, bigamy, conviction of certain crimes, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, and habitual drunkenness. The causes recommended for legal separation recommended are adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, hopeless insanity of husband, and habitual drunkenness. The conference recommended that no ad-



**Divorce—Continued.**

ditional causes be recognized. The proposed law provides that, except in cases of bigamy or adultery, jurisdiction shall depend upon two years' residence. If a party has moved into a State after the cause for divorce arose, no jurisdiction shall be taken unless this cause was recognized in the State in which such party resided at the time the cause arose. It also provides that every State adopting this law shall give full faith and credit to the decrees issued by any other State adopting it.

This law was adopted by Delaware and New Jersey in 1907.

In 1889, the Commissioner of Labor made a report of the statistics of divorce covering the period of twenty years 1867-1886. He showed that whereas in 1867 there were only 9,937 divorces recorded, there were during the last year considered, 25,535, an increase of 157 per cent., while the population increased only about 60 per cent. The total number of divorces recorded during the twenty years was 328,716. The ratio of divorces to marriages was in 1900 one divorce to each 15.4 marriages, and was at another period as high as one to every 8.5 marriages for the entire country and as high as one to every 5.7 for a single State.

In 1908 another report on marriage and divorce was made by the Census Bureau. This covered the twenty years 1887-1906. The total number of divorces reported for this period was 945,625, as compared with the 328,716 for the previous twenty years. These figures indicate about one divorce in every twelve marriages, and that the divorce rate is higher in the United States than in any other country supplying statistics. Two-thirds of the divorces during forty years were granted the wife. Only 3.9 per cent. of the entire number for the last twenty years were granted solely on account of intemperance. The annual average rate of divorces in the United States was 73 to each 100,000 of population, Japan 215 divorces to each 100,000 of population, and Austria only one. Next to the United States comes Switzerland with 32, followed by Saxony with an annual average of 29 to each 100,000 of population. (See also Marriage and Divorce.)

**Divorce**, uniform laws on, advocated, 7072, 7428.

**Dix, John Adams**; soldier, statesman; b. Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798;

joined the army in 1812 and served through the second war with England; while serving in the army studied law, and in 1828 resigned his commission as captain and took up practice of law at Cooperstown, N. Y.; served as adjutant-general and secretary of State of New York; was elected to the State legislature and United States Senator; appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 9, 1861; while in this position, with the Confederacy organized and the authority of the Federal Government defied in the South, he sent to Lieutenant Caldwell in the revenue service at New Orleans the historic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot"; organized and sent into service during the Civil War seventeen regiments of militia; major-general of volunteers, June, 1861; as commander of the Seventh Army Corps he secured control of the whole country between the Pamunkey and Rappahannock rivers, and cut off Gen. Lee's communication with Richmond, and had the Confederate capital almost at his mercy in June, 1863, when he was ordered to fall back to the defense of Washington; during the draft riots in New York, in 1863, he was appointed commander of the Department of the East and succeeded in subduing the disorder and restoring business confidence; first president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, 1863-68; served through the Civil War, and was appointed minister to France; and later was elected governor of New York, 1872; died New York City, April 21, 1879.

**Dix, John A.:**

Applications to go south across military lines to be made to, 3302.

Authority given to, while commanding at Baltimore, 3313.

Commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.

Mentioned, 3279.

Prisoners of war released to report to, 3303.

**Dixie**.—A term applied originally to New York City when slavery existed there. According to the myth or legend, a person named Dixie owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island and a large number of slaves. As Dixie's slaves increased beyond the requirements of the plantation many were sent to distant parts. Naturally the deported negroes looked upon their early home as a place of real and abiding happiness, as did those from the "Ole Virginny" of

**Dixie—Continued.**

later days. Hence Dixie became the synonym for a locality where the negroes lived happy and contented lives. In the South Dixie is taken to mean the Southern States. There the word is supposed to have been derived from Mason and Dixon's line, formerly dividing the free and slave States. It is said to have first come into use there when Texas joined the Union, and the negroes sang of it as Dixie. It has been the subject of several popular songs, notably that of Albert Pike, "Southrons, hear your country's call"; that of T. M. Cooley, "Away down South where grows the cotton," and that of Dan Emmett, the refrain usually containing the word "Dixie," or the words "Dixie's Land." During the Civil War the tune of Dixie was to the Southern people what Yankee Doodle had always been to the people of the whole Union and what it continued in war times to be to the Northern people, the comic national air.

**Dixie, The**, mentioned, 6318, 6805, 6806, 6909.

**Dixie Forest Reserve** (Utah), proclaimed, 7301.

**Dixon, Joseph M.**; b. Snow Camp, N. C., July 31, 1867; graduated from Guilford College, North Carolina, May, 1889; admitted to the bar 1892; moved to Montana and was elected a member of the Montana legislature in 1900; elected to the 58th and 59th Congresses, and to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1907.

**Dixon, Lincoln**; b. Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1860; elected prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial circuit of the State in 1884; reelected in 1886, 1888, and 1890; was elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Indiana.

**Dock Yards** for construction of large vessels, recommended, 600.

**Docks:**

Appropriations for building, should be separated from those of naval service, 2625, 2670.

**Construction of—**

Appropriation for, recommended, 769, 1335.

Discussed, 333, 335, 2669.

Referred to, 769, 985, 2414.

**Site for, 934.**

Report of commission to select, transmitted, 5566, 5650.

Spanish war vessels repaired at American, 4005.

**Dodds, Francis H.**; b. in the township of Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.,

June 9, 1858; moved to Isabella Co., Mich., with his parents, in 1866; engaged in the practice of law at Bay City, and Mount Pleasant, Mich.; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Michigan.

**Dodge, Henry**, troops in Indian campaign under command of, 1332.

**Dodge, William E.**, member of Indian commission, 3977.

**Dole, Sanford Ballard**; judge of the supreme court of Hawaii, head of the provisional government of Hawaii, and president of the republic of Hawaii from the overthrow of the kingdom till the annexation of the islands to the United States; b. Hawaii, April 23, 1844, of American parents; admitted to the bar in Boston, and returned to Hawaii; the provisional government, of which he was the head, negotiated a treaty of annexation with the United States, but President Cleveland withdrew the treaty and requested President Dole to relinquish to the queen her authority in the islands; Dole refused and later (1898) visited the United States and Congress passed an act annexing the islands to the United States.

**Dole, Sanford B.:**

Member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Minister of foreign affairs of provisional government of Hawaii, letter from, transmitted, 5906, 5907.

Sovereignty of Hawaiian Islands transferred to United States by, 6332.

**Dole, William P.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3400, 3402, 3411, 3413.

**Dollar.**—Derived from daler or thaler. The American silver dollar is modeled after the Spanish milled dollar. It was authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1792, which declared 371¼ grains of pure silver to be equal to 24¾ grains of pure gold and each equivalent to a dollar of account. It was made the unit of value. The silver dollar was first coined in 1794 and weighed 416 grains, 371¼ grains being of silver and the remainder alloy. In 1837 the weight was reduced to 412½ grains by decreasing the weight of alloy. In 1873 provision was made for a dollar of 420 grains for use in trade with China and Japan known as the "trade dollar." The gold dollar was issued under the act of March 3, 1849. Its coinage was discontinued in 1890.

**Dollar—Continued.**

The coinage act of Feb. 12, 1873, tacitly suspended the coinage of silver dollars (except the trade dollar) and made the gold dollar the standard of value. The act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month, at market value, not less than \$2,000,000 and not more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion, to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. This act was repealed by the act of June 14, 1890. By act of 1900, the gold dollar again became the standard of value in this country. (See Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

**Dolliver, Jonathan Prentiss;** b. near Kingwood, Preston Co., Va. (now W. Va.), Feb. 6, 1858; graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; elected to the 51st Congress from Iowa; member of the House also in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; Aug. 23, 1900, appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy; elected Jan. 21, 1902, to succeed himself; reelected, 1907, senator from Iowa.

**Dolphin, The** (British cruiser), seizure of the *Catherine* by, discussed, 2070.

**Dolphin, The** (United States brig), seizure of the *Echo* by, discussed, 3058.

**Dolphin, The** (United States dispatch boat), contract regarding construction of, discussed, 4935.

**Dominican Republic.** (See Santo Domingo.)

**Donaldson, Edward,** thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Donaldson, Joseph, Jr.,** treaty with Algiers concluded by, 184.

**Donelson, Andrew J.,** minister to Germany, nomination of, 2455.

Recall of, referred to, 2549.

**Donohoe, Michael,** b. Killeshandra, Ireland, Feb. 22, 1864; attended the national schools and also a private classical school in his native village; came to Philadelphia, November, 1886; secretary and treasurer of Gill & Co. (Inc.), manufacturers of glassware; a director of Girard Avenue Title & Trust Co.; a trustee of the Northwestern General Hospital; a member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Doorkeeper.**—By an act of March 3, 1805, the designation of Doorkeeper of the Senate was changed to Sergeant-at-Arms. He executes all orders relating to decorum and is officially charged with all matters re-

lating to the keeping of the doors of the Senate. He orders persons into custody and makes arrests by direction of the Senate. The duties of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives are varied and complicated. Under the rules of the House he is required to enforce the rules relating to the privileges of the floor, and is responsible for the conduct of his employees—messengers, pages, laborers, etc. He also has charge of all the property of the House. He reports to Congress annually the amount of United States property in his possession, also the number of public documents in his possession subject to orders of members of Congress. He has more patronage than any other officer of the House. The appointments made by him number between 160 and 200.

**Doremus, Frank E.,** b. Venango County, Pa., Aug. 31, 1865; served in the Legislature of Michigan 1891-2; has been assistant corporation counsel and controller of the city of Detroit; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Michigan.

**Dorn, Andrew J.,** commissioner for the United States, treaty made by, with the Senecas, August, 1854, 2829.

**Dorr's Rebellion.**—A forcible effort to overthrow the State government of Rhode Island in 1840-1842. After the Declaration of Independence Rhode Island retained her original colonial charter, which provided for only limited suffrage. Many of the citizens were dissatisfied with the State government. In October, 1841, a convention of delegates prepared a constitution. This was submitted to popular vote and, it was claimed, received a majority of the votes cast. The established government considered these efforts to be little short of criminal. A legislature elected under the new constitution assembled at Newport May 3, 1842, with Thomas W. Dorr as governor. Governor King proclaimed martial law. The Dorr party offered armed resistance, but their forces were dispersed and Dorr fled the State. Returning, he again offered resistance to the State authorities, but was captured, tried, and convicted of treason. He was pardoned in 1852. In September, 1842, a State convention adopted a constitution which embodied nearly every provision that had been advocated by Dorr and his followers.

**Dorr's Rebellion:**

Correspondence regarding, 2139.  
Discussed, 2136.



**Doty, James D.:**

Mentioned, 3397.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 1912.

**Doughton, Robert L.,** b. Laurel Springs, N. C., Nov. 7, 1863; educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs High School; farmer, stock raiser, and banker; president of the Deposit and Savings Bank of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; elected to the State senate from the thirty-fifth senatorial district November, 1908; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from North Carolina.

**Doughface.**—A term first applied by John Randolph, of Virginia, to Northern Congressmen who supported the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It was intended to apply to those who were easily molded by personal or unworthy motives to forsake their principles. It was generally applied to Northern people who favored slavery, but was also sometimes used to stigmatize those Southern citizens who opposed the prevailing sentiment of their section on the slavery question.

**Douglas, James,** governor of Vancouver Island, repayment of sum advanced by, recommended, 3067.

**Douglas, Stephen Arnold** (1813-1861); politician; b. Brandon, Vt.; elected judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1841; member of Congress from Illinois, 1843-47; United States Senator, 1847-61; author of the "Squatter sovereignty" doctrine, and reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854; nominated by the Democratic party in 1860 against Lincoln for the Presidency; he was known as the "Little Giant."

**Douglas, The,** indemnification for, to be made by Great Britain, 2111.

**Douglass, Frederick,** recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, resignation of, referred to, 5116.

**Drafts, Government,** sale or exchange of, for bank notes, and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808.

**Drafts, Military.**—A drawing by lot to select men to fill the ranks of the Army in time of war. The method of increasing the Army by draft was first resorted to in 1814, during the war with Great Britain. Militiamen only were subjected to this draft, and the result was unsatisfactory. During the Civil War an effort was made to recruit the Army by a draft upon the militia. A bill having this

object in view failed in Congress on the ground of unconstitutionality. Another bill, prepared without reference to the militia, but operative upon every able-bodied male citizen of military age, passed Congress May 3, 1863. An attempt to enforce this act caused a serious outbreak of the lawless element of the people of New York City. The city was in the hands of a mob for 3 or 4 days and much valuable property was destroyed. April 16, 1862, and July 18, 1863, the Confederate congress passed conscription laws.

**Drago Doctrine.**—When in the winter of 1902-1903 Germany, Great Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in an attempt to compel the latter country to settle its foreign indebtedness Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist, of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago Doctrine."

**Draper, William H.;** b. Worcester Co., Mass., June 24, 1841; moved to Troy in 1847; engaged in manufacturing cordage and twine; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Drawback.**—A term used in commerce to signify the remission or refunding of tariff duties when the commodity upon which they have been paid is exported. By means of the drawback an article upon which taxes are paid when imported may be exported and sold in foreign markets on the same terms as though it had not been taxed at all. The drawback enables merchants to export imported articles taxed at home and sell them in foreign markets on the same terms as those offered from countries where no tax is imposed.

**Dred Scott Case.**—A celebrated Supreme Court case, decided in 1857, important from its bearing on the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Scott was a Missouri slave, and upon being taken into territory covered by the Missouri Compromise sued for his freedom. Being then sold to a citizen of another State, he transferred his suit from the State to the Federal courts under the power given to the latter to try suits between citizens of different States. The case came

**Dred Scott Case—Continued.**

on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney, for the court, delivered an exhaustive opinion, holding that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void; that one of the constitutional functions of Congress was the protection of property; that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution, and that Congress was therefore bound to protect slavery in the Territories. Scott was put out of court on the ground that he was still a slave and being such could not be a citizen of the United States or have any standing in Federal courts. Associate Justices Curtis and McLean filed dissenting opinions. The decision aroused great excitement throughout the country, particularly in the North.

**Dred Scott Case**, Supreme Court decision regarding, discussed, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.

**Drexel, Joseph W.**, chairman of executive committee on pedestal of Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, 4982.

**Driscoll, Daniel A.**; b. Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1875; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Driscoll, Michael Edward**; b. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851; educated in Monroe Collegiate Institute, at Elbridge; graduated Williams College, 1877; admitted to the bar in 1879; in 1905 appointed by the superintendent of insurance of the State of New York as counsel in the examination of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which was the beginning of the investigation of the great insurance companies of that city; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Driver, The**, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

**Drum, Richard C.**, Adjutant-General: Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States, recommended by, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

**Dry Docks.** (See Docks.)

**Dry Tortugas**, survey of, for naval station, 1038.

**Duck Valley, Nev.**, payment of settlers for improvements on lands in, referred to, 4664, 4776.

**Dudley, The**, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.

Award in case of, 6070.

**Dulley, Eugene**, expulsion of, from Prussia, 3123.

**Duluth, Minn.**, act for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5054.

**Dunbar, William**, appointed to explore Washita River, 387.

**Dunham, Aaron**, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

**Dunkirk, N. Y.**, proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

**Dunlap, Robert P.**:

Correspondence regarding imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1622.

Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See *Northeastern Boundary*.)

**Du Pont, Henry Algernon**; b. Eleutherian Mills, Newcastle Co., Del., July 30, 1838; entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1855, and United States Military Academy July 1, 1856; commissioned second lieutenant, Engineers, 1861; first lieutenant, Artillery, 1861; served with honor throughout Civil War; twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, and awarded a medal by Congress; resigned from the army, 1875, and became president and general manager of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company; elected United States Senator June 13, 1906, from Delaware, to serve the unexpired portion of the term beginning March 4, 1905.

**Dupont, Samuel F.**:

Mentioned, 3279.

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3265, 3271.

**Dupre, Henry G.**, b. Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, La., July 28, 1873; educated in the public schools at Opelousas and graduated in 1892 from the Tulane University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, with the degree of bachelor of arts; subsequently received the degree of bachelor of laws from the same institution; served as assistant city attorney of New Orleans from 1900 to 1910; elected to the House of Representatives of Louisiana; reelected in 1904 and in 1908; elected speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana for the session of 1908; elected to the Sixty-first Congress Nov. 8, 1910, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel L. Gilmore; elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

**Durango, The**, convention with Texas for adjustment of claims in case of, 1686.

**Dutch East Indies**, discriminating duties on vessels of, suspended, 5154.

**Duties.** (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties; Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)

**Dwamish Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Dwight, John Wilbur**; b. Dryden, N. Y., May 24, 1859; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Dyer, Leonidas C.**, b. Warren County, Mo., June 11, 1871; educated in the public schools, Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., and the law department of the Washington University, city of St. Louis; served as assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis; served in the Spanish War; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Missouri.



# E

**E Pluribus Unum.**—A Latin phrase meaning "Out of many, one," or "One of many." It alludes to the formation of one Federal Government out of several independent States. It is the motto of the United States, having been selected by a committee composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. They made their report on a design for a motto and great seal Aug. 10, 1776. The phrase is probably derived from "Moretum," a Latin poem by Virgil. It was also the motto of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which was quite popular in the Colonies at the time the selection was made. It first appeared on coin issued by New Jersey in 1786.

**Eads, James B.:**

Grants to, for construction of jetties in Mississippi River, order regarding, 4282.

Improvement of South Pass of Mississippi River, under, discussed, 4362, 4524.

**Eagle.**—The \$10 gold coin of the United States. Its coinage was authorized in 1792. Coined first in 1794, it has since been legal tender to any amount. The first delivery was of 400 eagles Sept. 22, 1795. Coinage was suspended in 1805 and resumed in 1837. It takes its name from the figure of the national bird which is stamped on the reverse. (See also Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

**Earthquakes** in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, 3885.

**East Florida.** (See Florida.)

**East Florida Claims:**

Discussed and payment of, recommended, 1727, 1906, 4520, 4536, 4560.

Reports on, referred to, 4541.

**East River, N. Y.,** appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.

**East Tennessee University,** act for relief of, vetoed, 4169.

**Eastrap, Me.,** proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

**Eastry, The,** collisions of, 6774, 6933.

**Eaton, Dorman B.,** chairman Civil Service Commission, report of, discussed, 4588.

**Eaton, John,** publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition suggested by, 4666.

**Eaton, John H.,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 1271.

**Eaton, William:**

Correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

**Echo, The,** captured with more than 300 African negroes on board by U. S.

brig *Dolphin*, near Key Verde, on the coast of Cuba, and taken as a prize to Charleston, S. C., 3058.

Recommendations regarding removal of, 3059.

**Eckert, T. T.,** negotiations for, and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

**Ecuador.**—A Republic of South America. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, on the south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Eastward its claims extend to the confines of Brazil, but the claim to the eastern base of the Andes is disputed by Colombia and Peru. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes. Some of the highest peaks of South America are in Ecuador, and there are also numerous volcanoes. The principal products and exports are cocoa, ivory, nuts, coffee, rubber, straw hats and hides; Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador. The inhabitants are whites (of Spanish descent), Indians and mixed races. Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the constitution of 1886 guarantees the free exercise of all religions. Ecuador was conquered by the Spaniards in 1533-34. With the aid of Bolivar the Spanish rulers were expelled (1822-23), and the country was united to the Colombia Confederation. In 1830 it seceded and adopted its present name. Under the present Constitution, promulgated Dec. 23, 1906, the government consists of a president, elected by direct vote of the people every four years, and a congress of two houses, which meets on the 10th of August every year at Quito, the capital. Emilio Estrada was inaugurated president Aug. 31, 1911. There are sixteen provinces and one territory. Each province is administered by a governor appointed by the president. The area of Ecuador is 116,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,500,000. The bulk of the population is Indian, about 200,000 of whom are uncivilized and perhaps 400,000 are of mixed blood. For the year ended June 30, 1911, Ecuador imported from the United States \$2,238,539, and exported to the United States \$3,628,805. The staple product is cocoa, of which there was exported in 1910 36,305,192 kilos. The largest cocoa estate is owned by an English company. The exports of coffee from Guayaquil in 1910 amounted to 3,938,224 kilos. The rubber industry is also important. The value of Panama hats exported

**Ecuador—Continued.**

in 1910 was £258,342, and the makers are unable to meet the demand. To protect the industry an export duty is charged on the straw used in their manufacture.

**Ecuador:**

Civil war in, 1319.

Claims of United States against, convention for adjustment of, 3348, 3402.

Failure of, to pay first installment of award under, 3584.

Commercial convention with, 1751.

Convention with, respecting case of Emilio Santos, 5957.

Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4630, 5468.

Earthquakes in, 3885.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4160, 4247.

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4856.

Released, 4915, 4990.

Treaty to settle claim regarding, 5369.

Naturalization treaty with, 4119, 4193.

Report of George E. Church upon, transmitted, 4744.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1784, 2051, 3348, 4160, 4247.

Expresses desire to negotiate, 1694. Probably rendered abortive, 1933.

**Edgcomb, Willard W.**, treaty with Orange Free State concluded by, 4116.

**Education** (see also Indian Schools; Military Academy, National University; Naval Academy):

Act donating lands for benefit of agricultural colleges vetoed, 3074.

Appropriation of proceeds of sales of public lands for, recommended, 4106, 4157, 4558, 4578, 4645.

Constitutional amendment regarding, suggested, 397, 444, 587.

Constitutional amendment regarding maintenance of free schools by States, etc., recommended, 4288.

Government aid to, recommended by President—

Arthur, 4645, 4730, 4771, 4840.

Harrison, Benj., 5489.

Roosevelt, 7424.

Taft, 7664.

In Alaska, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483.

In Army discussed, 4570, 5879.

In Indian Territory, recommendations regarding, 6346.

Lands granted to States in aid of, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206, 5974.

Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.

Of freedmen discussed and referred to, 3995, 5489.

Recommendation that States be required to afford good common schools, 4310.

Recommendations regarding education in States, 4431, 4458, 4554, 4578.

Secarian tenets not to be taught in public schools, 4310.

Technical and industrial, discussed, 7424.

**Education, Bureau of:**

Discussed by President—

Grant, 4066, 4207.

Hayes, 4531, 4578.

Establishment of, referred to, 4066.

**Education, Commissioner of:**

Duties of, respecting education of freedmen referred to, 3995.

Report of, referred to, 4458.

**Education, Industrial**, report on, transmitted, 5782.

**Educational Land Grants**, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206, 5974.

Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.

**Educational Requirements for Voters**, recommended by President Grant, 4310, 4365.

**Edwards, Charles Gordon**; b. Tattnall Co., Ga., July 2, 1878; educated at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., and the University of Georgia, graduating B. L. from the latter 1898; moved to Savannah; Oct. 11, 1906, elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Edwards, Ninian**; lawyer, jurist; b. in Montgomery Co., Md., March, 1775; moved to Kentucky and was twice elected to the legislature; later judge of the general court of Kentucky, of the circuit court, of the court of appeals, and finally chief justice of the State, all before reaching his thirty-second year; appointed by President Madison to be governor of Illinois Territory in 1809, to which office he was three times reappointed; when Illinois was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving from 1818-24; elected governor in 1826, serving till 1831; died of cholera in Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.

**Edwards, Ninian:**

Minister to Mexico, examination of, by committee referred to, 808.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.

**Edwards, W. H.**, report of, transmitted, 5769.

**Eel River Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Egan, Patrick**, minister to Chile. (See Baltimore, The.)

**Egypt.**—Modern Egypt extends from the Mediterranean Sea at latitude 31° 35' to 22° north latitude, called Egypt proper, thence southward to the British possessions in equatorial Africa, which latter region, known as the Egyptian Soudan, is jointly governed by Great Britain and Egypt. The eastern boundary is the Red Sea, and on the extreme northeast, Wady-el-Arish, Syria. The western boundary runs northwest to Tripoli, and thence southeast through the Libyan desert to a point two hundred miles west of Wady-Halfa. It comprises Lower Egypt, or Bahari, and Upper Egypt, or Said, together with part of the province of Dongola (Nubia), the district of Koseir, on the Red Sea, El-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, the Isthmus of Suez and the oases in the Libyan desert. Lower Egypt, or Said, is the most northerly division and includes the Nile delta. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into five governorships and fourteen provinces. These have a total area of 12,013 square miles, and a population of 11,139,978, while the area of Egypt proper, including the oases in the Libyan desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and El-Arish in Syria, but excluding the Soudan, is about 400,000 square miles, and the nomadic tribes scattered over this desert area were estimated to number in 1907, some 97,000, with an average annual increase of about one per cent. Its soil has been celebrated for its great productiveness, due to the inundations of the river Nile, three sets of crops being raised each year. The chief products are cotton, sugar, beans, wheat, ivory, oil seeds and senna. Egypt is nominally subject to Turkey and pays an annual tribute of \$3,300,000, but in all internal and international affairs the Khedive is completely independent. In practice, however, the actual control is in the hands of Great Britain. The prevailing language is Arabic. Egypt is famous for the great antiquity and former splendor of its civilization. Its history, prior to the beginning of the ancient empire, is entirely mythical. The real history is divided into six periods: The pharaohs or native kings; the Persians; the Ptolemies; the Romans; the Turks. Napoleon seized the country in 1798, and the French were ejected by the British and the Turks in 1801. Mehemet Ali, an Albanian, was appointed governor in 1805, and he became master

of all Egypt. Abbas Hilmi, the present Khedive of Egypt (1912), is the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali. He was born in 1874, and succeeded his father, Tewfik, in 1892. At the end of 1875 the country was bankrupt, and upon the intercession of England and France on behalf of the bondholders, a European commission was appointed to control the finances, and thus began the dual control which at present means the nominal autocracy of the Sultan of Turkey, the legal autocracy of the Khedive, and the actual autocracy of the British representative, under the Anglo-French agreement signed April 8, 1904, binding for thirty years recognizing the status quo, and internationally legalizing Great Britain's position in Egypt. In January, 1911, the total debt amounted to £94,972,200, bearing annual interest of £3,571,234. The budget estimate for 1912 called for an expenditure of £15,400,000, and the estimated revenues amounted to £15,900,000. The Egyptian army was disbanded in 1882, and a new organization of some 17,000 natives was formed under a British general officer entitled the Sirdir, and most of the higher posts are held by British soldiers. Besides these native troops the British garrison of occupation consists of some 6,000 men. About half of the commerce (amounting in 1911 to £28,598,991 exports and £27,227,118 imports) of the country is with Great Britain, and the balance of trade in favor of Egypt is about a million pounds a year.

#### **Egypt:**

- American citizens in, proclamation regarding rights of, 4231, 4344.
- Discussed, 4244, 4357.
- American representative in, death of, referred to, 3446.
- Ancient obelisk presented to New York City by Government of, 4520, 4564.
- Change of personal head of, 4520.
- Commercial convention with, agreement regarding, 4849.
- Consular courts in, discussed, 4759.
- Consuls in, relieved of judicial powers discussed, 4192.
- Diplomatic relations with, 4824.
- Resumed, 3446.
- Disturbances in, and protection for American citizens discussed, 4715.
- Expulsion of Greeks from, referred to, 2828.
- Judicial code of reform tribunal of, to be revised, 4564.



- Ehrman, Felix**, consular correspondence of, 6788, 6792.
- Eight-Hour Law**.—Congress, Aug. 1, 1892, passed a law restricting to 8 hours the working day of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government or upon Government contracts, but no corresponding reduction in wages was made (3969, 4129). Violation of this law is punishable by fine and imprisonment. (See also Hours of Labor.)
- Eight-Hour Law** should be extended, 7468, 7588.
- Ekin, James A.**, member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
- El Caney (Cuba), Battle of.** (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)
- El Caney, Cuba**, captured by American troops, 6317.
- El Dorado, The**, arrest and search of, by Spanish authorities, 2869, 2976.
- Elder, Samuel S.**, member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.
- Election Commission** charged with inquiring into subject of election laws recommended, 5646, 5766.
- Election Law, Federal**, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
- Elections:**  
 Act prohibiting military interference at, vetoed, 4484.  
 Army and Navy prohibited from interfering in, 3866.  
 Complications growing out of, in Southern States, and other disturbances, discussed, 4071, 4072, 4104, 4117, 4161, 4166, 4218, 4219, 4250, 4259, 4273, 4367, 4372.  
 Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.  
*Habeas corpus* suspended in certain sections, 4090, 4093.  
 Revoked as to certain county, 4092.  
 Proclamation regarding, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4092, 4093, 4177, 4226, 4230, 4276, 4350.  
 Congressional and claims of members to seats discussed, 4466.  
 Constitutional convention in Cuba, ordered, 6448.  
 Discussed, 4445, 4512, 4553.  
 Educational requirements for voters recommended, 4310, 4365.  
 Federal supervision of Congressional, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.  
 Gerrymander discussed, 5643.
- In Arkansas, disturbances regarding, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.  
 Proclamation regarding, 4226.  
 In California, correspondence regarding national military forces to be used at, referred to, 4076.  
 In Louisiana, complications growing out of, discussed, 4161, 4166, 4250, 4259.  
 Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.  
 Proclamations regarding, 4177, 4230.  
 In Mississippi, proclamation regarding complications growing out of, 4276.  
 In the South and results of amendments to Federal Constitution discussed, 4445, 4553.  
 In Virginia, troops at polling places during, referred to, 4367, 4372.  
 Not to be held in Hawaii, 6590.  
 Partisan interference in, by public officers—  
 Discussed by President Tyler, 1905, 1942.  
 Order regarding, of President—  
 Cleveland, 5079.  
 Hayes, 4402.  
 Presidential discussed. (See President of United States.)  
 Stimulus of personal interests in, should be restrained, 1942.  
 Troops stationed at polling places in Southern States discussed, 4367, 4372.
- Elective Franchise to Freedmen:**  
 Discussed by President—  
 Garfield, 4598.  
 Hayes, 4445, 4553.  
 Johnson, 3557.  
 Free exercise of right of suffrage discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.
- Electoral Colleges.**—Under the Constitution of the United States (Article II, Section 1), the President and Vice-President are chosen every four years by electors appointed by each State "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives. No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or honor under the United States may be an elector. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution prescribes how the electors shall meet and cast their ballots, and how Congress shall count the votes. The article provides that "the electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in sepa-

**Electoral Colleges—Continued.**

rate ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate."

The term Electoral College has been informally used since 1821, and was probably suggested by the "College of Cardinals." The words "College of Electors" first appear in an act passed in 1845. The Colleges of Electors are State bodies, and their integrity as such is scrupulously guarded. Their method of appointment is left absolutely to the State legislatures. Till about 1820-1824 they were appointed direct by the legislature in most States; in 1824 popular election had superseded legislative appointment in all but six States. The last State to adopt popular choice of presidential electors was South Carolina, in 1868. The congressional district system, which divides a State's electoral vote, has sometimes been tried as a party compromise, but at present all parties prefer the system of having all the electors on a general ticket. The State appoints the place of meeting and Congress has fixed the time—the second Monday in January, every fourth year. There is no organization of the college, but it is customary to select a chairman. On the second Wednesday in February following the meeting of the electors, both houses of Congress meet in the hall of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate opens and counts the State returns. The State, by act of Feb. 3, 1887, is made absolute judge of all disputes over returns; its certificate is final between two sets of returns and Congress can only intervene if the State itself is unable to decide. (See Electoral Commission.)

In the presidential campaign of 1912 during the contest between President Taft for renomination and Mr. Roosevelt for the nomination for President before the Republican convention, some of the States chose presidential electors before the nominations were made. President Taft was nominated by the convention, and Mr. Roosevelt decided to run for President as the nominee of the (new) Progressive Republican party. Mr. Roosevelt claimed that the elec-

tors who had been chosen and instructed to vote for him before the nomination of Mr. Taft were still, notwithstanding the latter's nomination, in duty bound to carry out their obligations to the people, and vote for Mr. Roosevelt, and some of the electors expressed such intentions. The courts were appealed to in several States and ruled that electors regularly placed on the Republican ticket could not be removed because of the failure or success of any candidate before national convention, and that their obligations to the people were the same as if no convention had been held.

**Electoral Colleges:**

Increase of political power of Southern States in, due to constitutional amendments, discussed, 4445.

Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in, discussed, 3461.

One branch of Congress formed into, productive of mischief, 1395.

Referred to, 2188.

**Electoral Commission.**—In the Presidential election of 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden were the respective Republican and Democratic candidates. Charges of fraud were made concerning the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. On Jan. 20, 1877, Congress appointed a commission, called the Electoral Commission, to investigate the charges and determine the validity of the returns. This is the only time a commission of this sort has been appointed and much doubt has been expressed as to its constitutionality. The commission consisted of 15 members—3 Republican Senators, 2 Democratic Senators, 3 Democratic Representatives, 2 Republican Representatives, and 5 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Its members were Justices Nathan Clifford (president of the commission), Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field, William Strong, and Joseph P. Bradley; Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas F. Bayard, and Allen G. Thurman (replaced later by Francis Kernan), and Representatives Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbott, George F. Hoar, and James A. Garfield. The commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, on Feb. 9, 1877, decided to sustain the validity of the Hayes electoral ticket in Florida, and later gave similar decisions regarding the returns from the other States.

**Electoral Commission—Continued.**

After the work of the commission the vote of the electoral colleges stood 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

**Electoral-Commission Bill** approved and reasons therefor, 4376.

**Electoral Messengers**, compensation to, recommendations regarding, 4850.

**Electors, Presidential:**

Constitutional amendment regarding selection of, recommended, 5644.

Method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.

**Electric Telegraph.** (See *Telegraph Lines.*)

**Electricians, International Congress of**, at Paris, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4581, 4625, 4714.

**Elimination of local offices from politics**, 8078.

**Electricians, National Conference of**, at Philadelphia, 4956.

**Elkhorn Forest Reserve** (Mont.), proclaimed, 7132.

**Elkins, Stephen Benton**, b. Perry Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and went to New Mexico, and began the practice of law; was a member of the Territorial legislative assembly of New Mexico in 1864-65; elected to the 43d and 44th Congresses; later moved to West Virginia and devoted himself to business affairs; appointed Secretary of War Dec. 17, 1891, in President Harrison's Cabinet; in 1894 was elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia, and reelected in 1901 and 1907.

**Ellerbe, James Edwin**; b. near Marion, S. C., Jan. 12, 1867; entered Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C., 1884, spending three years; graduated, 1887, A. B.; elected to the State legislature; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from South Carolina without opposition.

**Ellery, Charles**, lieutenant in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1129.

**Ellicott, Andrew**, United States commissioner for running line between United States and Spanish possessions, 962.

**Ellis, Albert G.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2529.

**Ellis, Powhatan, Minister to Mexico:** Mentioned, 1790.

Nomination of, 1537.

**Ellsworth, Oliver** (1745-1807); jurist and statesman; b. Windsor, Conn.; represented Connecticut in the United States Senate, 1789-96; received 11 electoral votes for President in the third electoral college, 1796; chief justice of the United States Supreme

Court, 1796-1800; minister extraordinary to France, 1799.

**Ellsworth, Oliver**, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

**Emancipation of Slaves:**

Compensation to States abolishing slavery recommended, 3269, 3292, 3334.

Draft of bill for, 3285, 3337.

Recommendation again to be made, 3297.

Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 3453, 3556.

Ratification of, 3570, 3643.

Discussed by President Hayes, 4394.

**Emancipation Proclamation.**—Early in the Civil War many persons began to agitate for a proclamation from the President declaring the slaves free. It was the intention of President Lincoln, as he declared, to preserve the Union without freeing the slaves, if possible. Sept. 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation (3297) as a war measure, calling upon all the people in rebellion against the United States to return to their allegiance, promising measures of relief in case of compliance, and threatening to free the slaves in those States and parts of States which should still be in rebellion on the 1st day of January next succeeding the proclamation. This had no effect. Accordingly, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued a supplementary proclamation (3358) declaring the freedom of the slaves in all the States which had seceded except 48 counties in West Virginia, 7 counties in Virginia, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and 13 parishes of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, in force Dec. 18, 1865, completed the work of emancipation, by which 3,895,172 slaves were made free.

**Emancipation Proclamation, 3358.**

Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at first reading of, presented to Congress, 4435.

Notice given that slaves would be emancipated on Jan. 1, 1863, 3297.

**Embargo.**—A prohibition imposed by a country to prevent its vessels or those of neutral or hostile powers leaving its ports. The United States Government laid embargoes at various times between 1794 and 1815. Upon the breaking out of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 each country ordered the seizure of neutral vessels bound for the ports of the other. In consequence of the depredations of England and France



**Embargo—Continued.**

upon the commerce of the United States, an act was passed April 18, 1806, prohibiting trade with Great Britain and her colonies. Dec. 22, 1807, Congress, at the suggestion of Jefferson, passed an embargo act prohibiting the sailing of any merchant vessel, save coasters, from any American port. Jan. 9, 1808, another and more stringent act was passed. These measures failed to bring either France or England to terms, and, though somewhat modified by the act of March 12, 1808, they wrought much injury to shipping and export trade of the United States. They were extensively evaded, and March 1, 1809, were repealed and replaced by the nonintercourse law, which forbade French and English vessels entering American ports. Another embargo act was passed Dec. 10, 1813, during the second war with Great Britain.

**Embargo:**

On American vessels referred to, 427.

On foreign vessels—

For 60 days recommended, 484.

Governors requested to call forth militia if necessary to enforce, 144.

Imposed, 458.

Removed, 457, 466.

**Embezzlement.** (See Defalcation.)

**Emerson, John B.,** petition of, regarding use of his invention referred to, 2528.

**Emery, A. H.,** compensation to, for services in perfecting testing machine recommended, 4540.

**Emigrants to United States.** (See Immigration.)

**Emigration of Negroes.** (See Negroes.)

**Eminent Domain.**—The original or superior ownership retained by the people or State by which land or other private property may be taken for public use or benefit. This is the most definite principle of the fundamental power of the government with regard to property and the most exact idea of property remaining in the government or in the aggregate body of the people in their sovereign capacity, giving the right to resume original possession in the manner directed by law whenever its use is essential to the mutual advantage and welfare of society. If, for instance, the proper authorities deem it necessary for the general good to open a street, lay out a park, dig a canal, abate a nuisance, charter a railroad, etc., and the owners of the land on the route or the space desired refuse to sell

or demand an exorbitant price for their property, the State, by eminent domain, has the power of control, and the courts may compel the surrender of the property upon due compensation being determined by a board of appraisers. The Constitution of the United States limits the exercise of the right of eminent domain to cases where public good demands it and requires compensation to those from whom property is taken.

**Emmons, G. T.,** reports on Alaskan Indians, 7069.

**Emory, U. E.,** map of Texas compiled by, 2166.

**Emory, W. H.,** report on survey of boundary between Mexico and United States transmitted, 2915.

**Emory, William H.,** commander of the *Bear* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.

**Employees.** (See Government Employees; Officers, Public.)

**Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission,** 8072.

Report of, 8109.

**Employers' Liability Law** proposed for District of Columbia, 7026, 7360.

Discussed by President Roosevelt, 7026, 7416, 7467, 7468, 7485, 7506.

Government employees in service, compensation for, recommended, 7507.

Government employees injured on Panama Canal, compensation for, urged, 7508.

**Emucfau (Ala.), Battle of.**—In January, 1814, Jackson, with 930 volunteers, and 200 friendly Indians, again took the field against the hostiles. Jan. 21, with Gen. Coffee, he camped near Emucfau, on a bend in the Tallapoosa, in southern Alabama. Indications pointed to the presence of Indians, and the whites kept vigil all the night. At dawn of the 22d the savages made the attack. Gen. Coffee repulsed the Indians, driving them back 2 miles. The Indians then rallied, attacking a second time, but were again repulsed. Gen. Coffee was wounded. His aid-de-camp and 2 or 3 others were killed. Several privates were wounded. Jackson abandoned his excursion after this battle and retired toward Fort Strother.

**Encomium, The,** seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.

Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

**Engines and Machine Tools,** reduction of tariff on, vetoed, 8131.

**Endicott, William C.,** Secretary of War: Union and Confederate flags, return

**Endicott, William C.—Continued.**

of, and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

**Engineer Corps:**

Entitled to consideration, 471.

Increase in, recommended, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.

Officers of, referred to, 1685.

Recommending increase in, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.

**England and Wales.**—The southern and larger portion of the Island of Great Britain, is situated in western Europe, between latitude 50° and 55° 46' north and longitude 1° 46' and 5° 42' west. It is bounded by Scotland on the north, on all other sides by the sea—on the east by the North Sea or German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. Its length measured on a meridian from Berwick to St. Albin's Head, is 365 miles, its breadth, between St. David's Head in South Wales and the Naze in Essex, is 280 miles. Wales was called by the early Romans *Britannica Secunda*. It was brought under the dominion of the English by Kings Henry II. and Edward I. The independence of Wales died with Prince Llewelyn, who was murdered in 1283. In 1284 Queen Eleanor gave birth to a son in Caernarvon Castle, whom Edward I., his father, called Prince of Wales. This title has ever since been given to the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain. Wales was incorporated with England by act of Parliament in 1536. It has an area of 7,363 square miles and a population of (1911) 2,032,193.

**England.** (See Great Britain.)

**Eno, Amos F.**, secretary of Arkansas, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

**Enterprise, The.**—An American brig of 14 guns which, while cruising off the coast of Maine, Sept. 5, 1813, under command of Capt. Burrows, met and captured the British brig *Boxer*, also of 14 guns. The fighting was desperate and lasted 40 minutes, during which both captains were killed. The captured brig was towed into Portland, Me.

**Enterprise, The** (brig), seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.

Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

**Enterprise, The** (schooner), engagement with Tripolitan cruiser, 315.

**Entomology, Bureau of.** (See Agriculture, Department of.)

**Epidemics.** (See Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations.)

**Era of Good Feeling.**—A period of American political history between 1817 and 1823. All political issues seemed to have been settled by the War of 1812. The Federalist party had dwindled to an insignificant few, and the grounds of their contentions seemed to have disappeared. The Democrats held undisputed sway in Government and the best of feeling prevailed everywhere. The inaugural address of Monroe in 1817 (573) was calculated to promote harmony and soothe the feelings of the minority. The President made a tour through New England and was enthusiastically received. In 1820 he was almost unanimously reelected, only one electoral vote being cast against him. The later issues of the tariff and internal improvements at public expense had not yet developed, but with the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 opposition to his policy began to grow, with Jackson as a center. Jackson had been the popular candidate for the Presidency in 1824. Failing of a majority in the electoral college, he was defeated in the House by a coalition of the friends of Clay and Adams, who later formed the Whig party, and the Era of Good Feeling ended.

**Ericsson, John**, engineer, inventor; b. Langbanshyttan, Sweden, July 31, 1803; appointed cadet in the Swedish corps of engineers, 1814, and rose to the rank of captain; early displayed precocious talent as an inventor; made many improvements in the application of artificial draught to locomotives, and in 1829 built an engine which, in competition with Stephenson's locomotive, ran a mile in 56 seconds, and inaugurated the era of rapid railway travel; English indifference to his inventions caused him to move to America in 1839; here he applied the screw propeller principle to steamboats, and in 1843 to United States war ships; originated the range-finder; discarded the breaching for heavy guns, and placed the machinery of war vessels below the water line, and protected it with coal bunkers; made the first practical application of twin screw propellers; the success of his ironclad *Monitor* in defeating the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, stayed the rising tide of Confederate success and compelled the reconstruction of the navies of the world; he devoted the

**Ericsson, John—Continued.**

last years of his life and expended a fortune in experimenting on machines to utilize the heat of the sun to generate motive power; invented a solar engine which he left as a legacy to future time when the coal mines shall cease to supply the world with a concentrated form of fuel; died in New York City, March 8, 1889, and his remains were transferred with national honors to his native land and buried at his birth-place.

**Ericsson, John:**

Memorial of American Society of Mechanical Engineers relating to, transmitted, 5565.

Restoration of remains of, to Sweden, discussed, 5547.

**Erie, The,** claims of Sweden for alleged misconduct of commander of, 1172.

**Erie and Oswego Canal,** memorial in favor of enlarging docks of, 3282.

**Erie, Lake.** (See Lake Erie.)

**Erie (Pa.) Marine Hospital** tendered United States for use of soldiers' and sailors' home, 4786.

**Erving, George W.:**

Instructions to, upon appointment as minister to Spain, in 1814, and during his mission to that court as United States plenipotentiary, 2210.

**Erwin, Miss.,** riot at, 6771.

**Esch, John Jacob;** b. Norwalk, Monroe Co., Wis., March 20, 1861, of German parents; in 1865 his parents moved to Milwaukee, and five years later to Sparta, Wis.; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Wisconsin.

**Espiella, F. V. de la,** foreign minister of Panama, 6796.

**Espy, James P.,** meteorological report, of, transmitted, 2777.

**Essex, The.**—A United States frigate of 32 guns. Aug. 13, 1812, she was attacked by the *Alert*, a British sloop of war carrying 26 guns. One broadside from the *Essex* nearly sunk the *Alert* and caused her surrender. Among the midshipmen of the *Essex* at this time was David Glasgow Farragut, then 11 years old. Later the *Essex* started for the Pacific on an independent cruise. At this time she carried 46 guns. Under command of Capt. David Porter she seized nearly all the British whaling vessels off the coast of South America, capturing or destroying \$2,500,000 worth of the enemy's property, 360 seamen, and over 100 cannon. In February, 1814, she was surprised in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, by 2 British men-of-war—the *Phoebe*

carrying 52 guns, and the *Cherub*, 28 guns. March 28 the *Essex*, already crippled by a squall in the attempt to get to sea, tried to escape, but was surrendered a helpless wreck to the enemy after a bloody battle, in which one-half of her men and all but 1 officer were wounded or slain.

**Estacourt, James B. B.,** commissioner of Great Britain in northeastern boundary question, report of, 2023.

**Estelle, The,** ordered to United States marshal in Rhode Island to take possession of, 4443.

**Estopinal, Albert;** b. in the parish of St. Bernard, La., Jan. 30, 1845; elected to the Louisiana house of representatives in 1876 and 1878; elected to the State senate in 1880, and served continuously in that body until 1900, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State and served four years in that position; served in the Confederate army, surrendering to Gen. Canby, at Meridian, Miss., in March, 1865; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and succeeded to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Louisiana.

**Europe.**—The smallest grand division of the Eastern Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Sea; on the east by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian Sea, and the Kara River; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmora; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is the most highly civilized and populous of the three grand divisions of the Old World. In form it is a huge peninsula projecting from the northwest of Asia. Length northeast and southwest, 3,400 miles; breadth north and south, 2,400 miles. It lies within lat. 71° 11' and 35° 59' north and long. 9° 31' and 66° east. Its area is estimated at about 3,748,036 sq. miles, and it has a coast line more extensive in proportion to its size than any other great natural division of the globe, estimated at about 19,500 miles. Population (1912) about 393,851,531.

**Europe,** railway systems of, referred to, 3270.

**European and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.,** agreement with agents of Mexico referred to, 3723.

**Europe and the Near East,** political conditions in, 8047.

**Eustis, Abraham:**

Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2153.

Troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.



**Eutaw Springs (S. C.), Battle of.**—Lieut.-Col. Stewart had succeeded Lord Rawdon in command of the southern division of the British army and established headquarters at Orangeburg, S. C. Gen. Greene, who had been resting the American army on the hills of the Santee River, had been reinforced by 700 North Carolina continentals. His army thus increased to more than 2,500 men, Greene determined to attack Stewart, whose force did not exceed 2,000. Stewart fell back about 40 miles to Eutaw Springs, near the Santee River, in South Carolina. Here Sept. 8, 1781, a fierce but indecisive battle was fought. Stewart kept the field, but at night retired toward Charleston, and Greene took possession of the battle ground and sent detachments in pursuit of the British. The total American casualties as given by Gen. Greene were 408. The British loss was 693.

**Evans, John**, geological survey of Oregon and Washington by, referred to, 3016.

**Evans, John:**

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

**Evans, Lynden**, son of Judge Daniel Evans and Emma Ryder Evans, b. La Salle, Ill., in 1858; graduated cum honore at Knox College in 1882; taught in the schools of La Salle and Evanston, Ill., until admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1885; admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1896; member of the University Club, City Club, Germania Maennerchor, and Iroquois Club, also of the American Bar Association and the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations in 1907 and 1908 was a lecturer on corporation law in the John Marshall Law School; author of Illinois Citations and Overruled Cases published in 1900; in 1896 married Bonnie, daughter of the late Thomas F. Withrow and Jennie Goodwin Withrow, of Chicago; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Illinois.

**Evans, Robley D.**, mentioned, 6297, 6744.

**Evarts, William Maxwell**; lawyer; b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818; leading counsel employed to defend President Johnson in his trial before the Senate, and was Attorney-General of the United States, 1868-69; one of the three lawyers appointed to defend the interests of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva

in 1871 to settle the Alabama claims; maintained the unconstitutionality of State laws taxing United States bonds and National Bank stock; one of the counsel to defend Henry Ward Beecher in 1875; delivered the oration at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; his orations also include eulogies of Chief Justice Chase, William H. Seward, and Daniel Webster; Secretary of State under President Hayes in 1877-81; elected United States Senator from New York for term beginning March 4, 1885, and was twice reelected; died New York City, Feb. 28, 1901.

**Evarts, William M.:**

Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Secretary of State, first proclamation as, convened Congress in extraordinary session to provide for support of army, 4399.

**Everett, Edward** (1794-1865); statesman; b. Dorchester, Mass.; Eliot professor of Greek at Harvard College, 1815; editor of the *North American Review*, 1820-24; representative in Congress, 1825-35; governor of Massachusetts, 1836-40; United States minister to Great Britain, 1841-45; president of Harvard, 1846-49; Secretary of State, 1852-53; United States Senator, 1853-54; candidate for the Vice-Presidency, as nominee of the Constitutional Union party, in 1860, with John Bell, against Lincoln; his oration on Washington and on Gettysburg, delivered 1863, are his best-known rhetorical works.

**Everett, Edward:**

Mentioned, 2082, 2169, 2910.

Secretary of State, 2727.

**Ewing, Thomas** (1789-1871); statesman; b. in West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va.; taken in childhood to Ohio, he studied and practised law there with eminent success; United States Senator, 1837-1847, 1850-51; Secretary of the Treasury, under Harrison, 1841, but resigned because Tyler vetoed a national bank bill of which Ewing was part author; first secretary of the Interior, 1849-50; opposed Clay's compromise bill and the fugitive slave bill; and supported Lincoln's war policy.

**Ewing, Thomas**, Secretary of Treasury, mentioned, 2010.

**Ex Post Facto Law.**—A law passed after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor for which it provides punishment: a retroactive law. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of such laws either

**Ex Post Facto Law—Continued.**

by Congress or by any other legislative body. A law which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed has also been decided to be an *ex post facto* law. Various decisions of the courts specifically define an *ex post facto* law to be one which makes an innocent act done before its passage criminal; one which aggravates a crime and makes it legally greater than when committed; one which changes the punishment or makes it greater than that affixed to the crime by the law when committed; one that changes the legal rules of evidence applicable to the offense already committed, to the injury of the offender. The constitutional prohibition of *ex post facto* laws applies to criminal and penal statutes only, and not to those which affect property.

**Exchange for Official Documents** (see also International Bureau of Exchanges):

Agreement at Paris concerning, 4718.  
Convention concerning, 4985.

**Exchange, Medium of.** (See Medium of Exchange.)**Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.**

**Excise Laws.**—As early as 1790 a national excise law was passed. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, insisted that such a tax was necessary, but the law was not passed without a fierce debate. The tax imposed at first varied from 25 to 40 cents a gallon on imported spirits, from 9 to 25 cents on domestic distilled liquors, and from 11 to 30 cents when the material was molasses or other imported product. This tax was reduced in 1792. Opposition to it was strong throughout the country, culminating in the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. Under Jefferson the excise tax was abolished. It was revived again in 1813, during the war with Great Britain. In 1817 it was again repealed and no excise tax was collected by the General Government until 1862, during the Civil War. In 1864 the excise rates were raised, the rates on liquor rising from 60 cents to \$2 per gallon, while in 1865 the rates were still further increased. After that time the excise rates gradually declined, till in 1875 the liquor tax stood at 90 cents per gallon. Excise rates remained thus until 1894 when the tax on liquor was raised to \$1.10. During the

Spanish War, however, excise rates were again raised, those on fermented liquors being doubled. By an act of March, 1902, however, the last of the war taxes were removed and the rate of excise was left as it was before the war.

**Excise Tax, power to levy rests in national government, 7674.** (See Taxation.)

**Executive.**—That branch of a government to which the execution of laws is entrusted. The executive may be a king, an emperor, or a president, or a council or other body. From 1775 to 1789 the United States Government had no other executive than Congress, which, however, created a Board of War, Board of Treasury, etc. The Constitution invested the President with executive power, sharing only the powers of appointment and treaty making with the Senate. Executive Departments were established by the First Congress under the Constitution. Governors appointed by the Crown exercised the executive functions of the Colonies, except in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and for a short time in Massachusetts, whose governors were elected by the people. At the outbreak of the Revolution, when the royal governors had been deprived of their powers, and before the State constitutions had been adopted, executive power was invested in a committee of safety. In some Colonies an executive council, with a president or chairman, was chosen by the provincial congresses. Most of the State constitutions provided for governors. In the United States the Executive is one of the three great departments of government, the other two being the legislative and the judicial. Historically the legislative branch is first, because it was placed first in order in both the work of the Convention and in the final draft of the Constitution. Practically the executive department is clearly prior in consideration so far as foreign powers are concerned. Under some Administrations executive power has been greatest in influence; under others perhaps smallest of the three. The weight of the Executive has steadily increased since the inauguration of the Government, not only on account of the appointing power, which is shared with the Senate and which grows with the expansion of the Republic, but for other reasons. The President's functions are constantly exercised when Congress and

**Executive—Continued.**

the judiciary are taking recess. Besides, he is the one person who represents to the average citizen the concrete majesty of law—the embodiment of authority in a democratic representative government.

**Executive Cabinet.**—Official conduct of, complimented, 2203, 2714.

**Executive Departments.**—The Executive Branch of the United States Government comprises the following nine subordinate Departments, each of which is presided over and directed by a head who is known as the Secretary of the Department. The Secretaries of the various Departments constitute what is termed the "Cabinet" (q. v.). They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each acts under the authority of the President. The annual salary is \$12,000. (1) State, which administers foreign affairs; (2) Treasury, which has charge of the finances; (3) Justice, which is the legal counsel of the Government; (4) War, which administers military affairs; (5) Post-office, which has charge of mail service; (6) Navy, which has charge of naval affairs; (7) Interior, which has charge of matters pertaining to home affairs, including public lands, Indians, patents, pensions, education, railroads, and census; (8) Agriculture, which collects and disseminates information on agricultural subjects; (9) Commerce and Labor, which cares for the industrial interests of the country. The Department of Labor, which was created June 13, 1888, and absorbed in the Department of Commerce and Labor on its establishment, Feb. 14, 1903, was an independent Executive Department, although its head was known as a Commissioner, instead of Secretary, and was not a member of the Cabinet.

**Executive Departments** (see also the several Departments):

Acts regarding advertising of, vetoed, 4388.

Advertising in newspapers by, inquired into, 2911.

Aliens employed in, report on number of, transmitted, 6102.

Applications to, should be in writing, 3456.

Appointment of laborers, 6747.

Appointments and promotions in, order regarding preference to be given veterans in, 3637, 6727.

Appointments in, having relation to civil service, 4990. (See also **Executive Nominations.**)

Buildings occupied by, referred to, 3897.

Canvassing for outside support for promotion forbidden, 6727.

Circulars asking for political contributions circulated in, 4784.

Closed for Thanksgiving, 3245.

Communications to be transmitted to head of proper Department, order regarding, 3859, 3981.

Employees in—

Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.

Order permitting—

To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 3862, 4118, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.

To participate in public exercises, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611, 6730.

To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.

Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.

Partisan interference in elections by. (See **Elections.**)

Referred to, 3585.

Rendering honors to rebel living or dead, inquired into, 3591.

Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4129.

Examination of operations of, invited 6058.

Extension of power to make temporary appointments of heads of, recommended, 3348, 5568.

Personal interviews with heads of, order regarding, 3546.

Postage accounts of, referred to, 2360.

Power of judiciary over, discussed, 1720.

Record of efficiency of persons in, 5642.

Recommended, 5615.

Redistribution of bureaus among, recommended, 7608.

Salaries in, 6743.

Transfer of duties among recommended, 2264, 4060.

Vacancy occasioned by death of head of, recommendations regarding filling, 3348, 5568.

**Executive Mansion.**—The President's official residence at Washington. It is built in the English Renaissance style of architecture, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the front entrance and a large semi-circular projecting bay on the garden front opposite. The corner stone was laid by Washington in 1792,



**Executive Mansion—Continued.**

and it was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800. It stands on Pennsylvania avenue, slightly over a mile from the Capitol, and is surrounded by about 20 acres of handsomely laid out grounds. The Executive Mansion is 2 stories high, and 176 feet long, 86 feet wide, and is built of freestone painted white. From this latter circumstance it is familiarly known as the White House. When the British captured Washington in 1814, the Executive Mansion, together with other buildings, was burned. Congress authorized its restoration in 1815, which was completed in 1818, and it has been occupied by each successive President since. The White House had long been too small for the purpose it was intended to serve and in 1902-3 extensive alteration and additions were made, many features of the original architect were restored and the pressure of space was relieved by the erection of executive offices in the grounds connected with the main building.

**Executive Mansion:**

Completion of, 595.

Furniture should be provided for, by Congress, 595.

Improvement of, 808.

Restoration of, 6769, 6779.

**Executive Nominations** (see also **Removals from Office**):

Act—

Prescribing oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in rebellion discussed, 4076.

Regulating tenure of certain civil offices vetoed. (See **Tenure-of-Office Act**.)

Appointing power discussed by President—

Buchanan, 3190.

Fillmore, 2616.

Jackson, 1261, 1272, 1351.

Johnson, 3690, 3767, 3820.

Tyler, 1903, 1958.

Appointments—

Applicants refused by President Tyler, 1958.

For limited period, 638.

Referred to, 3662.

Relation of members of Congress to, discussed, 4557.

Discussed, 3062.

Errors in, arrangements for corrections of, recommended, 802.

Interviews with President, 5831.

Persons appointed or permitted to continue in office without consent of Senate inquired into, 3663.

President Madison declines to confer with Senate regarding, 515.

Rejections of, President Jackson's message asserting that Senate is not required to give reasons for, 1261.

Renewal of, 2646.

Request of—

House for names of applicants for office refused by President Tyler, 1958.

Senate for correspondence regarding, right to make, denied by President Jackson, 1272.

Senate for reasons for making, refused by President Jackson, 1261, 1351.

Resolution of Senate regarding, and reply of President Hayes, 4433.

Rules regulating interviews with President regarding, discussed, 5831.

Withdrawal of, by President—

Harrison, W. H., not acted on by Senate, 1876.

Jackson, not acted on by Senate, 1002.

**Executive Orders.** (See the several subjects.)

**Executive Salaries.** (See **Salaries, Executive**.)

**Executive Session.**—The Constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." A rule of the Senate providing for the manner of advising and consenting to Executive recommendations requires that "when acting upon confidential or executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy." The Senate is then said to be in executive session. The House holds no executive sessions. It may go into secret session, however, whenever confidential com-

**Executive Session—Continued.**

munications are received from the President, or whenever the Speaker or any member shall inform the House that he has a communication which ought to be kept secret for a time.

**Exequatur.**—A Latin word meaning "Let him execute." In diplomatic usage the word is used to signify a document authorizing an official to act in the capacity of agent or representative. Usually a written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited and authorizing him to exercise his powers. The government from which an exequatur is asked has the right to refuse it either on political or personal grounds. The government may also withdraw it. When deprived of his exequatur a consul may withdraw with his records or delegate his powers to another, according to instructions.

**Exequaturs:**

Refusal of Turkey to grant exequaturs to consuls of United States referred to, 6092, 6148.

**Revoked—****Consul of—**

Belgium, 3420.  
Chile, 3625.  
France, 260.  
Frankfort, 3709.  
Great Britain, 2924, 2925.  
Hanover, 3709.  
Hesse, 3709.  
Nassau, 3709.  
Oldenburg, 3710.  
Spain, 2588.  
Sweden and Norway, 3626.  
Revocation annulled, 3630.

**Vice-consul of—**

Portugal, 4038.  
Sweden and Norway, 3627.  
Revocation annulled, 3630.

**Exhibitions** (see also Adelaide; Antwerp; Arcachon; Atlanta; Barcelona; Bergen; Berlin; Boston; Brussels; Caracas; Chicago; Cincinnati; Hamburg; London; Louisville; Madrid; Melbourne; Munich; New Orleans; Oporto; Paris; Philadelphia; Sydney; Vienna):

Discretionary authority to send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4714, 4763, 4827, 5546, 6325.

**Expansion, Territorial:**

Annexation discussed. (See Alaska; California; Cuba; Florida; Gadsden Purchase; Hawaiian Islands; Louisiana Purchase; New Mexico; Philippine Islands; Puerto Rico; St.

John Island; St. Thomas Island; Santo Domingo; Texas; Yucatan.)  
Foreign policy discussed by President—

Adams, John, 228.  
Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.  
Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.  
Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.  
Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.  
Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.  
Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.  
Harrison, W. H., 1873.  
Hayes, 4418, 4420.  
Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.  
Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.  
Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.  
Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.  
McKinley, 6248, 6281, 6295, 6307.  
Madison, 452, 473.  
Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.  
Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.  
Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.  
Taylor, 2548, 2555.  
Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.  
Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1810.  
Washington, 120, 213.

**Expatriation.**—The voluntary renunciation of the rights and liabilities of citizenship in one country to become the citizen or subject of another. The right of expatriation has been sanctioned by custom and usage in the United States. The Government has even in a number of instances refused protection to native-born and naturalized citizens on the ground that they had expatriated themselves. An act of Congress of July 27, 1868, declared it the natural and inherent right of all people, and any denial or restriction thereof contrary to the fundamental principles of government. An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1907, defined the conditions under which an American citizen may expatriate himself. It provides that any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have re-

**Expatriation—Continued.**

sided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens

of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority. Expatriation has been frequently pleaded before the Supreme Court, but the plea has always been overruled. Though the right be admitted, except in the case of persons subject to military service, holding public trusts, or charged with crime, the difficulty remains to give evidence of the mode of expatriation. British subjects cease to be such upon being naturalized in other countries, and such persons, in order to be again considered British subjects, must be renaturalized on their return to Great Britain. In France and Germany the somewhat indefinite claim of domicile in a foreign land is accepted as evidence of expatriation.

**Expatriation.** (See Naturalization Laws.)

**Expeditions Against Foreign Powers** (see also Neutrality):

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4640.

Buchanan, 2978, 2997, 3180.

Fillmore, 2643, 2649, 2697.

Jefferson, 394, 395, 400, 417.

Johnson, 3640, 3655, 3658.

Monroe, 582, 583, 590, 592, 601, 609, 769.

Pierce, 2741, 2779.

Polk, 2455.

Taylor, 2549, 2585.

Van Buren, 1616.

Washington, 146.

**Proclamations against, by President—**

Buchanan, 3027.

Cleveland, 6023, 6126.

Fillmore, 2647, 2648.

Grant, 4039, 4045.

Jefferson, 392.

Johnson, 3631.

Madison, 546.

Pierce, 2804, 2805, 2921.

Taylor, 2555.

Tyler, 1925.

Washington, 149.

**Expeditions, Exploring.** (See Exploring Expeditions.)

**Expeditions, Unlawful.** (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)

**Expenditures, Public.**—In 1794 the annual expenditures of the Federal Government amounted to only \$6,300,000. In 1814 they ran up, on account of the war with Great Britain, to \$34,700,000. They fell in 1834 to \$18,600,000. In 1854 they were \$55,000,000. During the last year of the Civil War (1865) they amounted to \$1,295,000,000; but in 1878 they had declined to \$237,000,000. For the



**Expenditures, Public—Continued.**

following 10 years the expenditures averaged \$260,000,000 per annum. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, they were \$459,400,000, made up largely of interest and pensions. In 1896 they were \$434,678,654, and for the year ending June 30, 1899, they had increased to \$605,072,180. Since the Spanish War the expenditure has naturally been reduced; for the year ending June 30, 1905, it was \$567,411,611, or some \$23,987,752 in excess of the revenue. In 1907 the expenditures were \$578,360,592, and the revenues amounted to \$665,306,134, which is \$86,945,543 more than the expenditures. The grand total of expenditures of the government for the years 1911-1912, appropriated by the sixty-first Congress at its third session was \$1,025,489,661.54. The receipts for the fiscal year ending, from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources amounted to \$701,372,375.

**Expenditures, Public (see also Foreign Intercourse):**

Act making appropriations for—  
Approved and reasons therefor, 3128, 4327.

Vetoed, 4488.

Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies vetoed, 6115.

Congress warned about, 6238.

Contingent fund, account of, rendered, 80, 127, 325, 343, 354, 366, 382, 405, 421, 447, 482.

Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)

Economy in, recommended, 5890, 6177.

Estimates, etc., of, referred to, 281, 297, 4213, 4523.

Failure of Congress to provide for, discussed, and recommendations regarding, 3073, 3102, 4322, 4404, 4472.

Provisions for, recommended by President—

Buchanan, 3073.

Hayes, 4472.

Van Buren, 1541.

**Experiment Stations**, discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347. (See also Agriculture, Department of.)

**Experiment Stations, Agricultural**, report of, 6773, 6935.

**Exploring Expeditions** (see also Arctic Expeditions; *Jeannette* Polar Expedition; Lady Franklin Bay Expedition; Pacific Ocean Exploring Expedition; South Sea Exploring Expedition; Wilkes Exploring Expedition):

Across continent recommended, 341, 886.

Naval expeditions referred to, 4449.

**Explosives**, order to prevent shipment of, 4815.

**Export Duties**, levied by foreign powers referred to, 4744.

**Exports.**—The value of exports from the United States was, in round numbers, in 1790, \$20,000,000; in 1800, \$32,000,000; in 1810, \$42,000,000; in 1820, \$52,000,000; in 1830, \$58,500,000; in 1840, \$112,000,000; in 1850, \$135,000,000; in 1860, \$356,000,000; in 1870, \$455,000,000; in 1880, \$824,000,000; in 1890, \$845,000,000; in 1892, \$1,113,000,000; in 1901, \$1,460,462,806; in 1902, \$1,355,481,861; in 1903, \$1,392,231,302; in 1904, \$1,435,171,251; in 1905, \$1,491,744,641; in 1906, \$1,717,953,382; 1907, \$1,880,851,078; in 1908, \$1,860,773,346. These figures do not include exports of gold and silver.

**Exports:**

Aggregate of, to France referred to, 768.

Embargo on—

Modification of laws regarding, recommended, 527.

Recommended, 526.

Laws in regard to, 528, 866.

Prohibition on—

Recommended, 517.

Removal of, recommended, 527.

Value of, for year ending June—

1845, 2252.	1886, 5093.
-------------	-------------

1846, 2346.	1890, 5555.
-------------	-------------

1847, 2401.	1891, 5627.
-------------	-------------

1848, 2496.	1892, 5743.
-------------	-------------

1851, 2658.	1893, 5875, 5887.
-------------	-------------------

1852, 2705.	1894, 5964, 5978.
-------------	-------------------

1877, 4422.	1896, 6156, 6171.
-------------	-------------------

1881, 4633.	1899, 6357.
-------------	-------------

1884, 4830.	1900, 6439.
-------------	-------------

1885, 4925.

Value of, from commencement of Government, 1045.

**Expositions.** (See Exhibitions.)

**Express, The**, American vessel attacked by, 2675, 2680.

**Expunging Resolutions.**—March 28, 1834, the Senate passed a resolution censuring President Jackson and declaring that in removing the Federal deposits from the Bank of the United States he had assumed authority not conferred by the Constitution and the laws. Through the effort of Senator Benton an "expunging resolution" was passed Jan. 16, 1837. A black line was drawn around the resolution of censure in the Journal and across it was written the words "Expunged by order of the Senate this 16th day of January, 1837." The expunging resolution was strenuously opposed by Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

**Extradition Conventions.** (See Fugitive Criminals.)

**Extradition, International.**—Extradition treaties have been concluded by the Government of the United States with the principal governments of the world and many of the smaller ones. The first was that with Great Britain negotiated by John Jay in 1794. Congress, however, made no law for carrying out its provisions. Again, in 1842 a second treaty was negotiated. This was found to be inadequate in many ways. For instance, a criminal whose offense was not covered by the treaty was extradited on another charge and then tried for his real offense. This called forth a protest from Great Britain. By 1886 the treaty of 1842 was found to be entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The Phelps-Rosebery convention of that year offered a more satisfactory system, but was rejected by the Senate. That body, however, ratified the Blaine-Pauncefote convention of 1889, which accomplished the desired result. The United States has now extradition treaties with 40 nations, but has no such treaties with the following countries: Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Honduras, Korea, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, and Siam. The latest extradition treaties made were those with Cuba and Uruguay in 1905. Crimes which are recognized as extraditable with all nations are: murder, and attempts to murder, arson, robbery, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting. Crimes at sea are extraditable with all but France. Burglary, criminal assault, abduction, perjury and destruction of railroads are extraditable under the majority of the treaties.

**Extradition Treaties.**—The United States has concluded extradition treaties with all of the principal countries of the world and many of the smaller. These vary greatly in the extraditable crimes. But the general conditions and means of extradition of all are the same. The essential principle of all of these treaties is that a fugitive from justice cannot be extradited from a country for one crime and tried upon another, without having ample opportunity and time to depart from it. The requisition for extradition is made through the diplomatic agents, or when such are wanting through the consular office. Sufficient proof of guilt within the law of the country

from which extradition is sought must accompany the requisition; or if the fugitive has been sentenced or convicted prior to his escape, a legalized copy of the sentence of the judge, or of the warrant for arrest, must accompany the requisition. In urgent cases the provisional arrest of the fugitive may be secured by telegraphic or mail request, in which cases proceedings must be begun against the prisoner within a period of, usually, two months.

Political offenses or crimes are not extraditable, and an extradited person cannot be tried subsequently for a political offense, or connection with one prior to extradition. Where the person whose extradition is sought has committed an offense against the laws of the country of asylum he must be tried, and, if guilty, fulfill his punishment before being handed over to the other nation. Expenses of the extradition are to be borne by the country seeking requisition. No extradition is possible if the offense with which the fugitive is charged is unpunishable by reason of the statute of limitation of the country of asylum. All articles and property in possession of the fugitive at the time of arrest are so far as is practicable to be returned with him, whether or not the proceeds of crime.

Where requests for the extradition of the same person come to a nation from more than one other country, unless directed otherwise by treaty provisions, he is to be handed over to the officers of the country first making requisition. The countries with which the United States has extradition treaties in force and the extraditable offenses are as follows:—

*Argentine Republic*—(1896).—Homicide, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, manslaughter, or the attempt to commit any of these crimes; arson, burglary, house-breaking, shopbreaking, robbery with violence, larceny of the value of \$200; forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public monies or of private funds exceeding \$200; fraud or breach of trust of \$200; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape, abduction, kidnapping or child-stealing; train-wrecking, accomplished or attempted; piracy, mutiny, destroying or attempting to destroy a ship; assaults on shipboard; and trading in slaves where such is prohibited by the laws of both countries.

*Austria Hungary* — (1856).—Murder, assault with intent to kill,

**Extradition Treaties—Continued.**

piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public monies.

*Baden*—(1857).—Murder, attempt to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulation of counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.

*Bavaria*—(1853).—Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.

*Belgium*—(1901).—Murder, parricide, assassination, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, bigamy, abortion, arson, piracy, mutiny on shipboard, larceny, burglary, house-breaking, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, embezzlement of public money, or of private funds, exceeding \$200 or 1,000 francs; train-wrecking, obtaining money or goods under false pretences, kidnapping of minors, and reception of stolen articles.

*Bolivia*—(1900).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement exceeding \$200; fraud or breach of trust when \$200 or more is involved; perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, kidnapping, train-wrecking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, assaults at sea, slave-trading in violation of the laws of both countries.

*Brazil*—(1898).—Same as Bolivia.

*Chile*—(1900).—Same as Bolivia.

*China*.—No extradition.

*Colombia*—(1888).—Same as Bolivia.

*Denmark*—(1902).—Same as Belgium.

*France*—(1843 and 1845, and 1858).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embezzlement. By the treaty of 1845: Robbery, burglary, and house-breaking. By the treaty of 1858: Making or circulating counterfeit money and embezzlement by hired or salaried persons.

*Great Britain*—(1889).—Voluntary manslaughter, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen goods, fraud, perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, burglary, house-breaking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, assault at sea, slavery and

slave-trading. By a supplement of 1900 there were added: Obtaining money under false pretences, train-wrecking, and procuring abortion.

*Greece*.—No extradition.

*Guatemala*—(1903).—Same as Bolivia, with the addition of: Mayhem, bigamy, bank robbery, embezzlement of bank funds, obtaining money or property by threat and receiving same.

*Haiti*—(1864).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, piracy, rape, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, robbery, and embezzlement.

*Honduras*.—No extradition.

*Italy*—(1868, 1869, 1884).—Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, arson, piracy, mutiny, burglary, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement. By the addition of 1884: Kidnapping.

*Japan*—(1886).—Same as Haiti.

*Luxemburg*—(1883).—Same as Great Britain.

*Mexico*—(1889 and 1902).—The extent of extraditable offences is greater in the case of Mexico than in any other treaty of the United States, probably on account of the contiguity of territory. The list of extraditable offences includes: Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, rape, bigamy, arson, piracy, destroying a vessel, murder, burglary, housebreaking, bank robbery, robbery, forgery, fraudulent use of the courts, counterfeiting, introduction of counterfeiter's tools, embezzlement of public or private funds, embezzlement of bank or trust funds, embezzlement by hired or salaried persons, kidnapping, mayhem, endangering human life by destruction of railroads, bridges, and the like; obtaining money or property by violence, threats, or false pretences; receiving or buying goods known to have been wrongfully obtained; larceny to the extent of twenty-five dollars or more, or receiving goods to that value, knowing them to have been stolen. By the addition of 1902, bribery was added.

*Morocco*.—No extradition.

*Muscat*.—No extradition.

*Netherlands*.—Same as Great Britain, with the addition of bigamy, abortion, larceny, and embezzlement.

*Norway*—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.

*Ottoman Empire*—(1874).—Same as Haiti.



**Extradition Treaties—Continued.**

*Panama.*—By the treaty of 1903, the matter of extradition was left for future adjustment.

*Paraguay.*—No extradition.

*Persia.*—No extradition.

*Peru.*—(1899).—Same as Bolivia.

*Portugal.*—No extradition.

*Prussia.*—(1852).—This treaty was concluded by the king of Prussia for Prussia and other states. It was acceded to by Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Württemberg. It includes as extraditable crimes: Murder or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, counterfeiting, and embezzlement of public monies.

*Roumania.*—No extradition.

*Russia.*—(1887).—Same as Great Britain.

*Salvador.*—No extradition.

*Servia.*—(1901).—Same as Netherlands.

*Siam.*—No extradition.

*Spain.*—Extradition treaties of 1877 and 1882 abrogated by the treaty of friendship of 1902, and not reestablished up to 1909.

*Sweden.*—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.

*Switzerland.*—(1900).—Same as Belgium.

*Venezuela.*—No extradition.

**Extraordinary Session Messages.** (See Special Session Messages.)**Extraordinary Sessions of Congress,** proclamations convening, by President—

Adams, John, 222.

Cleveland, 5828.

Harrison, W. H., 1876.

Hayes, 4399, 4472.

Jefferson, 345, 412.

Lincoln, 3214.

McKinley, 6470.

Madison, 476, 529.

Pierce, 2927.

Taft, 7759.

Van Buren, 1538.

**Extraordinary Sessions of Senate,** proclamations convening, by President—

Adams, John, 306, 1220.

Adams, J. Q., 997.

Arthur, 4621, 4873.

Buchanan, 3026, 3081, 3156, 3203.

Cleveland, 5428, 6230.

Fillmore, 2646, 2727.

Referred to, 2726.

Grant, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.

Harrison, Benj., 5817.

Hayes, 4591.

Referred to, 4588.

Jackson, 1508.

Jefferson, 449.

Johnson, 3719.

Lincoln, 3362, 3474.

Madison, 571.

Monroe, 856.

Pierce, 2959.

Polk, 2539.

Tyler, 2220.

Van Buren, 1857.

Washington, 130, 204, 571.

**Ezeta, Carlos:**

Extradition proceedings in case of, transmitted, 5544, 5992.

**Ezra's Church (Ga.), Battle of.**—July 27, 1864, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee and Gen. Hooker resigned the command of the Twentieth Corps, being succeeded by Gen. H. W. Slocum. The Army of the Tennessee was moved from the extreme left to the extreme right of the position before Atlanta. Gen. Hood, taking advantage of this movement, July 28 made an attack on the Fifteenth Corps, under Logan, at Ezra's Church. Logan was well supported by Blair's and Dodge's corps. The Federal accounts represent that the fighting continued from noon till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Confederates retired with a loss of 2,000. The Federal loss was 600. Gen. Sherman says that the Confederates sustained an overwhelming defeat. Gen. Hood states that no material advantage was gained by either opponent, and that the loss was small in proportion to the numbers engaged.

# F

- Faben, J. W.**, Dominican minister, mentioned, 4017.
- Fair Oaks (Va.)**, Battle of. (See Seven Pines (Va.), Battle of.)
- Fairbanks, Charles Warren**; lawyer, legislator, and twenty-sixth Vice-President of the United States; b. Union Co., Ohio, 1852; removed to Indianapolis, 1874, and admitted to the bar in that year; elected United States Senator, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, and reelected, 1903; Joint High Commissioner at Quebec to adjust Canadian difficulties, 1898; Vice-President of the United States with Roosevelt, 1905-1909.
- Fairchild, Lucius**:  
Letter of, and memorial relative to Paris Exposition transmitted, 3668.  
Member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.
- Faire, B. W.**, mentioned, 6855.
- Fairfield, John**, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
- Faison, John M.**; b. near Faison, N. C., April 17, 1862; attended Faison Male Academy and lived on farm in early life; graduated in B. S. course at Davidson College, North Carolina, and studied medicine at University of Virginia and received M. D. diploma; attended post-graduate medical course at New York Polyclinic and was licensed to practice medicine in North Carolina in 1885; became a member of the North Carolina Medical Society; practiced medicine and surgery at Faison, N. C.; has for many years taken an active interest in politics and other public questions; elected to the 62d Congress from North Carolina.
- Falkland Islands.**—Two large islands, surrounded by a group of smaller ones in the South Atlantic between the parallels of 51° and 52° 45' S. some 300 miles east of the main land of Patagonia, opposite the Strait of Magellan. The combined area of the group is about 7,510 square miles. The islands were visited by John Davis in 1592. In 1761 Commodore Byron took possession of them in the name of Great Britain, and they now constitute a crown colony. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is sheep raising, 2,325,000 acres being devoted to the pasturage of 724,736 sheep in 1910, besides 5,382 cattle and 3,314 horses. The principal exports are wool, hides and tallow, which in 1910 amounted to £175,376. The population, according to the census of 1911, was 2,272. The exports of whale oil in 1910 amounted to £120,995.
- Falkland Islands**:  
Claims of Argentine Republic respecting acts of American minister at, 4910.  
Outrages committed on American citizens and vessels at, 1116, 1246.
- Farewell Address of President—**  
Jackson, 1511.  
Washington, 205.  
Army orders regarding reading of, 3306.  
Proclamation recommending celebration on Feb. 22 of birth of, by reading, 3289.
- Faris-El-Hakim**, maltreatment of, in Egypt and indemnity for, referred to, 3278.
- Farmers' Welfare**, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7426.
- Farm Products.** (See Agricultural Products.)
- Farman, Mr.**, mentioned, 4564.
- Farmville (Va.)**, Battle of.—After the evacuation of Richmond, Lee's army was moving westward toward Farmville, where he hoped to cross the Appomattox, burn the bridges and check the pursuit of the Federals. Meantime Ord, with his command of the Army of the James, was also advancing toward Farmville to burn the bridges and intercept Lee at that point. His advance consisted of 2 regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Gen. Theodore Read. At Farmville the Confederates made a short halt. Read appearing, he was attacked by Lee. In the conflict Read was killed, his column brushed aside and the retreating army crossed the river. After the death of Read, Ord's command arrived, and the Confederates began to intrench themselves. On the same afternoon, April 7, 1865, Sheridan struck the enemy farther back, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 400 wagons, and held them in check until the arrival of the Second Corps, when a general attack was ordered, resulting in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners.
- Farnsworth, Hiram W.**, treaty with Indians, concluded by, 3277, 3413.
- Farr, John R.**; b. Scranton, Pa., July 18, 1857; educated in public schools, School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; newsboy, printer, publisher, in the real estate business; served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899; speaker session of 1899; author of

**Farr, John R.—Continued.**

free school book and compulsory education laws; elected to the 62d Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Farragut, David Glasgow;** Admiral of the Navy; b. Campbells Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801; entered the navy as midshipman, 1810; promoted to commander in 1841; ordered to Vera Cruz in Mexican War too late for service; began operations, during Civil War, against New Orleans, April 24, 1862; opened the lower Mississippi and twice ran the batteries at Vicksburg; July 16, 1862, Congress created the rank of rear-admiral, and conferred it with thanks upon Farragut; Aug. 5, 1864, he passed the fortifications and floating batteries of Mobile Bay, and maintained a blockade of the city till November; for this exploit he was presented by the citizens of New York with \$50,000 to buy a home, and Congress created the higher rank of vice-admiral, and the President nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut for the office; July 25, 1865, the exalted rank of admiral was established, and the Senate confirmed Farragut therein; in command on James River at fall of Richmond; died in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

**Farragut, David G.:**

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3276.

Thanks of President tendered, 3440.

**Farwell, John V.,** member of Indian commission, 3977.

**Fashion, The,** 2997, 3001, 3017. (See Walker, William.)

**Fasting and Prayer** (see also Thanksgiving Proclamations):

Day of, set apart by proclamation of President—

Lincoln, 3237, 3365, 3422.

Referred to, 3437.

**Fauchet, Mr.,** attempted seizure of, by commander of the *Africa*, 3344.

**Faure, President,** death of, 6367.

**Fay, Theodore S.,** mentioned, 2205.

**Federal Courts,** criminal procedure in, 7048.

Enforcement of criminal laws discussed, 7383.

Right of appeal by Government in criminal cases on questions of law recommended, 7403.

**Federal Election Law** recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.

**Federal Inspection** and control of interstate commerce advocated, 7454, 7467, 7510. (See also Corporations.)

**Federal Jurisdiction** inadequate to enforce treaty obligations within States, 7435, 7667.

**Federal Supervision of Corporations** incident to tax on incomes of, 7676.

**Federalist, The.**—A series of essays, 85 in number, in favor of the new Constitution of the United States, originally published in the *Independent Journal*, of New York, between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788. The authors were Alexander Hamilton (who wrote 51 of the essays), James Madison (who wrote 29), and John Jay (who wrote 5), who addressed the public over the common signature of "Publius." The purpose of the letters was to create in the minds of the people a sentiment favorable to the new Federal Constitution proposed by the Convention of Sept. 17, 1787. These essays were gathered into 2 volumes in 1788, and have been reprinted in many editions.

**Federalist Party.**—The first political party organized in the United States after the achievement of independence. Its leaders were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Marshall, and others of high rank and ability. During the French Revolution the Federalists sympathized with England rather than with the Red Republicans of France. At this time Jefferson, Burr, and others organized the Republican party, whose distinctive features were to intensify the feeling of hostility toward England. They accused the Federalists of being enemies of the masses of the people and of favoring aristocratic government. The Federalists elected Washington and John Adams. Hamilton's financial measures had been acceptable to those who desired strong government—the commercial classes—and those who wished to see the Union drawn still more closely together in the direction of centralization and national consolidation. In 1797 the majority of the party favored war with France. The following year they passed the Alien and Sedition Laws (q. v.), and in 1800 their candidates, Adams and Pickney, were defeated by Jefferson and Burr for President and Vice-President, respectively. The unpatriotic course of the party in the War of 1812 and the odium excited by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) destroyed it entirely.

**Fee System,** abolition of, as applicable to certain Federal officers, discussed, 6161.

Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.



**Felonies**, limitations upon right in felony cases to review by Supreme Court recommended, 5632, 5880.

**Fenians**.—An organization of Irish-Americans and Irish revolutionists, whose object was the forcible separation of Ireland from Great Britain and the establishment of an Irish Republic. The Fenian Brotherhood was founded in New York in 1857 by Michael Doheny, William R. Roberts, John O'Mahony, and Michael Corcoran, the last named being afterwards a brigadier-general in the United States Army. About the same time a similar organization, existing in Ireland under the name of the Phoenix Society, was developed by James Stephens, who came to the United States in 1858 and reported an enrollment of 35,000 disciplined followers in Ireland. O'Mahony was the first president of the American organization. Nov. 3, 1863, the first national congress of Fenians met in Chicago, representing an enrolled membership of 15,000, one-half of whom were in the Union Army. This convention declared Ireland to be an independent nation with James Stephens at its head. When the second Fenian congress assembled at Cincinnati in January, 1865, the circles had increased fivefold. The fourth Fenian congress met in New York Jan. 2, 1866, when an invasion of Canada was decided upon. Military operations were conducted by Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, a former officer of the Union Army. In May, 1866, the United States authorities seized 750 stand of arms at Eastport, Me., about 1,200 stand at Rouses Point, N. Y., and 1,000 stand at St. Albans, Vt., all intended for the Fenian invasion of Canada. May 31, 1866, about 1,200 Fenians, under Col. O'Neill, crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo and occupied Fort Erie, whence they were driven 2 days later. On returning they were intercepted by United States forces and paroled under promise to go to their homes. Similar arrests were made on the Vermont line. United States troops under Gen. Meade kept close watch on the Canadian frontier. President Johnson issued a proclamation warning citizens of the United States against participation in the unlawful proceedings (3631). The Fenian leaders were arrested, but afterwards released. Several outbreaks were suppressed in Ireland, and dissensions soon arose among the leaders of the movement. A second

invasion of Canada was projected, but the vigilance of the United States authorities prevented its accomplishment. In April, 1867, the brig *Erin's Hope* sailed from New York with arms, ammunition, and officers for a brigade, but was unable to land and returned. During 1867 a number of Fenian riots occurred in Ireland, but all were quelled and many of the leaders were imprisoned or hanged. Many of the wrongs for which the Fenians sought redress have been corrected by legislation.

#### Fenians:

Release of, 4114.

Resolution urging, referred to, 3595.

Trial of, in Canada referred to, 3718.

Unlawful expeditions of, discussed, 3640, 3655.

Proclamation against, 3631.

**Fenix, The**, provision for captives of, recommended, 1097.

**Fergusson, Harvey B.**; b. Sept. 9, 1848, in Pickens County, Ala.; educated at Washington and Lee University, graduating with the degree of M. A. in 1874, and in the law department in 1875; practiced law in Wheeling, W. Va., from 1876 to 1882; removed in 1882 to New Mexico, residing at Albuquerque; delegate in the 55th Congress; member of the Democratic national committee from 1896 to 1904; elected as Representative in Congress from New Mexico at the first State election on Nov. 7, 1911.

**Fernandina, Fla.**, blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3431.

Referred to, 3446.

**Ferris, Scott**; b. Nov. 7, 1877, Neosho, Newton Co., Mo.; graduated from Kansas City School of Law, 1901; elected to the legislature of Oklahoma in 1904, representing the twenty-second district; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Oklahoma.

**Ferrocarriles de Porto Rico, Compaina de los**, concessions to, 7063, 7064.

**Ferrolana, The**, American vessel attacked by, 2869, 2976.

**Fessenden, William Pitt** (1806-1869); statesman; b. at Boscawen, N. H.; began the practice of law at Portland, Me., about 1828; member of Congress, 1854; United States Senator from Maine, 1854-64, and 1865-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1864-65, during one of the gloomiest financial periods in the history of the United States; when gold was at 280, and paper at 34 cents on the dollar, Fessenden issued the "seven-thirties," and gold fell to 199. He was one of

**Fessenden, William Pitt**—*Continued.*

the seven Republican Senators who voted "not guilty" in the Johnson impeachment proceedings.

**Fever.** (See Contagious Diseases; Yellow Fever.)

**Fiat Money.**—A term given to irredeemable paper currency during the greenback agitation following the Civil War in the United States. The Greenback party claimed that the fiat of the Government could itself give value to a circulating medium of no intrinsic value and not even containing a promise to pay, but issued by the State with the bare assertion of its identity with true money. The Latin word "fiat" means "Let it be done."

**Field, Cyrus W.,** gold medal presented to, 3901.

**Field, Stephen J.,** associate justice Supreme Court, assault upon by David S. Terry, 5477.

**Field Products.** (See Agricultural Products, also Crop Values.)

**Fields, William Jason;** b. Willard, Carter Co., Ky., Dec. 29, 1874; educated in the common schools of Carter Co., and at Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.; married Oct. 28, 1893, to Miss Dora McDavid, of Rosedale, Ky.; to them have been born five sons; elected to the 62d Congress from Kentucky.

**"Fifty-four Forty or Fight."**—A campaign cry of the Democrats in 1844. This was during the northwestern boundary discussion. The treaty with Spain in 1819 fixed the parallel of 42° as the northern limit of that country's possession in America. Between that parallel and 54° 40' lay the territory of Oregon, claimed by both America and England. To avoid clashes a joint occupation of the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was agreed upon in 1818, to last for 10 years. A new convention in the year 1827 decided to continue joint occupation indefinitely. This arrangement created much dissatisfaction; Americans had made surveys as far north as 49° and settlements were springing up. English fur traders had passed south of that line, and for a time war seemed inevitable; but a treaty was arranged in 1846 fixing the boundary at lat. 49° north. It was during the Presidential campaign that the cry "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" originated. The supporters of Mr. Polk in that campaign vigorously proclaimed that the northwestern boundary line should be established as far

north as 54° 40' or the United States should fight. It was during his administration that the line was fixed at 49°. When criticised by his political opponents for the failure to locate the line at 54° 40' he excused and justified his administration by stating that "all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted upon by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted" (2484). (See also North-western Boundary.)

**Fiji Islands,** report of agent to, for investigation of claim of B. H. Henry and others, 6098.

**Filibuster.**—From the Spanish word *filibustero*, meaning "freebooter" or "buccaneer." In 1849-1851 the term was applied by the Cubans to Narciso Lopez and his followers, and from that time became a common name for military adventurers who fitted out expeditions against the Spanish-American countries. The object of most of these filibusters has been to free the Spanish-American countries from their European rulers. After Lopez the most famous filibuster was Gen. William Walker, who invaded Sonora, Mexico, in 1853. In 1855 he took possession of Nicaragua and was elected President. He did not long enjoy this distinction, for he was soon compelled to surrender to the forces of the United States, but escaped punishment. In 1857 he organized a second expedition to Nicaragua, but was again compelled to surrender to the United States Government. Escaping punishment a second time, in 1860 he organized an expedition against the Government of Honduras, but was captured and, by order of the President of Honduras, shot. In the United States the term filibuster, when used in a legislative or political sense, means that method pursued by the members of the minority of a legislative body who seek to delay or defeat the adoption of measures obnoxious to them by obstructive and dilatory tactics, such as repeated motions to adjourn, for a recess, calls for the yeas and nays, or other dilatory motions.

**Fillmore, Millard** (thirteenth President United States):

Fillmore succeeded to the office on the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850. Nominated to the Vice-Presidency by the Whig National Convention, he was opposed by William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The elec-

**Fillmore, Millard—Continued.**

toral vote stood: Fillmore, 163; Butler, 127. Fillmore was the seventh Vice-President which the State of New York supplied and the second to succeed to the Presidency through the death of the President. His succession occurred at a most critical time in the history of the United States.

**Party Affiliation.**—Fillmore's political career is contemporaneous with the birth and death of the Whig party. In the State legislature of New York he drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831. In Congress he was the author of the tariff bill of 1842; as comptroller of the State of New York (1847) he advocated a national bank with currency issue secured by United States stocks—a principle which is the basis of the present national bank system. As Vice-President with Taylor on the Whig ticket, he presided in the Senate during a seven months' controversy covering such questions as California's admission, slavery in the new territories, surrender of fugitive slaves, and Clay's "omnibus bill."

**Tariff.**—In his First Annual Message (page 2620) President Fillmore discusses the tariff and advocates a uniform, permanent, specific tariff. He says: "The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object is, of course, to replenish the Treasury. But if in doing this an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage. . . . A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition. . . . What a manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. . . . *Ad valorem* duties fluctuate with the price and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality." There was, however, no tariff revision by Congress until the act of 1857. In his Third Annual Message (page 2706) the President again calls the attention of Congress to the need of a revision of the tariff and adds an-

other reason for its consideration: ". . . that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the articles manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operated to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens."

**Foreign Policy.**—The policy of his administration is laid down (page 2614) in his First Annual Message: "To maintain a strict neutrality, in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are duties which we owe to other states." . . . In his Second Annual Message (page 2652), speaking of the invasion of Cuba, the President says: "In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and nonintervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others." In his Third Annual Message (page 2700) he deprecates the addition of Cuba to the Union in these words: "Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members."

**Internal Improvements.**—President Fillmore had no doubt of the power of Congress to make appropriations for the making of internal improvements. In his First Annual Message (page 2626) he argues the question of the constitutionality of such acts. "This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States and the power of laying and collecting imposts." Lighthouses, wharves, beacons, buoys, breakwaters, and dredging, then become necessities to such regulation. He sees no more reason for refusing appropriations for navigable rivers than for sea-coast improvements. He cites an important geographical fact in these words: "I may add, as somewhat remark-



**Fillmore, Millard—Continued.**

able, that among all the thirty-one States there is none that is not to a greater or less extent bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river."

*Slavery.*—By signing the fugitive slave act and the other compromise measures of 1850, President Fillmore lost the friendship and the support of a large number of his party in the North. He was influenced by the written opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the Fugitive slave act, and also by the concurrence of his able Cabinet. In his First Annual Message (page 2629) the President discusses these compromises and says: "The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced.

. . . By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon." In a special message (page 2637) he discusses the disturbances attending the enforcement of these laws and announces his intention to see the laws enforced. By proclamation of Feb. 18, 1851 (page 2646) support of the laws by the citizens of the country is called for. In his Second Annual Message (page 2674) the President says: "Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country."

**Fillmore, Millard:**

Annual messages of, 2613, 2649, 2699.

Appointing power of President discussed by, 2616.

Biographical sketch of, 2599.

Cuba—

Acquisition of, discussed by, 2701.

Affairs of, discussed by, 2649, 2700.

Incorporation of, into Union not desired, 2701.

Death of, announced, and honors to be paid memory of, 4236.

Death of President Taylor announced to, and reply of, 2589.

Communication of, to Senate, 2590.

Discussed by, 2593, 2600, 2613.

Finances discussed by, 2619, 2658, 2704.

Foreign Policy discussed by, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.

Information regarding negotiations with Great Britain, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua refused by, 2690.

Information regarding proposition to annex Hawaiian Islands refused by, 2691, 2695.

Internal improvements discussed by, 2626.

Oath of office, time and place of taking, mentioned, 2590.

Portrait of, 2599.

Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 2626.

Proclamations of—

Discriminating duties on vessels of Chile suspended, 2612.

Extraordinary session of Senate, 2646, 2727.

Military expedition to—

Cuba, 2647.

Mexico, 2648.

Texas boundary line, 2643.

Unlawful combinations in Boston, 2645.

State of the Union discussed by, 2613.

System of government discussed by, 2614.

Tariff discussed by, 2619, 2659, 2661, 2705.

**Finances:**

Act—

Directing coinage of silver bullion in Treasury vetoed, 5915.

Directing payment of surplus in Treasury on public debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.

To authorize coinage of standard silver dollars, etc., vetoed, 4438.

To facilitate refunding of national debt vetoed, 4589.

To fix amount of United States notes and circulation of national banks vetoed, 4222.

Authority to Secretary of Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption recommended, 4303.

Bank deposits, discussed. (See Deposits Public, State Banks.)

Bland-Allison Act—

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.

Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.

Harrison, Benj, 5475.

Hayes, 4511, 4568.

Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.

Clearing houses recommended, 4199.

Condition of the Treasury, 8161.

Conference provided for in act to authorize coinage of silver dollars, etc., appropriation for, recommended, 4438.

**Finances—Continued.**

Constitutional treasury recommended by President Polk, 2256.

Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.

Credit of the United States, 8062.

Currency legislation, plan of, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.

Discussed, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.

Discussed by President—

Adams, John, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.

Adams, J. Q., 869, 923, 952, 977.

Arthur, 4632, 4719, 4763, 4829.

Buchanan, 2967, 2988, 3019, 3052, 3073, 3104, 3179.

Cleveland, 4924, 5092, 5097, 5165, 5371, 5833, 5875, 5964, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6155, 6175.

Fillmore, 2619, 2658, 2704.

Garfield, 4600.

Grant, 3983, 3991, 4061, 4101, 4146, 4197, 4238, 4247, 4268, 4301, 4354, 4379.

Harrison, Benj., 5472, 5548, 5628, 5753.

Hayes, 4397, 4413, 4422, 4449, 4509, 4523, 4566.

Jackson, 1014, 1088, 1118, 1159, 1224, 1246, 1326, 1379, 1458.

Jefferson, 315, 332, 343, 348, 354, 361, 366, 375, 382, 396, 417, 443.

Johnson, 3562, 3648, 3769, 3872.

Lincoln, 3248, 3330, 3350, 3384, 3447.

McKinley, 6236, 6242, 6244, 6339, 6437, 6465.

Madison, 455, 461, 472, 480, 504, 513, 523, 535, 549, 563.

Monroe, 584, 613, 629, 646, 675, 756, 761, 780, 785, 822.

Pierce, 2746, 2817, 2870, 2940.

Polk, 2252, 2346, 2401, 2406, 2441, 2496.

Roosevelt, 6643, 6652, 6755, 6861, 7461, 7462, 7578.

Taylor, 2555.

Taft, 8161.

Tyler, 1895, 1916, 1934, 1955, 1959, 2052, 2057, 2079, 2117, 2119, 2199.

Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1686, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1789, 1822.

Washington, 75, 98, 121, 133, 159, 177.

Efficiency and economy in the Treasury Department, 8063.

Elasticity of currency needed, 7044, 7369.

Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.

Extraordinary session of Congress to consider condition of, convened, 5828.

Special session message, 5833.

Gold accumulation for final redemption authorized, 4303.

Gold certificates, recommendations regarding issue of, 4633.

Gold reserve discussed and recommendations regarding, 5935, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6090.

Gold standard, effects of, 6652.

Greenbacks discussed, 6073.

Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.

International monetary conferences. (See Gold and Silver; International Monetary Conference.)

Legal-tender act, repeal of portion of, recommended, 4302.

Legal-tender notes, redemption of, recommended, 4303, 4379, 4511, 4567.

Monetary Commission, 8063.

Monetary Reform, 8063.

Outstanding arrears due Government referred to, 2747.

Paper currency discussed. (See Currency.)

Power of Federal Government over collection and disbursement of, discussed, 1459.

Public deposits discussed. (See Deposits, Public; State Banks.)

Relations with Mexico, China, and other gold standard countries, 6899.

Revenue laws, need for readjustment, 7368.

Seigniorage discussed, 5875.

Sherman Act—

Discussed, 5548, 5628.

Repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.

Recommended, 5833.

Silver certificates—

Discussed, 5474.

Repeal of act for issuance of, recommended, 4633, 4720.

Suspension of issuance of, recommended, 4830.

Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.

Recommended, 5833.

Sinking-fund law, repeal of, recommended, 5754.

Specie payments discussed. (See Specie Payments.)

Subtreasury system discussed. (See Subtreasury System.)

Trade dollars discussed, 4767, 4831.

Treasury notes. (See Treasury Notes.)

**Finances, Superintendent of.**—On Feb. 7, 1781, the Continental Congress passed an act establishing the office of Superintendent of Finance. Robert Morris was appointed to the position. Previous to this the Committee of Claims and the Treasury Office of

**Finances, Superintendent of—Continued.**

Accounts were combined in what was called the Treasury Board, consisting of 5 members of Congress. This board expired with the appointment of Morris. He was authorized to examine into the state of the country's finances, report plans for improvement, direct the execution of orders respecting revenue and expenditure, and control the public accounts. Morris resigned in 1784 and the finances of the Government were placed under a board of 3 commissioners, where they continued until 1789, at which time the first Congress established the present Treasury Department (q. v.).

**Fine Arts, International Exhibition of,** to be held at Munich, Bavaria, 5193.**Fines:**

Imposed upon Gen. Jackson, remission of, recommended, 2062.

Remitted by Executive, inquired into, 637.

**Fingal, The,** engagement with the *Weehawken* referred to, 3392.**Finished Articles,** should not be put on free list when raw materials are dutiable, 8131.**Finley, David Edward;** lawyer; b. Feb. 28, 1861; member of the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1890-91, and of the State Senate 1892-1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from South Carolina.**Fire Engines** referred to, 649.**First United States Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry,** mentioned, 6637.**Fiscal Bank of United States.**—After the repeal of the subtreasury act in 1841, the Whig majority in Congress passed an act chartering the Fiscal Bank of the United States. This was vetoed by President Tyler. A bill was then passed chartering the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, which it was thought would meet his approval, but this also was vetoed.**Fiscal Bank of United States,** act to incorporate subscribers to, vetoed, 1916.**Fiscal Corporation of United States,** bill to incorporate, vetoed, 1921.**Fiscal Policy.** (See Finances.)**Fiscal Year,** change in termination of, 2117.

Recommended, 1611.

**Fish, Hamilton;** soldier, lawyer; b. Aug. 3, 1808, New York City; elected to State legislature in 1837; member of Congress, 1843-45; sent to the State senate in 1847, to fill a vacancy; governor of New York, 1848-50; United States Senator from New

York, 1851-57; became Secretary of State under President Grant in 1869; died Garrison, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1893.

**Fish, Hamilton,** Secretary of State, 3967.

Member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Report of, on commercial relations with Spanish-American States, 4024.

**Fish Commission.** (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)**Fish Lake Forest Reserve** (Utah), proclaimed, 6964.**Fishbourn, Benjamin,** naval officer at Savannah, Ga., reasons for nominating, 50.**Fisher, Harriet M.,** letter of Richard M. Boynton and, to Secretary of Navy transmitted, 3669.

**Fisheries.**—The right to catch fish on the high seas is open to all; but by international law, as the sea for a marine league is under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of the adjoining land, no one can fish in such waters without express permission given by law or treaty. After the Revolution the people of Canada disputed the right of citizens of the United States to fish off the banks of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the treaty with Great Britain in 1783 citizens of the United States were given the right to take, cure, and dry fish on the coasts, bays, and creeks of any unsettled British possessions. Permission was also given them to take fish, without curing or drying them, on the coasts of Newfoundland. On the coasts, bays, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, after they should become settled, the right to take and cure fish was given only with the consent of the inhabitants or proprietors of the ground. American fishermen were not slow to take advantage of the opportunities provided by this treaty, and Canadian resentment became more pronounced. The War of 1812 dissolved this treaty, and in the treaty of Ghent (q. v.) in 1814, the question of fishery rights was not mentioned, thus virtually allowing the old rights to stand.

In 1818 a convention of the United States and England decided that the citizens of the former should have the perpetual right to fish on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland within certain limits, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and on those of Labrador from Mount Joly eastward and northward. The right of drying and curing fish on the west-



**Fisheries—Continued.**

ern and southwestern coasts of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador was granted so long as they remained unsettled, but afterwards only with the consent of the proprietors. This agreement, however, did not improve the situation on account of the various interpretations given to the "three-mile limit." Between 1854 and 1866 a reciprocity treaty, virtually between Canada and the United States, permitted the citizens of the latter to fish in all the British possessions except Newfoundland, where the right was denied. From 1866 to 1871 the conditions of the treaty of 1818 prevailed. By the treaty of Washington in 1871 Canadian fishermen were permitted to take any fish except shell-fish, shad, and salmon in the waters of the United States as far south as lat. 39°, United States fishermen to have the same privilege in Canadian waters. The Canadians, however, insisted that the concessions to United States fishermen were far more valuable than those awarded themselves. As a result of this contention a joint commission was appointed to determine the excess of advantages enjoyed by the United States and the amount to be paid therefor. (See Halifax Commission.)

June 30, 1885, the provisions of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries ceased to be operative, after due notice by the United States. This abrogation revived the provisions of the convention of London, which were not satisfactory to either party. In May, 1886, the *David J. Adams*, a United States fishing schooner, was seized on the charge of having purchased bait on forbidden coasts. Several other seizures were made, causing great excitement in the United States and Canada. March 3, 1887, Congress passed a retaliation act, providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that our fishing vessels are illegally, unjustly, or vexatiously restricted or harassed in the exercise of their business or denied the privileges accorded to the vessels of the most favored nation in respect to touching or trading by the authorities of the British North American dominions he may by proclamation close our ports and waters against the vessels and products of all or any part of said British dominions. The President, instead of exercising this power, moved for a commission to amicably adjust the points of dispute under the convention of London.

Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putman, and James B. Angell were selected to represent the United States, and Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, and Sir Charles Tupper represented Great Britain. Feb. 15, 1888, a treaty was signed and immediately laid before the two Governments for ratification. Great Britain abandoned her claim that the 3-mile limit extended from headland to headland, and agreed that, except in cases specially mentioned of bays more than 10 miles wide the marine league should be measured outward from a line drawn across them, and also agreed that the United States fishing vessels should have the same rights in Canadian ports as Canadian vessels, except that the purchase of bait was forbidden. The treaty also contained a reciprocity clause. It was rejected by the Senate Aug. 21, 1888. Since that period good relations have been maintained by virtue of a *modus vivendi* terminable at will. In 1890 Canada raised this *modus vivendi* to the status of a law of the Dominion.

At a meeting of conferees of the two powers held at Washington in May, 1898, it was agreed to submit the question of the fisheries, among others, to a joint high commission. This commission assembled at Quebec in August, 1898, and adjourned to Washington in the winter following, but arrived at no agreement thereon.

The differences between the United States and Great Britain regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 were submitted to The Hague Tribunal in September, 1910. The issues may be presented in the form of the following seven questions:

First: Must any reasonable regulations made by Great Britain, Canada, and Newfoundland, in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules governing the time or implements for fishing be subject to the consent of the United States? Second: Have inhabitants of the United States a right to employ in crews fishing on treaty coasts, persons not inhabitants of the United States? Third: Can Americans, exercising their right to take, dry, and cure fish on treaty coasts, be subjected to requirements of custom-house entry or report, or payment of dues, or any similar conditions, without the consent of the United States? Fourth: Can the treaty rights to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, re-

**Fisheries—Continued.**

pairs, wood, and water be made conditional upon the payment to customs officials of light, harbor, or other dues, or similar conditions? Fifth: From where must be measured the three marine miles within which Americans may not fish? Sixth: Does the treaty give Americans rights to fish in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Newfoundland as in Labrador? Seventh: Are American fishermen operating on treaty coasts to have the commercial privileges accorded generally to American trading vessels?

The Hague Tribunal decided the first and fifth questions in favor of Great Britain and the remainder in favor of the United States. The following judges heard the case: Lammersch, of Vienna (president); Judge Gray, of Delaware; Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, of Canada; Dr. Drago of Argentina; and Dr. Savarin-Lohman, of Holland.

With regard to the first question it was decided that Great Britain's right to regulate her fisheries without the consent of the United States is inherent in her sovereignty, but that she must not violate the treaty of 1818 or give local fishermen an advantage over Americans. The award further provided that existing regulations should be examined as to their justice and propriety by a committee composed of two experts, one from each country, together with Dr. Paulus Hoek, fisheries adviser to Holland; that if they report unanimously, The Hague Tribunal shall incorporate such findings in its award; and that if they fail of unanimity the local regulations will be examined by the Tribunal itself. The award decreed that future Anglo-American disputes regarding fisheries shall be considered by the committee headed by Dr. Hoek.

The successful claim of Great Britain regarding the fifth point was that the three marine miles within which the United States had agreed not to take fish should be measured from an imaginary line drawn across the mouth of a bay, no matter how wide, from headland to headland; the United States, on the other hand, contended that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast, thus permitting Americans to fish in bays, providing they maintain three marine miles of water between themselves and the nearest coast.

The decision on other points made it unnecessary for American fishermen to report to customs-houses or to pay light, harbor, or other dues; permits the employment of Newfoundlanders on American fishing vessels, and gives American fishing vessels the right to purchase supplies and to enjoy other commercial privileges.

The decision has been received with mixed satisfaction by the herring fishery interests of both countries. One of the remarkable incidents of the case was that the Canadian Chief Justice, Fitzpatrick, voted against Great Britain on the five points ceded to the United States, and Judge Gray, of Delaware, voted against the United States on the two points ceded to England. Senator Elihu Root argued the cause of the United States. Only one judge, Dr. Drago, upheld the American contention that the three-mile barrier should follow the sinuosities of the coast.

An idea of the extent of the fishing industry of the country may be gained from the following figures: Between 1902 and 1906, the number of vessels engaged in fishing averaged 6,931, with a tonnage of 198,522. There were 219,139 persons employed, \$93,874,269 invested, and the production was valued at \$59,977,339. The nearest approach to this amount was Great Britain with her annual catch in 1908 of \$52,562,155.

**Fisheries** (see also Bering Sea Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia):

Capture and detention of American fishermen, 853, 855, 4068.

Commission on subject of, recommended, 4757, 4917, 5114.

Commission to be organized, 2867, 4075.

Correspondence regarding, with—France, 3233.

Great Britain, 3233, 5121, 5193.

Discussed by President—

Adams, John, 241.

Jefferson, 334.

Washington, 77.

Federal control of interstate recommended, 7609.

Joint commission between United States and Great Britain relating to preservation of, 6183.

Joint high commission between United States and Great Britain on subject of, to sit at Washington, 4075.

**Fisheries—Continued.**

- Outrages committed on American fishermen, 4542, 4558.  
 Papers for protection of vessels engaged in, referred to, 1774.  
 Questions growing out of, with Great Britain (see also Bering Sea Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia)—  
   Discussed by President—  
     Cleveland, 4916, 5084, 5114, 5188, 5205, 5213, 5364, 5384.  
     Fillmore, 2675, 2694, 2699, 2724, 2726.  
     Grant, 4012, 4056, 4068, 4075, 4097, 4141.  
     Harrison, Benj., 5469.  
     Johnson, 3581, 3888.  
     Pierce, 2741, 2761, 2867.  
     Tyler, 2112.  
   Referred to, 3665, 3901.  
 Regulations of Great Britain, France, and Germany respecting, referred to, 1127.  
 Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 2775, 2780, 2810, 2944, 4164, 4867, 5188. (See also Geneva Tribunal.)  
 Acts passed to give effect to, passage of, proclaimed, 4179.  
 Meetings of commissioners referred to, 5196.  
 Rejection of, discussed, 5205, 5364.  
 Termination of, discussed, 4757, 4916.  
   Proclaimed, 4867.  
 Unfriendly treatment of American fishermen by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.  
 Vessels sent to protect American fishermen, 2694.  
**Fisheries Exhibition, International,** at London, discussed, 4688.  
**Fishermen, American:**  
   Capture and detention of, 853, 855, 4068.  
   Outrages committed on, 4542, 4558.  
   Unfriendly treatment of, by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.  
   Vessels sent to protect, 2694.  
**Fishers Hill (Va.), Battle of.**—Early's retreat from the Opequan after the battle of Sept. 19, 1864, did not stop at Winchester, but continued to Fishers Hill, south of Winchester and about 12 miles from the scene of the battle of Opequan Creek. Here Early rallied his forces. To drive him from this position, Sheridan dispatched Torbert with 2 divisions of cavalry by a circuitous route to the Confederate rear, and on the evening of Sept. 22 the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps engaged Early in front, while Torbert's forces fell upon the rear.

The Confederates retreated and Sheridan followed them through Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Sheridan then devastated the valley so as to render it untenable for Confederate troops. At Fishers Hill he captured 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns.

**Fishery Commissions.** (See Fisheries and Bering Sea Fisheries.)

**Fitzgerald, John Joseph;** b. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1872; studied law at the New York Law School; admitted to the bar at the age of 21; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Fitz, Gideon,** surveyor-general, removal of, from office, discussed, 1351.

**Fitzpatrick, Thomas,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.

**Fitzsimons, Thomas,** commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

**Five-cent Piece.**—In 1792 Congress authorized the coinage of a silver half dime of 20.8 grains in weight. This was the first coin struck by the United States Mint. In 1853 the weight was reduced to 19.2 grains. There were no issues of this coin in 1798, 1799, 1804, and from 1806 to 1828. In 1866 the nickel 5-cent piece was authorized and the legal-tender value reduced from \$5 to 30 cents. Coinage of the silver half dime was discontinued in 1873.

**Five Civilized Tribes.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Five Forks (Va.), Battle of.**—March 27, 1865, Gen. Sheridan, with 10,000 cavalry, returned from his raid through the Shenandoah Valley and rejoined the Army of the Potomac before Richmond. On the 29th Grant began a movement to turn the Confederate right or destroy their line of retreat south. Sheridan, with the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren, and about 9,000 cavalry, crossed Hatchers Run and proceeded by way of the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Warren found the Confederates in force on the White Oak road. Sheridan, passing Dinwiddie, turned north. Lee had sent a stronger force, chiefly the divisions of Johnson and Pickett, to meet the threatened attempt on the roads to his rear. March 31 this column met and defeated Warren and then attacked Sheridan at Five Forks and drove him back toward Dinwiddie. The next morning, April 1, Sheridan advanced with his cavalry



**Five Forks (Va.), Battle of—Continued.** and the Fifth Corps, about 12,000 strong. By 2 p. m. the Confederates had retired into their main works. Ayres, on the left of the Fifth Corps, made a charge, carrying all before him, and taking 1,000 prisoners; Griffin captured the works in his front, taking 1,500 prisoners; Crawford seized the Ford road in the Confederate rear; Merritt's cavalry made a charge, and the day was won, but not without a desperate resistance. Lee's army was virtually overwhelmed. For 6 miles it fell back along the White Oak road. More than 5,000 prisoners were taken, with 6 guns and 13 colors. Sheridan's loss was about 1,000, of whom 634 were of Warren's Corps.

**Flag.**—A banner or ensign, sometimes called colors. During the early days of the Revolution the colonists made use of various devices for flags, no less than half a dozen distinct banners being preserved. In three of these the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew form the union. The favorite in New England was the pine-tree flag consisting of a green pine tree in a field of white. This was also used as the union of a flag with a red field. The rattlesnake flag consisted of 13 pieces of a rattlesnake marked with the initials of the Colonies and the legend "Join or die." Another snake standard consisted of alternate red and white bars with the design of a snake and the legend "Don't tread on me." In 1775 Congress adopted the stripes of a troop of Philadelphia light-horse cavalry. This still retained the British union.

June 14, 1777, the flag of the United States had its statutory beginning in the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The banner of the United States is commonly supposed to have been based upon the Washington coat-of-arms. It was first displayed in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky in 1794, 2 more stars and 2 more stripes were added. April 4, 1818, the flag was reestablished with 13 stripes, representing the thirteen original States, and 20 stars, one star for each new State admitted, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July succeeding such admission.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

In order to show proper respect for the flag the following ceremony should be observed:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.

The United States Union Jack has forty-eight stars in a blue field; the

**Flag—Continued.**

United States Narrow Pennant, for man-of-war, thirteen white stars in a blue ground next the staff, the remainder of the pennant being red and white; the President's flag has the United States Arms in a blue field; the flag of the Secretary of the Navy has a chain and anchor in a blue field, surrounded by four white stars; Admiral, United States Navy, four white stars in a blue ground; Vice-Admiral, three white stars in a blue ground; Rear-Admiral, two white stars in a blue ground; United States Naval Dispatch, five blue crosses potent in a white ground, one in each corner and one in the center; United States Naval Convoy, white triangular flag, two free sides having red border; United States Revenue Service, 16 triangular, alternating red and white stripes, the upper quarter next staff having in white ground a blue eagle between semicircle of thirteen blue stars; United States Lighthouse Service, triangular flag with blue lighthouse in white ground, all sides of the flag having red border; Quarantine flag, plain yellow; United States Yacht Ensign, thirteen horizontal alternating red and white stripes with anchor and chain surrounded by thirteen white stars in blue ground, in upper left-hand corner next staff.

**Flags:**

Confederate, captured, to be presented to Congress, 3309.

Union and Confederate, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.

Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Flathead Forest Reserve (Mont.), referred to, 6833.

Flathead Indians. (See Indian Tribes.) Treaty with, 2913.

Fleming, Charles, lieutenant in Navy, court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 3275.

Fletcher, Duncan Upshaw; b. Sumter Co., Ga., Jan. 6, 1859; practiced law in Jacksonville, Fla., since July, 1881; member of the legislature in 1893; mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., 1893-1895 and 1901-1903; nominated for United States Senator in primary election June 16, 1908, and elected by the legislature next convening, to represent Florida in the Senate.

Flogging.—A chastisement by beating or whipping. It was a punishment inflicted in the United States Navy until 1850, when it was abolished. In 1861 it was prohibited in the Army.

Flood, Henry Delaware; lawyer; educated at Washington and Lee Univ. and Univ. of Virginia; served in both branches of the general assembly of Virginia; was attorney for the Commonwealth for Appomattox Co.; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Virginia.

Florida.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Everglade State"; motto, "In God We Trust." It lies between lat. 31° and 24° 30' north and long. 79° 48' and 87° 38' west. It is bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida Strait and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama (separated from the latter by the Perdido River). The east coast of the State contains many favorite winter resorts for tourists. Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday in 1513. It was named, some say, from the profusion of flowers in bloom at the time of its discovery; others, from the day of its discovery, which in Spanish is called Pascua florida, or Flowery Easter. Expeditions fitted out at Cuba and Puerto Rico by Spaniards made futile attempts at settlement between 1516 and 1540. The French Admiral De Coligny sent three colonies of Huguenots from France to settle the country, but they were massacred by the Spaniards, and in 1565 St. Augustine was permanently established by the Spanish under Menendez. The territory was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and returned to Spain in 1783. In February, 1810, East and West Florida were ceded to the United States, Spain receiving therefor \$5,000,000. The territory was the scene of the Seminole war. It was admitted to the Union in 1845, seceded Jan. 10, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868. The present constitution was adopted in the latter year. Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 50,016, comprising 5,253,538 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$143,138,183. The average value of all land per acre was \$17.84, against \$7.06 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, live-stock, poultry, etc., was \$20,591,187, including 845,188 cattle, valued at \$9,262,262; 45,640 horses, \$4,854,699; 23,333 mules, \$3,545,821; 810,069

**Florida—Continued.**

swine, \$1,848,731; 113,701 sheep, \$256,166, and poultry, \$673,814. The yield and value of the field crops in 1911 was: corn, 636,000 acres, 9,286,000 bushels, \$7,429,000; oats, 43,000 acres, 580,000 bushels, \$435,000; rice, 700 acres, 18,000 bushels, \$14,000; potatoes, 10,000 acres, 900,000 bushels, \$1,305,000; hay, 18,000 acres, 23,000 tons, \$426,000; tobacco, 2,600 acres, 2,444,000 pounds, \$684,320, and cotton, 73,000 bales. The chief mineral product is phosphate, which was produced to the extent of \$8,647,774 in 1910. The tobacco manufactories of Key West and Tampa compete with Havana, Cuba, in the manufacture of fine cigars. Besides lumber and timber, the forests produced, in 1905, 12,872,869 gallons of turpentine and 1,445,902 barrels of rosin. The harbor of Pensacola is now thirty feet deep at low tide. The government is now (1912) engaged in improving the harbor of Jacksonville. In 1909 there were 4,217 miles of steam railway and 150 miles of electric railway. The Florida and East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened Jan. 22, 1912. The government is deepening and improving the channel at Key West. The population in 1910 was 751,139.

**Florida (see also Confederate States):**

Acquisition of, by United States—

Discussed, 624, 672, 929, 956, 1029.

Effect of, discussed, 2878.

Treaty regarding. (See Spain, treaty with, discussed by President Monroe.)

Archives of, to be delivered to United States, 1156, 1243, 1317.

Contravention of treaty regarding, discussed, 672.

Portion of, delivered, 1369.

Army in, called into action only on written requisition of officers of Territory, 696.

Bonds of, referred to, 1807, 1808, 1844.

Boundary line with. (See Spain.)

Boundary line with Georgia discussed, 895, 961, 1124, 1260.

Canal routes in, survey of, 1254.

Cedar Keys, interference with collector of customs at, 5507.

Change of possession of, from Spain to other power objected to, 473.

(See also Monroe Doctrine.)

Claims arising out of invasion of. (See East Florida Claims.)

Constitution of, transmitted, 3832.

Courts of United States in, obstructions to execution of process of, 5539.

Depredations of Indians, 1645, 2007, 2052.

Expeditions against, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620. (See also Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)

Fisheries on coast of, 2725.

Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution ratified by, referred to, 3854.

Government should be established in, 674.

Referred to, 696.

Governor and other officers appointed for, 673.

Inability of Spain to check Indian movements in, 600, 609.

Indian depredations in, 1645, 2007, 2052.

Indians in—

Authority to use certain funds in purchase of lands for, bill for, 5197.

Hostile acts of, 1433, 2007.

Referred to, 2128.

Removal of, discussed, 2583, 2707, 2720. (See also Indians, removal of.)

Indian Wars in (see also Indian Wars)—

Brevet nominations for army officers for services in, 2008.

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 1796.

Discussed, 2007, 2051.

Disposition of Indians to treat for peace, 1647.

Referred to, 600, 1754, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2052.

Insurrection in, proclamation regarding, 3217.

Interference with collector of customs in Cedar Keys, and action of Government discussed, 5507.

Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.

Lands in—

Claims to, 772, 993.

Titles to, 803, 993.

Treaty regarding security of, referred to, 929.

Legislative council of—

Memorial from, regarding government, etc., for, 769.

Resolutions of, referred to, 2073.

Maj.-Gen. Jackson's entrance into, discussed, 611.

Courts-martial of Arbuthnot and Ambristie [Ambrister] referred to, 612.

Idea of hostility toward Spain not entertained, 612.

Not an encroachment upon rights of Spain, 611.

Orders to Gen. Matthews, Col. McKee, and Governor Mitchell, regarding possession of, 491.



**Florida—Continued.**

- Possession of, transferred from Spain to another power objected to, 473.  
 Power to use certain funds for the purchase of lands for Indians in, 5197.  
 Progress in, checked by malady at Pensacola, 759.  
 Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.  
 Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union discussed, 3527.  
 Railroads, lands for, 3580.  
 Smuggling practiced by citizens of. (See Smuggling.)  
 Spanish authority in, almost extinct, 600, 609.  
 System of buccaneering organized in, 609.  
 Territorial government established in, 756.  
 Laws of, referred to, 766.  
 Territorial judges in, authority of, to act as Federal judges, referred to, 2268.  
 Transmission of Constitution of, 3832.  
 Unlawful combinations in, 609.
- Florida, The.**—A Confederate cruiser fitted out in England under the name of the *Oreto*. For 2 years she did much damage to the Union cause. After having been twice seized and having twice escaped from the Federal cruisers, her name was changed to *Florida*. Oct. 7, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, in violation of the rights of neutrals and under the guns of the Brazilian corvette, she was captured by the *Wachusett* (sister ship to the *Kearsarge*), commanded by Capt. Napoleon Collins. Subsequently she was taken to Hampton Roads and sunk in a collision.
- Florists, Society of American**, act incorporating, vetoed, 6010.
- Flour.**—According to a report made by the federal Census Bureau in November, 1911, there were in the United States 11,691 flour and grist mills, capitalized at \$349,152,000, which converted \$767,576,000 worth of raw material into \$883,584,000 worth of finished goods. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$33,981,000.

**Flour, duty on**, referred to, 1115.

**Floyd, John Buchanan**; soldier, statesman; b. Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807; served in Virginia legislature, 1847-49; governor of Virginia, 1849-52; Secretary of War under President Buchanan, and was one of the first to join the rebellion, in which he took a leading part as brigadier-general; died Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

**Floyd, John B.:**

Letter of, regarding appointment of A. W. Reynolds, 2996.  
 Secretary of War, appointment and resignation of, discussed, 3190.

**Floyd, John Charles**; b. Sparta, White Co., Tenn., April 14, 1858; moved with his parents to Benton Co., Ark., in 1869; entered the State University, at Fayetteville, Ark.; admitted to the bar and located at Yellville; engaged in the practice of law; in 1888 was elected representative of Marion County in the State legislature; in 1890, and again in 1892, elected prosecuting attorney; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Arkansas.

**Focht, Benjamin K.**; b. New Bloomfield, Pa., March 12, 1863; educated at Bucknell University, Pennsylvania State College, and Susquehanna University; editor and proprietor of the *Saturday News*, published at Lewisburg, since 18 years of age; served three terms in the Pennsylvania assembly and four years in the State senate; author of the ballot law in Pennsylvania, and other important legislation; engaged in railroad and industrial operations, with headquarters in Philadelphia and Washington; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Folger, Charles J.**, Secretary of Treasury, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4821.

**Fonseca, Manuel D.**, President of Brazil, mentioned, 5617.

**Food Adulteration**, discussed, 5384.

**Food and Drugs Act.**—The Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes took effect Jan. 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory, any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed \$500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court for the first offence, and not to exceed \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

The second section of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

**Food and Drugs Act—Continued.**

The examinations of specimens of food and drugs are to be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

The term "drug," as used in this act, includes all medicines and preparations, recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

For the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs: If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, and if this strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery: If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral sub-

stance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food: If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

The term "misbranded," used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles, or food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purposes of this act, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded.

In case of drugs: If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to

**Food and Drugs Act—Continued.**

bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein."

In case of food: If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly or correctly stated on the outside of the package.

If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading, in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word of "compound," "imitation" or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in

which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

No dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the name is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it.

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman, in 1911 collected 9,500 official samples of foods and drugs, and 2,000 additional samples for investigating purposes relating to the enforcement of the law.

Three hundred and twelve seizures were made, and the reports from the twenty-one branch laboratories indicate that 3,280 interstate samples were legal and 3,113 misbranded or adulterated. In addition 9,698 imported foods and drugs were analyzed, of which 3,085 were adjudged adulterated and misbranded, by adding to these 3,672 domestic and 1,302 imported samples examined at the Washington office a total of 22,974 samples, examined in the course of the inspection work alone, is obtained.

**Food Products.** (See Agricultural Products; Animals and Animal Products.)

**Foote, Andrew H.:**

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3283.

Thanks of President tendered, 3305.

**Force Bill.**—Several bills introduced into Congress have been given this name. When the South Carolina nullifiers attempted to prevent the execution of the tariff act of 1828, it became necessary to enact special laws



**Force Bill—Continued.**

for carrying out its provisions to enforce collections under it. March 2, 1833, the "Force bill" or "Bloody bill" was enacted for this purpose. The trouble was adjusted later by a compromise. A bill to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which passed Congress May 31, 1870, was also known as the "Force bill," as was an act passed the following year on the same subject. (See Ku-Klux-Klan.) The name was applied later by many persons to the election bill which was introduced in the House by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, during the Fifty-first Congress, "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for their more efficient enforcement." This bill was passed by the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

**Force Bill.** (See Federal Election Law.)

**Ford, Henry,** railroad concession to, 6770.

**Fordney, Joseph Warren;** b. Blackford Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1853; located in Saginaw in 1869; was vice-president of the Saginaw Board of Trade; elected alderman in 1895, and re-elected in 1897; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Michigan.

**Forefathers' Day.**—The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1620. They touched shore on Monday, Dec. 11, old-style calendar. In December, 1769, the Old Colony Club was formed by 7 citizens of Plymouth to celebrate the "landing of our worthy ancestors in this place." In order to accommodate the date to the new-style or Gregorian calendar, the Old Colony Club, thinking that Dec. 22 new style corresponded to Dec. 11 old style established the anniversary on Dec. 22 instead of Dec. 21. New England societies have been established in many States of the Union and the celebration of Forefathers' Day is becoming more general. The celebrations are held in December, the date of the preliminary landing, rather than in the January following, when the landing for settlement took place.

**Foreign Affairs:**

Expenses incurred in, not provided for by law referred to, 108.

Report on, transmitted, 5200.

**Foreign Affairs, Secretary of.**—Jan. 10, 1781, the Continental Congress created the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the solicitation of rep-

resentatives in other countries. Robert R. Livingston, of New York, was the first incumbent of the office. His duties also comprehended the adjustment of affairs between States. The scope of the office was much enlarged by reorganization in 1782. John Jay occupied the position between 1784 and 1789. July 27, 1789, the two Departments of Home (q. v.) and Foreign Affairs were combined in the Department of State. (See also State, Department of.)

**Foreign Coins:**

Assay of, referred to, 935.

Ceased to be legal tender, proclaimed, 239.

Counterfeiting of, should be made a crime, 1136, 1268.

Overvaluation of gold in, referred to, 1845.

Referred to, 2407.

Spanish milled dollars legal tender, 239.

Spanish milled doubloons referred to, 304.

Value of Alfonsino and Louis fixed by order, 6616.

**Foreign Criminals,** introduction of, into United States referred to, 2368, 4588.

**Foreign Import Duties** (see also Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on):

Imposed upon American products, 5117.

By Colombia, 5672.

Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5700.

By Haiti, retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5702.

By Venezuela, 5672.

Retaliatory measure proclaimed, 5703.

**Modifications of tariff laws—**

Discussed, 5615, 5747, 5956, 6058, 6239, 6650, 6651.

**Evidence of, proclaimed—**

Austria-Hungary, 5718.

Brazil, 5576.

British Guiana, 5688.

British West Indies, 5688.

Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5583, 5890-5892.

Dominican Republic. (See Santo Domingo, *post.*)

Germany, 5693.

Great Britain. (See British Guiana; British West Indies, *ante.*)

Guatemala, 5716.

Honduras, 5714.

Nicaragua, 5698.

Salvador, 5684, 5800.

Santo Domingo, 5587.

Spain. (See Cuba and Puerto Rico, *ante.*)

**Foreign Import Duties—Continued.**

Vessels refused clearance by Haiti discussed, 5869.

**Foreign Intercourse:**

Action recommended on the publication of confidential items, 2281.

Appropriations for, 190, 448.

Reduction in, discussed, 4356.

Unexpended, referred to, 3828.

**Contingent expenses—**

Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co. for, referred to, 3828.

Public interests demand that confidential items be not published, 2281.

Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co., 3828.

Provision for, recommended, 58, 190.

Requests of House and Senate for information regarding, refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.

Referred to, 2529.

**Foreign Mails, transmission of, through United States referred to, 2175. (See also Postal Service.)**

**Foreign Mail Service, unsatisfactory condition of, 7487.**

To South American countries, subsidy recommended, 7489.

**Foreign Ministers. (See Ministers.)**

**Foreign Paupers:**

Introduction of, into United States, 1686, 2368.

Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.

Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.

Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States referred to, 4219, 4588.

**Foreign Policy of United States (see Annexation for policy as applicable to various countries):**

Discussed by President—

Adams, John, 228.

Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.

Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.

Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.

Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.

Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.

Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.

Harrison, W. H., 1873.

Hayes, 4418, 4420.

Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.

Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.

Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.

Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.

McKinley, 6241, 6248, 6281, 6295, 6307.

Madison, 452, 473.

Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.

Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.

Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.

Roosevelt, 7051-7056, 7377-7379, 7498.

Taylor, 2548, 2555.

Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.

Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1819.

Washington, 120, 213.

**Foreign Postal Arrangements. (See Postal Service.)**

**Foreign Powers. (See Powers, Foreign.)**

**Foreign Relations.—For Consular Conventions between the United States and other Powers, see Index articles on Consular Conventions with the following countries:**

Argentine Republic.	Morocco.
Austria-Hungary.	Muscat.
Belgium.	Netherlands.
Bolivia.	Ottoman Empire.
Brazil.	Paraguay.
China.	Persia.
Colombia.	Roumania.
Costa Rica.	Russia.
Denmark.	Servia.
France.	Siam.
German Empire.	Spain.
Greece.	Sweden.
Haiti.	Switzerland.
Honduras.	Tonga.
Italy.	Tripoli.
Japan.	Tunis.
Liberia.	Zanzibar.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	

**Foreign Relations.—For Extradition Treaties between the United States and other Powers, see Index article on Extradition Treaties with the following countries:**

Argentine Republic.	Morocco.
Austria-Hungary.	Muscat.
Baden.	Netherlands.
Bavaria.	Norway.
Belgium.	Ottoman Empire.
Bolivia.	Panama.
Brazil.	Paraguay.
Chile.	Persia.
China.	Peru.
Colombia.	Portugal.
Denmark.	Prussia.
France.	Roumania.
Great Britain.	Russia.
Greece.	Salvador.
Guatemala.	Servia.
Haiti.	Siam.
Honduras.	Spain.
Italy.	Sweden.
Japan.	Switzerland.
Luxemburg.	Venezuela.
Mexico.	

**Foreign Relations.—For treaties between the United States and other**

**Foreign Relations—Continued.**

Powers, see Index articles on the following countries, treaties with:

Austria-Hungary.	Morocco.
Baden.	Netherlands.
Bavaria.	Nicaragua.
Belgium.	Ottoman Empire.
Brazil.	Panama.
China.	Paraguay.
Congo.	Persia.
France.	Peru.
German Empire.	Portugal.
Great Britain.	Prussia.
Greece.	Roumania.
Guatemala.	Russia.
Haiti.	Samoa Islands.
Hanseatic Republics.	Saxony.
Honduras.	Servia.
Italy.	Siam.
Japan.	Spain.
Korea.	Sweden and Norway.
Low Chew.	Switzerland.
Liberia.	Tonga.
Lubec.	Tripoli.
Luxemburg.	Tunis.
Mexico.	Venezuela.

**Foreign Relations:**

American representative at coronation of King of Siam, 8047.  
 Arbitration, 8036.  
 Arbitration between Panama and Costa Rica, Colombia and Haiti, 8037.  
 Buenos Ayres convention ratified, 8052.  
 Central America-Honduras and Nicaragua treaties proposed by President Taft, 8043.  
 Chambers of foreign commerce suggested, 8054.  
 Chamizal boundary question not satisfactory, 8038.  
 Chinese loans, 8044.  
 Claim of Alsop & Co., settled, 8037.  
 Commerce with the Near East, 8047.  
 Coronation of King George V., 8048.  
 Europe and the Near East, 8047.  
 Extension of American banking to foreign countries recommended, 8054.  
 Fur seal treaty (North Pacific) concluded with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, 8050.  
 Improvement in foreign service noted, 8055.  
 International opium commission, 8051.  
 International prize court, 8050.  
 Latin America.—Venezuela, 100th anniversary of independence celebrated, 8038.  
 Liberia; loan to ameliorate conditions in, 8049.  
 Need for American merchant marine, 8054.  
 Neutral advisor proposed for China in matter of foreign loans, 8046.  
 Panama, 8044.  
 Pan-American Union, 8044.  
 Presentation to Germany of replica of Von Steuben, 8049.

Protection of industrial property union, 8051.

Recognition of Portuguese republic, 8049.

Russia, concerning treaty of, 1832, 8049.

Settlement of long standing differences with Great Britain, 8048.

Spitzbergen Islands, 8050.

Trade with other countries, 8052.

Treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, 8046.

United States army and navy forces mobilized on border of Mexico to protect American interests, 8038.

**Foreign Service**, improvement in noted, 8055.

**Foreign Trade.** (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)

**Foreign Vessels.** (See Vessels, Foreign.)

**Foreigners in United States.** (See Aliens; Naturalized Citizens.)

**Forest Belle, The**, destruction of, in Chinese waters, 4464.

**Forest Preservation** discussed, 6653-6655-6876, 7038-7040, 7385, 7598.

**Forest Reserve.**—July 1, 1905, the control of the national forest reserves together with everything pertaining to the use, care, and development of the timber, water, grazing, etc., passed from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

In 1908 about four-fifths of the total wooded area of the country was in the hands of private owners, and the remainder in charge of Forest Service. The consumption of timber in the United States in 1908 was three times the annual increment.

Dec. 31, 1908, there were 145 National Forests, embracing 168,681,039 acres in nineteen States and territories, including Alaska and Porto Rico. During 1908 severe droughts visited many parts of the country and forest fires were frequent and destructive, the estimated loss due to fire being \$50,000,000. The most serious of these fires were in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as New York, Pennsylvania, and Montana. During this time the National Forests suffered little loss owing to the system of patrol, by which many smaller fires are extinguished before gaining destructive headway.

Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was



**Forest Reserve—Continued.**

made in 1906, in order to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The reserves set aside were as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,000 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. During the administration of President Taft 3,891,800 acres have been eliminated from the national forests, making their area at the close of the fiscal year 1911, 190,608,243 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

In pursuance of the policy that the forests are for the use of the people under proper restrictions, grazing privileges, timber cutting, haying and other smaller privileges are let under government supervision. From these sources there were received in 1908, for grazing, \$962,829.40; timber sales, \$849,027.24; special uses, \$30,425.23; total from all sources, \$1,842,281.87. Under the law 25 per cent. of the gross revenues goes to the State wherein the reservation is situated, to be applied for school and road purposes, and the balance to the federal treasury. The expenditures on the national forests for 1908 were \$3,118,267.21, an excess of about \$1,200,000 over the receipts. In addition to the privileges for which charges are made the free use of some timber and some pasturage is granted to settlers near the forests, no charge or permit being required for pasturing a limited number of stock. The entire cost of managing the National Forests is less than two cents per acre per year.

*Forest Reservations.*—March 1, 1911, Congress gave consent to each of the several States of the Union to enter into any agreement or compact, not in conflict with any law of the United States, with any other State or States for the purpose of conserving the forests and the water supply of the States entering into such agreement or compact. The sum of

\$200,000 was appropriated and made available until expended, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with any State or group of States, when requested to do so, in the protection from fire of the forested watersheds of navigable streams; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, and on such conditions as he deems wise, to stipulate and agree with any State or group of States to co-operate in the organization and maintenance of a system of fire protection on any private or State forest lands within such State or States and situated upon the watershed of a navigable river: Provided, That no such stipulation or agreement shall be made with any State which has not provided by law for a system of forest fire protection: Provided further, That in no case shall the amount expended in any State exceed in any fiscal year the amount appropriated by that State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year.

There was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the sum of \$1,000,000, and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000, for use in the examination, survey and acquirement of lands located on the headwaters of navigable streams or those which are being or which may be developed for navigable purposes: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall expire by limitation on the 30th day of June, 1915.

It also provided that a commission, to be known as the National Forest Reservation Commission, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and two members of the Senate, to be selected by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives, to be selected by the Speaker, be created and authorized to consider and pass upon such lands as may be recommended for purchase as provided in Section 6 of this act, and to fix the price or prices at which such lands may be purchased, and no purchases shall be made of any lands until such lands have been duly approved for purchase by said commission: Provided, That the members of the commission herein created shall serve as such only during their incumbency in their respective official positions, and any vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the manner as the original appointment. The

**Forest Reserve—Continued.**

commission shall, through its president, annually report to Congress, not later than the first Monday in December, the operations and expenditures of the commission in detail during the preceding fiscal year.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to examine, locate and recommend for purchase such lands as in his judgment may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams, and to report to the National Forest Reservation Commission the results of such examinations: Provided, That before any lands are purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission said lands shall be examined by the Geological Survey and a report made to the Secretary of Agriculture, showing that the control of such lands will promote or protect the navigation of streams on whose watersheds they lie. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase, in the name of the United States, such lands as have been approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission at the price or prices fixed by said commission: Provided, That no deed or other instrument of conveyance shall be accepted or approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under this act until the legislature of the State in which the land lies shall have consented to the acquisition of such land by the United States for the purpose of preserving the navigability of navigable streams.

The Secretary of Agriculture may do all things necessary to secure the safe title in the United States to the lands to be acquired under this act, but no payment shall be made for any such lands until the title shall be satisfactory to the Attorney-General and shall be vested in the United States. Such acquisition may in any case be conditioned upon the exception and reservation to the owner from whom title passes to the United States of the minerals and of the merchantable timber, or either or any part of them, within or upon such lands at the date of the conveyance, but in every case such exception and reservation and the time within which such timber shall be removed and the rules and regulations under which the cutting and removal of such timber and the mining and removal of such minerals shall be done shall be expressed in the written instrument of conveyance, and there-

after the mining, cutting and removal of the minerals and timber so excepted and reserved shall be done only under and in obedience to the rules and regulations so expressed.

**The Forest Service** is a bureau of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests, and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information. The work of the government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry; and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to the bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior. A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891; but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897.

**Forest Reserves.** (See also Lands, Public, set apart.)

**Forestry,** report of Commissioner of Agriculture on, transmitted, 4432, 4462, 4535.

**Forestry, Bureau of,** work of, 6654.

**Forest Service.** (See Agriculture, Department of.)

**Forestry System:**

Inauguration of, discussed, 6346, 6390.  
Plans for, to be formulated by commission, 6167.

**Forests.** (See Lands, Timber.)

**Formosa Island,** ship's company of American bark *Rover* murdered by inhabitants of, 3829.

**Fornes, Charles Vincent;** b. 1848, in Erie Co., N. Y., graduated from Union Acad., Lockport, N. Y., and was principal of a Buffalo public school for three years; he then became bookkeeper and cashier of a wholesale woolen house in Buffalo, and in 1877 formed the firm of C. V. Fornes & Co., importers and jobbers of woolens, New York City; for two terms was president of the board of aldermen of New York City; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Forsyth, John;** lawyer; b. Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780; he was attorney-general of the State, and a representative in Congress from Georgia, 1813-18 and 1823-27; United States Senator from Georgia, 1818-19,

**Forsyth, John—Continued.**

and for the term 1829-37; governor of Georgia in 1827, 1828, and 1829; minister to Spain, 1819-22; and was Secretary of State under President Jackson; died Washington City, Oct. 21, 1841.

**Forsyth, John, Secretary of State:**

Correspondence regarding—  
Canadian outrages, 1618.  
Claims against France. (See France, claims against.)  
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Letter of, regarding treaty with France, 1345.

Outrages perpetrated by Canadians against the United States, Correspondence of, concerning, 1618.

**Fort, Governor J. F. (N. J.),** inaugural address quoted, 7515.**Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.:**

Agreement for cession of portion of, to United States, 5118.

Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4783.

Portion of, opened to settlement, proclaimed, 5579.

**Fort Bliss, Tex.:**

Title of United States to, referred to, 4665, 4736.

Troops ordered to, referred to, 4991.

**Fort Bridger, Idaho, treaty of, 6697.**

**Fort Brown (Tex.), Attack on.**—In consequence of the annexation of Texas the War Department, apprehending trouble with Mexico, sent all the available troops in the South and West to the frontier. The territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers was claimed by both Texas and Mexico. Gen. Zachary Taylor collected an army of 4,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces, in November, 1845. Jan. 13, 1846, he was ordered to advance to a position on the Rio Grande, and on March 25 he occupied Point Isabel, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, just north of the mouth of the river. During April Gen. Taylor had advanced his army up the Rio Grande to a point opposite Matamoras, which was occupied by the Mexican army under Gen. Arista. Here the Americans built a fort under the direction of Major Brown and named it in his honor. Learning that bodies of Mexicans had crossed the river both above and below him with the intention of cutting him off from his supplies at Point Isabel, Taylor fell back toward the latter place May 1. Learning of his departure, the Mexicans on May 3 began a heavy bombardment of Fort Brown, which was

continued at intervals until the 10th. It was gallantly defended by Maj. Brown and Captains Hawkins and Mansfield. The former was killed during the engagement. The only other fatality was that of Sergt. Weigert. Thirteen privates were wounded.

**Fort Cameron Reservation, Utah,** disposal of, recommended, 4740.

**Fort Delaware, Del.,** title to island on which it stands referred to, 1099, 1125.

**Fort Dodge Military Reservation, Iowa.**—Disposal of, referred to, 4690.

**Fort Donelson (Tenn.), Capture of.**—

After the taking of Fort Henry the next logical move against the Confederate line of defence in the West was the reduction of Fort Donelson. This was a large fieldwork of 100 acres, on a bluff 100 feet high, near the town of Dover, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 63 miles from Nashville. It mounted 65 guns and was garrisoned by 21,000 men under Gen. Floyd. Feb. 12, 1862, Brig.-Gen. Grant with 15,000 men moved upon the works by way of the roads leading from Fort Henry. While Grant was placing his forces in position Commodore Foote arrived in the river opposite the fort with a fleet of 6 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad. On the 14th he opened fire. In a desperate attack 2 of the vessels were disabled and the others withdrew after a loss of 54 men. The guns on the bluff were too high to be silenced from the water level. On the day of the unsuccessful attack by the gunboats Gen. Wallace arrived with reinforcements, swelling Grant's command to 27,000. On the 15th Floyd made an attempt to force his way through the surrounding Federal lines. Fighting continued all day during most intensely cold weather. When night fell upon Donelson the Confederates retired to their works. During the night Floyd surrendered the command to Pillow and he to Buckner. The two former escaped by way of the river during the night, and next morning Buckner surrendered the fort unconditionally to Grant. Sixty-five guns, 17,600 small arms, and 14,623 prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. Grant's losses were 2,832 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates lost 2,500 in killed and wounded.

**Fort Erie (Canada), Battle at.**—June 1, 1814, Maj.-Gen. Brown established headquarters at Buffalo with the



**Fort Erie (Canada), Battle at—Continued.**

intention of retaking the lower peninsula of Canada. His army consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Scott and Ripley, respectively, and to each were added a train of artillery and a squad of cavalry. There was also a brigade of 1,100 New York and Pennsylvania volunteers and 500 Indians. July 3 the American Army crossed the Niagara and demanded the surrender of Fort Erie, the first British post on the Canada side. Maj. Buck, with the garrison of 170 men, yielded without a struggle. Aug. 5 Gen. Gaines arrived at Fort Erie to take command of the American army of 2,500, which had retired to the southward after the battle of Lundys Lane. Here he was besieged by Lieut.-Col. Drummond with 5,000 men. The latter subjected the fort to a heavy bombardment all day Aug. 14, and on the 15th, between midnight and dawn, made a series of desperate assaults, showing no quarter to Americans who fell into their power. The British were driven off, with a loss of 221 killed, 174 wounded and 186 prisoners. The American loss was 17 killed, 56 wounded, and 11 missing. After this repulse the British kept up a constant bombardment of the fort for several weeks. Gen. Gaines was seriously injured, and Gen. Brown resumed command, though in ill health and suffering from wounds received at Lundys Lane. Sept. 17 a sortie was made by about 1,000 regulars and the same number of militia upon the British outposts, and all their batteries were captured or destroyed. This saved Buffalo and perhaps all of western New York and seriously crippled the enemy. The loss to the British during the sortie was 500 killed, wounded, and missing, and 385 prisoners. The American loss was 79 killed and 216 wounded. After this disaster Drummond retired precipitately and the Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie.

**Fort Erie, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.**

**Fort Fisher (N. C.), Capture of.**—In November, 1864, an expedition was planned against Fort Fisher, N. C. This fort occupies a peninsula on the south coast of North Carolina, between the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about 18 miles from Wilmington. It formed the principal defense of that city,

which was the most important seaport through which the Southern Confederacy received foreign supplies, and from which departed blockade runners laden with cotton and other products of the South. It was also deemed a point of considerable strategic importance. Fort Fisher and its connected works mounted 75 guns. The armament of the works guarding the approaches to Wilmington was about 150 guns, including some 150-pounder Armstrong guns. The garrison of the fort and outworks consisted of 2,300 men. Dec. 13, 1864, the expedition started. It was composed of a fleet of 73 vessels, carrying 655 guns, some of them of the largest caliber, and a land force of 6,500 men under Gen. Butler. The expedition was accompanied by a boat loaded with 215 tons of gunpowder, which it was designed to explode in the vicinity of the fort, with the object of igniting and exploding the magazines. This proved a failure. Dec. 24 the fort was bombarded by the fleet for an hour and a half. The next day, after a reconnaissance by the land troops, Butler ordered their reembarkation and return. Butler was relieved of the command and superseded by Gen. Terry, with the addition of 1,500 men and a small siege train. Jan. 13, 1865, the fort was again attacked. The troops were landed under the protection of Porter's guns. On the 14th a small advance work was taken by the Federals. The ships reopened fire on the 15th. At 3 P. M. a general assault was made, and for five hours a desperate hand-to-hand encounter was maintained. Not until 10 P. M. was resistance ended and the garrison forced to surrender. Two thousand and eighty-three prisoners were taken, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb. The Federal loss was 110 killed and 530 wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 500. The next morning by the accidental explosion of a magazine 200 men were killed and 100 wounded.

**Fort Gaines (Ala.), Reduction of.** (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

**Fort Gaines, Ala., reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.**

**Fort George (Canada), Capture of.**—After the occupation of Toronto, April 27, 1813, the Americans turned their attention to the British forts along the Niagara River. On the west side of the river and near its mouth stood Fort George, which was held

**Fort George (Canada), Capture of—**  
*Continued.*

by about 1,800 regulars, 350 militia, and 50 Indians, under Brig.-Gen. Vincent and Colonels Harvey and Meyers. Nearly opposite Fort George was the American Fort Niagara, in and about which had been collected some 4,000 troops under command of Gen. Dearborn. Acting under him were Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis, Generals Boyd, Winder, and Chandler, and Col. Winfield Scott. May 27, 1813, an attack was made on Fort George. The army was transported to the Canadian soil by the fleet under Commodore Chauncey and Capt. Perry. After a severe battle of 20 minutes the British fled in confusion toward Beaver Dams, 18 miles distant, to rendezvous. At the end of 3 hours Fort George and its dependencies, with the village of Newark, were in the hands of the Americans. Their loss was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The loss of the British regulars was 51 killed and 305 wounded, missing, and prisoners. The number of Canadian militia made prisoners was 507, making the total British loss 863, as well as large quantities of ammunition and stores. July 8, 1813, a party of 40 Americans under Lieut. Eldridge, in attempting to drive off a small detachment of British and Indians who had approached to within a couple of miles of Fort George, were ambushed by Indians under Blackbird, and only 10 of the party escaped. The wounded and prisoners were massacred.

**Fort George, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.**

**Fort Griswold (Conn.), Capture of.—**

Sept. 6, 1781, after Arnold and the Tories had secured New London, they carried by assault Fort Griswold, on the opposite side of the river. The Americans offered a stubborn resistance. Out of the garrison of 150 men 73 were killed, including Col. Ledyard, the commander, and 30 were wounded, many after having surrendered.

**Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, agreement with Indians for disposal of lands on, for use of railroad, 4655, 4779, 5187.**

Opened to settlement, 6697, 6937, 6939.

**Fort Harrison (Ind.), Attack on.—**Capt. (afterwards General and President) Zachary Taylor, Sept. 4, 1812, held, until reenforcements reached him, a blockhouse on the Wabash River, Ind., with a garrison of 50 men, ill

or convalescing from fever, against a fierce assault of Indians. The savages set fire to the blockhouse. Taylor's loss was 3 killed and 3 wounded.

**Fort Henry (Tenn.), Capture of.—**

The main line of Confederate defense in the West in January, 1862, extended from Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, to the Cumberland Mountains, in eastern Tennessee. On this line of defense were Forts Henry and Donelson, in the northern part of Tennessee, the former on the eastern bank of the Tennessee River and the latter on the western bank of the Cumberland, about 12 miles apart. Gen. Halleck, commander of the Department of Missouri, determined to make an attack on Fort Henry, which was near the center of the line. Jan. 30 an expedition was sent out from Cairo, consisting of 7 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad, under command of Commodore Foote, and a land force of 15,000 men commanded by Brig.-Gen. Grant. On the night of Feb. 5 the infantry were landed 4 miles from the fort. The gunboats anchored abreast until 10 o'clock the next morning, when they began to advance. Fort Henry mounted 17 guns and was garrisoned by 2,724 men, under command of Brig.-Gen. Tilghman. The attack was to have been made by the gunboats, seconded by the land forces. Foote began the bombardment before the arrival of Gen. Grant, whose march was delayed by muddy roads and swollen streams. Tilghman answered the fire of the gunboats for 1 hour and 20 minutes and then surrendered unconditionally, the greater part of his garrison having already escaped to Fort Donelson. Grant arrived half an hour after the battle, and the fort was turned over to him. The part of the garrison that surrendered consisted of about 65 able-bodied men and 60 invalids. Tilghman's loss was 21 killed and wounded. The Federal loss was 48.

**Fort Henry, Tenn., thanks of President to forces capturing, 3305.**

**Fort Jackson, Ala., treaty with Indians concluded at, 886.**

**Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:**

Estimates for barracks at, referred to, 4666, 4674.

Military prison at, use of, as Government penitentiary, discussed, 6161.

Recommended, 5969.

**Fort Lewis, Colo., estimates for post at, 4677.**

**Fort McAllister (Ga.), Capture of, and Fall of Savannah.—**After the destruc-

**Fort McAllister (Ga.), Capture of, and Fall of Savannah—Continued.**

tion at Atlanta and its railroad connections Gen. Sherman took up his march toward Savannah. His army was composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps. Gen. Howard commanded the right wing and Gen. Slocum the left. The cavalry was under the direction of Gen. Kilpatrick. Sherman passed down the peninsula between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers and about the middle of December appeared before Savannah, held by the Confederate General Hardee with 15,000 men. To the south of Savannah, on the Ogeechee River, stands Fort McAllister, which had resisted many attacks from the sea and effectually prevented the ascent of the river by the Federal gunboats. The defenses of the fort were weak to the landward and a garrison of less than 300 men held the works. Fort McAllister mounted 23 guns in barbette and 1 mortar. Dec. 13, 1864, Gen. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps crossed the river and assaulted the fort from the rear. The garrison was overpowered and in 15 minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward" the fort was taken. Communication was now open to Dahlgren's fleet, lying in the harbor. Siege guns were brought from Hilton Head, and when the investment of Savannah was completed Sherman demanded its surrender. Hardee refused, but on the night of Dec. 20, when all the arrangements for the assault had been completed, he evacuated the city. It was occupied next day by Sherman's army. Two hundred guns and 35,000 bales of cotton fell into Federal hands. Thus ended Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, a distance of more than 300 miles. Out of the entire army of 66,000 men 63 were killed, 245 wounded, and 260 were captured on the march, which consumed 27 days.

**Fort McHenry (Md.), Bombardment of.**

—In September, 1814, the British planned to take Baltimore by a combined land and sea attack. The night after the battle of North Point the British remained on the field. The following morning, Sept. 13, 1814, the British fleet, consisting of 16 heavy vessels, 5 of them bomb ships, began the attack on Fort McHenry, 3 miles southeast of the city. The fort was defended by Maj. Armistead with about 800 men. The bombardment continued 25 hours. The American

loss was 4 killed and 24 wounded. It was during this bombardment that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The British withdrew after losing 2 vessels and a large number of men.

**Fort Mackinaw (Mich.), Capture of.**

The War of 1812 was proclaimed June 19 (497). The British in Canada learned of it sooner than their adversaries across the lakes. July 17 a force of 600 British and Indians under Capt. Roberts surprised and captured the garrison of 61 officers and men under Lieut. Hancks at Fort Michilimackinac, or Mackinaw. An attempt to recapture it in 1814 was unsuccessful.

**Fort Mackinaw, Mich., attempted reduction of, referred to, 534.****Fort McKinney (Wyo.), estimates for completion of post at, 4680.****Fort Madison (Iowa), Defense of.**

Sept. 5, 1812, about 200 Winnebago Indians attacked Fort Madison, on the Mississippi River above St. Louis, and were repulsed after 3 days' fighting. The garrison consisted of a small detachment under Lieutenants Hamilton and Vasques. The Americans lost one man.

**Fort Maginnis, Mon., estimates for post at, 4687.****Fort Malden, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.****Fort Marcy, Military Reservation (New Mex.), disposed of, 6948, 6960.****Fort Meigs (Ohio), Bombardment of.**

In April, 1813, Col. Proctor, with a force of 1,000 British regulars and Canada militia and 1,500 Indians, set out on an expedition against Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Gen. Harrison was there with about 1,100 effective men. May 1 the British, having erected batteries at Maumee City, opposite the fort, opened fire, which they kept up for 5 days with slight injury to fort or garrison. Meantime Harrison was reinforced by Gen. Clay and 1,100 Kentuckians. Eight hundred of these, under Col. Dudley, were detached with orders to attack the British rear. They were successful at first, but instead of obeying the order to return they pursued the flying foe into the woods and fell into an Indian ambush. Of the 800 in Dudley's command only 170 escaped. After the fruitless bombardment, the Indians deserting Proctor, he abandoned the expedition.

**Fort Meigs, Ohio, British attack on, repulsed, 524.**



**Fort Mercer (N. J.), Attack on.—**

Though the British forces under Gen. Howe had occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, Washington's army in the immediate vicinity controlled the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Just below the mouth of the latter stream, and on the opposite side of the Delaware, at Red Bank, N. J., was Fort Mercer, in command of Col. Greene, with a force of about 400 men. Admiral Lord Howe having arrived at Newcastle with his fleet early in October, the necessity of opening the river to British navigation became urgent. Oct. 22, an attack was made on Fort Mercer by the British ships and some 1,200 Hessian troops. The assailants were repulsed with a loss of 400. One of the ships grounded and 2 others were burned. The American casualties were 35.

**Fort Mifflin (Pa.), Attack on.—**

One of the principal defenses of the Delaware River after the occupation of Philadelphia in September, 1777, was Fort Mifflin, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill. On the arrival of Admiral Howe with his fleet off Newcastle, Del., early in October, it became necessary to open the river to British navigation. Fort Mifflin was in command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, of Baltimore, with a garrison of about 400 men. Failing disastrously at Fort Mercer, the British turned to Fort Mifflin. A combined attack by the land and water batteries, begun on the 10th, resulted in the retreat of the American garrison to Fort Mercer on the night of Nov. 15, 1777, with the loss of 250 men. The next day the Royal Guards occupied the works. The British loss was 37.

**Fort Mims (Ala.) Massacre.—**

In the summer of 1813 the inhabitants of Alabama, frightened by the hostile actions of the Creek Indians, took refuge at Fort Mims, near Montgomery, Ala., 10 miles above the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The place was garrisoned by 16 regulars and about 240 volunteers. At noon, Aug. 30, 1813, about 1,000 Indians under Weathersford and the prophet Francis surprised the fort. Of the 550 persons (more than 300 of whom were women and children) who at the time were at Fort Mims, 400 were massacred, including all the women and children. The whites resisted desperately. The negroes were made slaves to the Indians. Twelve men of the garrison escaped into the swamp.

**Fort Morgan (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)**

Orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

**Fort Moultrie, Charleston (S. C.), Defense of.—**

In 1776 Clinton was charged with holding the Southern Colonies, and Cornwallis was sent to his aid with troops under convoy of Sir Peter Parker's fleet. Charles Lee commanded the Americans in the vicinity of Charleston. William Moultrie was in charge of a little fort of palmetto logs on Sullivan's Island, S. C. June 4 the hostile fleet appeared and on the 28th bombarded Fort Moultrie. Clinton's troops had already landed on Long Island. The Americans fired with precision and effect, and one ship was abandoned. Clinton's forces failed to attack, and in a few days the British withdrew. The American loss was 12 killed and 24 wounded. The British loss was 205, and only one of their 10 vessels remained seaworthy. An incident of this battle was the replacing by Sergt. Jasper of a flag which had been shot from the bastion. This fort was abandoned by the Federals under Maj. Robert Anderson Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-14, 1861.

**Fort Myer, Va.,** meteorological observatory at, establishment of, recommended, 4792.

**Fort Niagara (N. Y.), Bombardment of.**

—Nov. 21, 1812, Fort Niagara sustained a severe bombardment at the hands of the British artillery at Forts George and Newark, on the Canadian side of the Niagara River. The Americans returned the fire and silenced the batteries of the enemy. The loss to the Americans was 9; British loss not known.

**Fort Omaha Military Reservation, Nebr.,** act to provide for lease of, to Nebraska, vetoed, 6119.

**Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Capture of.—**

This fort was located on the Chickasaw Bluff, in the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Memphis. It was built by the Confederates during the Civil War. It was occupied by the Federal troops June 5, 1862, its evacuation having been compelled by the destruction of the Confederate flotilla on the previous day. The Federal forces not long afterwards abandoned it in consequence of operations on the Tennessee River. April 12, 1864, the fort was garrisoned by 19 officers and 538 men of the Union Army, about one-half of whom were negro troops.

**Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Capture of—Continued.**

On that day Gen. Forrest with Confederate cavalry assaulted and captured it.

**Fort Polk, Tex., removal of, referred to, 2603.****Fort Powell (Ala.), Reduction of.** (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

**Fort Preble Military Reservation, Me., additional land for, recommended, 4777.****Fort Riley, Kans., bridge over Republican River at, reconstruction of, recommended, 4777.****Fort Ripley Military Reservation, Minn., Indian school at, establishment of, referred to, 4683.****Fort St. Philip (La.), Bombardment of.**—Jan. 9, 1815, while the British were burying their dead before New Orleans, a portion of the fleet attacked without success Fort St. Philip, at a bend in the Mississippi, 65 miles below the city. It contained a garrison of 366 men under Maj. Overton. The bombardment was continued for 5 days. Two Americans were killed and 7 wounded.**Fort Selden, N. Mex., estimates for post at, referred to, 4670.****Fort Sherman Military Reservation (Idaho), disposition of, 7067, 7106.****Fort Sill Indian Sub-Agency, referred to, 6736.****Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway, act granting right of way to, etc., vetoed, 5278.****Fort Stedman (Va.), Assault on.**—When in March, 1865, it became apparent to Lee that he must evacuate Richmond, he planned an assault on Fort Stedman, on Grant's right. During the assault Longstreet and Hill were to retire to the south, followed by the assaulting column, and join Johnston. The assault took place March 25. The batteries were carried and 500 prisoners captured. The Confederates were gathered in the works they had taken. March 27 the surrounding artillery of the Union army was brought to bear on the position, and 1,900 of the Confederates surrendered. The Federal loss was 919.**Fort Stephenson (Ohio), Attack on.**—In July, 1813, Maj. Croghan was sent with 160 men to garrison Fort Stephenson, or Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, about 20 miles from Sandusky Bay. Here he was attacked Aug. 1, 1813, by Gen. Proctor, with 400 British regulars and several hundred Indians, while Tecumseh, with 2,000 Indians, held the roads leading

to the fort, so as to cut off reinforcements. The firing was maintained all night from Proctor's gunboats and from howitzers landed by the British. Aug. 2 a general assault was made, which the garrison repulsed with the loss of one man killed and 7 slightly wounded. The British loss was 120. The Indians kept out of harm's way.

**Fort Sullivan, Me., legislation to authorize sale of post at, recommended, 4783.****Fort Sumter (S. C.) Fired on.**—At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate troops in and around Charleston, S. C., demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city. The fort was garrisoned by Maj. Anderson with 70 men. Beauregard had a force of 7,000 men. Anderson having refused to surrender, at 4:30 A. M. the bombardment was begun. The firing was kept up until dark and renewed on the morning of the 13th. Buildings in the fort were several times set on fire. Anderson was only able to return a feeble fire, and it was impossible to furnish him with the number of reinforcements necessary to hold the fort. Accordingly, on April 14 he evacuated the works, lowering the flag with a salute, and with the garrison sailed north. This was the first conflict of the Civil War. There were no casualties on either side.**Fort Sumter, S. C., assault upon, and reduction of, discussed, 3222, 3278.**

Flag floating over, at time of, to be raised on ruins of, by Gen. Anderson, 3484.

**Fort Thornburg, Utah, estimates for construction of post at, referred to, 4670.****Fort Wagner, S. C., Indian agency at, removal of, 967.****Fort Wagner (S. C.), Battle of.**—In order to test the efficacy of monitors and ironclads as against land fortifications, Admiral Dupont attempted to force the defenses of Charleston Harbor with a fleet of such vessels. April 7, 1863, he started to attack Fort Sumter. His fleet consisted of 7 Ericsson monitors, the frigate *Ironsides*, partially ironclad, and the *Keokuk*, a frailer ironclad. The opposing forts mounted 300 guns. The expedition signally failed. June 12 Gen. Gillmore was placed in command of an expedition against the same fort with 11,500 men, 66 guns, and 30 mortars. Admiral Dahlgren was to cooperate with him with the frigate

**Fort Wagner (S. C.), Battle of.—Continued.**

*Ironsides* and 6 monitors. Gillmore's intention was to capture Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, and then proceed against Fort Sumter. July 10, 1863, a combined attack by sea and land was made on that fortification. He advanced within musket range of Fort Wagner, but delayed the assault till the next day, when it was repulsed. In these operations Gillmore lost about 150 men, the Confederates 300. July 18 another attempt was made to reduce the place, but it was completely repulsed, with a loss of 1,200. Gillmore now determined to approach the fort by a series of parallel trenches. The first was opened July 24 and the third Aug. 9. Beauregard was in command of Fort Sumter. Aug. 17 Gillmore opened on that fort. By the 23d Sumter was battered to ruins. Additional parallels were opened toward Fort Wagner. Final operations began Sept. 5, with 17 siege and cohorn mortars, 13 Parrott rifles, and the 11-inch shells of the *Ironsides*. An assault was to have been made Sept. 7, but during the previous night the garrison evacuated the place. Though 122,300 pounds of metal were thrown against the work, the bombproofs were found intact.

**Fort Wallace Military Reservation (Kans.), act to provide for disposal of, vetoed, 5308.****Fort Washington (N. Y.), Capture of.—**

One of the most serious disasters to the Americans of the early days of the Revolution. Howe sent an expedition to dislodge the Americans from Forts Lee and Washington, the principal defenses of the Hudson, which Congress had decided, against the advice of Washington, should be held. The garrison withdrew from Fort Lee in safety. Fort Washington was carried by storm Nov. 16, 1776,\* after a severe struggle, 2,600 men and all the munitions of war falling into the hands of the British. The American loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 130, while the loss of the combined British and Hessian troops amounted to about 450.

**Fort Yuma Military Reservation (Ariz.) disposed of, 6744, 6745.****Fortress Monroe, Va.:**

Artillery schools of practice at, 940.  
Estimates for barracks and quarters at, referred to, 4666.

**Forts and Fortifications (see also Army, Defenses, Public):**

Appropriations for—

Bill for, defeated, 1388.

Recommended, 395, 471, 614, 688, 927, 955, 1388, 2711, 2895, 3993, 4798, 4833.

Armaments for, 770.

Appropriation for, recommended, 2895, 4798.

Recommended, 4271.

Board of Ordnance and Fortifications discussed, 5373.

Ceded to United States, 102, 146, 384.  
Constructed with view to permanence, 630.

Construction of, progress made in, 635, 647, 677, 688, 800, 983, 1251.

Defense of, necessary, 435.

Expenditures for, 635, 907, 983.

In Lawrence, Kans., referred to, 3894.

Referred to, 99, 161, 178, 230, 297, 318, 614, 780, 894, 1785, 1807, 2266.

Requisite on seacoasts, 586, 688, 1901.

Sale of, on Staten Island to United States proposed, 934.

Sites for, referred to, 435.

**Forts Clinton and Montgomery (N. Y.),**

**Loss of.**—Forts Clinton and Montgomery were situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 6 miles below West Point. Fort Montgomery was a large, unfinished work north of Poplopen Creek, its garrison consisting of one company of artillery, a few regulars, and some half-armed militia under Col. Lamb. Fort Clinton was south of the mouth of the creek, thoroughly built, and garrisoned by a few regulars and militia under Brig.-Gen. James Clinton. Oct. 6, 1777, these forts were stormed and carried by the British under Gen. Henry Clinton. The Americans lost about 300 in killed, wounded, and missing, besides 100 cannon and large quantities of ammunition. The British loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

**Fortune Bay Outrages.**—The treaty of Washington (q. v.) ratified in 1871, granted to American fishermen the right to take and cure fish on the Canadian coasts, and the Halifax Commission (q. v.) determined upon the compensation to be made for such privileges. The Newfoundlanders, however, continued to regard American fishermen as intruders, and in January, 1878, inhabitants of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, attacked some Gloucester fishermen who were taking on cargoes of frozen herring, cut their nets, and drove away the crews. The Newfoundland people asserted that the local laws were being violated. The British Government, however, decided that these could not stand in conflict with the treaty. The injured fishermen claimed damages amounting



**Fortune Bay Outrages—Continued.**

to \$105,305, of which the British Government paid about \$73,000. During President Cleveland's first administration (1884-1888) there was a renewal of the fishery disputes at Fortune Bay and other places along the Canadian coast. For a time feeling ran high in the United States, and retaliatory laws were enacted in 1888, and a *modus vivendi* was agreed upon. (See also Fisheries.)

**Fortune Bay Outrages**, discussed, 4518, 4542, 4558.

Claims arising out of, paid, 4625.

**Forward, Oliver**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

**Forward, Walter**; lawyer, jurist; b. Connecticut, in 1786; elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, where he continued till 1825; appointed first comptroller of the treasury, 1841, holding this position until appointed by President Tyler Secretary of the Treasury; many years presiding judge of the district court of Allegheny Co., Pa.; died Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

**Forward, Walter**, Secretary of Treasury, resignation of, mentioned, 2087.

**Foss, George Edmund**; b. Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard College in 1885; admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Chicago; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Illinois.

**Foster, C. W.**, member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

**Foster, Charles**, member of Sioux Commission, 5480.

**Foster, David Johnson**; b. Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., June 27, 1857; graduated St. Johnsbury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1876, and from Dartmouth College, 1880; admitted to the bar, 1883; prosecuting attorney of Chittenden County, 1886-90; State Senator, 1892-94; commissioner of State taxes, 1894-1898; chairman of the board of railroad commissioners, 1898-1900; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Vermont.

**Foster, George E.**, member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

**Foster, John Watson**; lawyer, diplomat; b. Petersburg, Ind., March 2, 1836; served throughout the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general; appointed minister to Mexico in 1873; transferred to St.

Petersburg in 1880, and in 1883 appointed minister to Spain; served as Secretary of State in President Benjamin Harrison's Cabinet, 1892-96.

**Foster, John W.**:

Counsel for United States in Bering Sea question, 5748.

Member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

Secretary of State, 5724.

Treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands signed by, 5783.

**Foster, Martin D.**; b. near West Salem, Edwards Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1861; began the study of medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1882, also graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Ill., in 1894, and began the practice of medicine in Olney, Ill., in 1882; was member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons from 1885 to 1889, and from 1893 to 1897; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Illinois.

**Foster, Murphy J.**; b. Franklin, La., Jan. 12, 1849; attended the law school of Tulane University, New Orleans, graduating in 1871; in 1872 was elected member of the John McEnery legislature, but owing to the fact that this government (Democratic) was never recognized and that the Kellogg government (Reconstruction Republican) was, did not take his seat; in 1879 elected a member of the senate of the State of Louisiana under the constitution of that year, and was returned for three consecutive terms of four years each; led the antislavery fight in the legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was nominated by the antislavery convention as candidate for governor; was elected for four years, and in 1896 was nominated to be his own successor and again elected; at the end of eight years in the governor's office, unanimously elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901; when the Democratic party in Louisiana adopted the plan of selecting nominees for State offices by a general primary election he requested, inasmuch as the members of the general assembly to be so elected would select his successor, that the United States Senatorship be included in the primary, and announced his candidacy to succeed himself. He received 42,990 votes, as against 26,122 cast for ex-United States Senator B. F. Jonas, insuring his return to the Senate from Louisiana as his own successor.

**Foster, Robert S.**, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

**Foster, Stephen C.**, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

**Foundry, National**, for cannon to be common to both Army and Navy of the United States, in order to regulate quality and secure uniformity, erection of, recommended, 1607, 1714.

**Four Years' Law.**—In May, 1820, Congress passed a law making the term of certain postmasters and revenue collectors 4 years. Though it was claimed that the only object of the bill was to have public accounts submitted for inspection every 4 years, its effect was to greatly increase the power of the President in making appointments.

**Fourth of July Accidents.**—In recent years much progress has been made toward securing a sane and rational celebration of the Fourth of July. A few cities like Trenton, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio; Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., have adopted ordinances prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks, and in New York, Chicago, Toledo, Ohio, and a few other cities the use of fireworks has been restricted. Injuries and fatalities due to the discharge of explosives on the Fourth of July are, however, still far too numerous.

From records kept by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* it is shown that the average number of casualties between 1904 and 1910 were 170 persons killed and 4,600 injured. The year preceding the taking of this average the number of persons killed was 466, and in 1911, after repeated caution and the passage of judicious city ordinances, only 57 persons were reported killed and some 1,500 injured.

**Fourth of July Claims.**—This name is given to a class of claims arising during the Civil War. The claims were for quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens in certain territory named for the use of and actually used by the Union armies. The first act of Congress providing for the payment of these claims was passed July 4, 1864, from which fact the name arose.

**Fourth of July Claims** (see also War Claims):

Payment of, referred to, 4148.

Transfer of, to Southern Claims Commission recommended, 4361, 4425.

**Fox, Henry S.**, correspondence regarding—

Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Outrages committed by Canadians on American frontiers, 1618.

**Fox Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Fox Reservation.** (See Sac and Fox Reservation.)

**Fox River, Wis.**, act regarding improvement of, vetoed, 4336.

**F'peeksin Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**France.**—Since the overthrow of Napoleon III., in 1870, a republic of western Europe, bounded on the north by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea; on the east by Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the south by Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from lat. 42° 25' to 51° 5' north and from long. 7° 39' east to 4° 50' west. The surface in the south and east is mountainous, while in the north and west it is nearly level. Its frontier mountain ranges are the Pyrenees, Alps, Jura and Vosges. The highest mountain in France is Mont Blanc. The Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône are the chief river systems. France is the fourth European country in area and population. The most important agricultural products are grain and wine, while fruits, vegetables, and potatoes are largely produced; next to Russia, France is the largest wheat producing State in Europe. Butter, eggs, poultry, and cattle are exported. The leading mines are iron and coal. France is noted for superior manufacture of silk, cotton, and woolen goods; also of laces, linens, chemicals, glass, pottery, etc.

The general government is administered by a president and a council, consisting of a prime minister and ministers of justice, finance, war, marine, colonies, public instruction, commerce, interior, public works, agriculture, and labor. The president is elected for seven years by a majority of the votes of the senate and chamber of deputies united in a national assembly. The legislative authority is vested in a senate of 300 members elected for nine years by indirect vote, and a chamber of deputies, consisting at present (1912) of 597 members, elected every four years by universal suffrage. The unit of local government is the commune, of which there are more than 40,000, most of them having a popu-

**France—Continued.**

lation of less than 1,500. There are 87 administrative departments. No religion is now recognized by the State.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion and numbers about 98 per cent. of the population. Under a law published Dec. 9, 1905, the churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorized to form associations for public worship, and the State, the departments and the communes were relieved from the payment of salaries. Ecclesiastics past 45 years of age and having been twenty-five years in the service of the church, were granted pensions, and the other ecclesiastics were granted allowances for periods ranging from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over to the associations for public worship—the places of worship for the entire time of the existence of these associations and the dwellings for a limited time. The law of Jan. 2, 1907, provides that, religious denominations failing to qualify as *associations cultuelles* may continue to occupy the buildings for public worship, but only under special agreement with representatives of the State and local governments. The clergy refused to comply with the law and in 1912 the difficulty had not been settled. The grants paid by the State, the departments, and communes in the last year of the old régime amounted to \$9,016,768; the total voted for public worship in 1911 was \$111,195; no special item for worship was included in the budget for 1912.

Of the total area of France (130,799,000 acres), 90,314,000 acres are devoted to agriculture and 23,000,000 acres are forests. In 1910 there were 1,515,992 wine growers, and the vintage was valued at about \$220,000,000. The crop of fruits, nuts and mulberry leaves in 1909 was about \$35,000,000. Silk culture is carried on in twenty-four departments under patronage of the government.

In 1909 there were 547 mines, employing 215,184 workers, including women and children, and the output was considered worth \$131,850,714. The leading mineral products were: Coal and lignite, 38,570,473 metric tons; pig iron, 4,032,459; lead and silver, 13,794; zinc, 50,911; copper, 458, and salt, 1,113,061 metric tons.

France has colonies and dependencies in Asia aggregating 310,176 square miles, populated by 16,594,000 people, in India, Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Tonking and Laos. In Africa the French domain includes Algeria, Sahara, Tunis, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauretania, Congo, Reunion, Madagascar, Mayotte, Somali Coast, aggregating 4,421,934 square miles, populated by 24,576,850 people. French American possessions consist of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Guiana, 35,222 square miles, inhabited by 397,000 people. New Caledonia and Tahiti in Oceania cover 8,744 square miles and have 85,800 people, making the total detached domain of France 4,776,126 square miles, with 41,653,650 population.

**France (see also Arachon; Paris):**

American citizens in—

Impressed into military service of. (See Naturalized Citizens.)

Outrages committed on, 490.

Passports used by, referred to, 3902.

Presented at court of, 3265.

Amity and friendship expressed in address to the people of the United States, 181.

Arbitration, resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of, referred to, 6060.

Army of persons to serve in, must be citizens of, 3171.

Attempts to draw United States into its contest with Great Britain, 437.

Claim of W. H. Frear against, 5198.

Claims of—

Against United States, 406, 568, 591, 696, 2585, 2995, 3399, 6291.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4799.

Convention regarding, 4534, 4559, 4743.

Payment of, 4916.

Requested, 144, 6345.

Against Venezuela, 4761.

Growing out of war between the States paid, 4916.

To persons in United States for military service, 3715.

Claims of United States against, and relations with (see also Vessels, United States, seized)—

Act—

Making appropriations for French spoliation claims vetoed, 6115.



**France—Continued.**

- Providing for ascertainment and satisfaction of French spoliation claims vetoed, 2316.
- Providing for ascertainment of French spoliation claims vetoed, 2840.
- Admitted but not paid, 1320, 1371.
- Amicable settlement of, 1446, 1592.
- Appropriations for, discussed, 1322, 1371.
- Awards of commissioners referred to, 4960.
- Commission for adjudication of, 4743, 4757, 4807, 4852, 4864, 4865.
- Convention regarding, 4534, 4559, 4743.
- Correspondence regarding, 273, 834, 1348, 1354, 1397, 1412.
- Referred to, 1407.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, and replies of House and Senate, 224, 230, 232, 233, 234, 240, 245, 247, 252, 254, 255, 256, 260, 262, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 274, 280, 283, 284, 287, 296, 304.
  - Adams, J. Q., 867, 913, 949, 974.
  - Jackson, 1007, 1069, 1111, 1195, 1239, 1319, 1371, 1407, 1446.
  - Johnson, 3654.
  - Madison, 476.
  - Monroe, 778, 818.
  - Van Buren, 1592.
  - Washington, and replies of House and Senate, 137, 168, 195, 198, 199, 201, 202.
- Errors in report of, referred to, 1443.
- First installment of, not paid, 1240.
- List of papers touching unpaid spoliation claims transmitted, 4972.
- Mediation offered by Great Britain for adjustment of dispute regarding, 1432, 1434.
- Accepted by United States, 1432.
- Correspondence regarding, 1436.
- Rendered unnecessary, 1435.
- Minister of France recalled, 1375.
- Minister of United States given passports, 1375, 1416.
- Minister of United States instructed to quit France if not settled, 1354.
- Payment of, 1446.
- Pledges made by, for payment of, not redeemed, 1321, 1323.
- Referred to, 271, 4807, 4851.
- Reference to convention, regarding, 4743.
- Report on spoliation claims referred to, 4916, 4956, 4972, 4982, 5199, 6290, 6291.
- Settlement of, France expresses readiness to make, 1440.
- Treaty for settlement of, 303, 305, 1111, 1239.
- Treaty in regard to, must be executed by France, 1411.
- Unless paid, reprisals should be authorized by Congress, 1325.
- Colony to be established by, from coast of Africa, 3015.
- Colors of, presented to United States through minister of, on the occasion of the presentation of an address by the Committee on Public Safety to the United States, 181.
- Commerce and free trade, letter from Emperor of, regarding, referred to, 3112.
- Commerce of United States, Berlin and Milan decrees affecting, discussed by President—
  - Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
  - Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522, 6260, 6267, 6270, 6271, 6346.
  - Proclamations regarding, 457, 466.
- Commercial relations with, 170, 346, 409, 460, 467, 645, 669, 917, 961, 1069, 1911, 2976, 6330.
- Reciprocal modifications in tariff on certain commodities specified and announced by proclamation, 6479.
- Restraints on, removed and discussed, 278, 292, 294, 457, 466, 476, 917.
- Suspension of, 458.
- Complaint of, against commerce between United States and San Domingo, 379.
- Confederate envoys sent to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Congratulations of the people of the United States to, on the establishment of a republican form of government, 2455.
- Constitution of, accepted by King of, 109.
- Consular convention with, 49, 2726.
- Referred to, 75.
- Consuls of, to United States—
  - Compulsory attendance of, in court, complaints regarding, discussed, 2811, 2835.
  - Difficulties between authorities in California and, 2835.
  - Satisfactorily settled, 2868.
  - Exequaturs to, revoked, 260.
- Consuls of United States in, 165, 170, 350.
- Convention with, 755, 764, 818, 867, 1127, 3012.

## France—Continued.

Alleged violation of, by United States regarding the *Pactole*, 1172.  
 Copy of correspondence from the Minister of, to the United States referred to, 2436.  
 Ratification of, 772, 4698.  
 Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5582.  
 Referred to, 5625.  
 Correspondence with, concerning injuries sustained by American citizens, 834.  
 Dauphin, death of the, referred to, 54.  
 Differences of Belgium and, with Venezuela discussed, 6070.  
 Differences of, with Hawaiian Islands, 2656.  
 Differences with, correspondence regarding. (See Claims against, *ante*.)  
 Diplomatic intercourse with, suspension of, 1375, 1410.  
 Resumed, 1455, 2548.  
 Faure, President, death of, referred to by President McKinley, 6367.  
 Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.  
 Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2125, 2166, 2219, 3012.  
 Referred to, 5869.  
 Greytown bombardment and claims arising out of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)  
 Hostile disposition of, toward United States, 38, 262, 266, 267, 268, 476.  
 Imperial decree of, not to affect commerce of United States, 409.  
 Importation of American products into, restrictions upon, 4693, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5194, 5545.  
 Decrees regarding, referred to, 5517, 6100.  
 Imprisonment of American citizens by, 6060, 6098.  
 Indians should be restrained by, from committing hostilities against United States, 600.  
 Individuals bearing commissions granted by enemies of, to be treated as pirates, 271.  
 Instruction to Minister, 1354.  
 International expositions in. (See Arcachon; Paris.)  
 King of—  
 Constitution accepted by, 109.  
 Letter from, complimenting Jefferson, 81.  
 Referred to, 1064.  
 Salute fired by the *United States* in honor of birthday of, accident caused by, 1273.  
 Compensation to injured recommended, 1273.

Lands purchased by United States from, 956. (See also Louisiana, *post*.)

Letter of Emperor of, regarding commerce and free trade referred to, 3112.

Louisiana, cession of—

To, referred to, 331, 338.

To United States discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 3255, 6346.

Effect of, discussed, 2878.

Mexican ports blockaded by. (See Blockades.)

Minister of, to United States—

Appointment of, discussed, 138.

Claim of Capt. Beziers presented by, 1647.

Claim of Lafitte & Co., memorial relating to, presented by, 1648.

Correspondence with, referred to, 2436.

Letter of, covering address from Committee of Public Safety transmitted on the occasion of presentation of colors to, 181.

Passports requested by, 1420.

Recall of, 1375.

Requested, 142.

Received, 4718.

Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

Minister of United States to, 50, 107, 147, 148, 224, 235, 272, 274, 296, 339, 429, 445.

Death of, referred to, 513.

Instructions to, to quit France if claims of the United States against France are not settled, 1354.

Intercourse suspended, 1375, 1410.

Passports given, 1375, 1416.

Protection of, for North Germans in France revoked, 4050.

Recall of, requested, 147.

Reception of, 2548.

Refused, 224, 266.

Relations with. (See Claims against.)

Sent to press payment of claims, 1241.

Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

To be commissioned when France appoints minister to United States, 1449.

Will not be sent unless respected, 256, 269.

Minister of United States to Spain denied passage through, discussed, 2811.

National Assembly of—

Decree of—

Making enemy's goods in friendly vessels lawful prize, 138.

**France—Continued.**

- Responding to resolution of Congress tendering congratulations to France, 2455.
- Letter of President of, and decree of, respecting death of Benjamin Franklin, 87, 6237.
- Neutral vessels—
  - Deemed lawful prize by, 432.
  - Laden with English merchandise declared lawful prize by, 253, 6345.
- Ocean cables, convention with, for protection of. (See Ocean Cables.)
- Orders and decrees of, violating commerce and neutral rights of United States, 474.
- Owners of vessels, relief of, 645.
- Peace convention with, regarding, 303, 305, 320.
- Expenses of, 322.
- Political affairs of, referred to, 2679.
- Postal convention with, 4250.
- President of—
  - Arbiter in case of the *General Armstrong*, 2655.
  - Award of Emperor, 2722.
- Assassination of, 5910.
- Resolutions of Senate and House on, transmitted to widow of, 5957.
- Privateers of, must not interfere with vessels within waters of United States, 252, 490.
- Proclamation suspending duties on vessels, 752, 2371, 3711, 3969, 3973, 4182.
- Protectorate over districts in Africa proclaimed by, and action of United States discussed, 5751, 5862.
- Relations of, with Panama, 6803.
- Relations of, with Venezuela discussed, 4629.
- Relations with. (See Claims against, *ante*.)
- Republican form of government established in, 2429.
- Congratulations of American people on, responded to, 2455.
- President Polk's message regarding, 2429.
- Reestablishment of, discussed, 4050.
- Referred to, 2436, 2480.
- Revolution in, referred to, 2737.
- Spoliations committed on commerce of United States by vessels of. (See Claims against, *ante*.)
- Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World presented to United States by citizens of. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
- Steamship line between Havre and New York referred to, 2011, 2173.
- Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 3967.

**Treaty of, with—**

- Allied powers, 185.
- Nicaragua, 3121.
- Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
  - Adams, John, 241, 245, 247, 262, 266, 268, 272, 280, 284, 303, 305.
  - Buchanan, 3012.
  - Grant, 3967.
  - Jackson, 1111, 1121, 1125, 1127, 1320, 1345, 1442.
  - Jefferson, 320, 434.
  - Johnson, 3722.
  - Monroe, 645, 755, 764, 818.
  - Tyler, 2125, 2166, 2219.
  - Washington, 198, 199.
- Decree of France contravening, 226.
- Disregarded, 266, 268.
- Execution of, refusal of, to make provision for, 1345.
- Letter of John Forsyth regarding, 1345.
- Ratification of, 772.
- Referred to, 5869.
- Troops of, in Mexico. (See Mexico.)
- Vessels of—
  - Collision with United States steamer, 3343.
- Discriminating duties on—
  - Modification in law regarding, recommended, 2135.
- Representation of chargé d'affaires regarding, 81.
- Suspended by proclamation, 752, 2371, 3711, 3969, 3973, 4182.
- Referred to, 755, 1568.
- Suspension terminated by proclamation, 4132.
- Embargo on, removed, 466.
- Discussed, 468.
- Entitled to same rights as most favored nations, 669.
- Entry of, to ports of United States should be prohibited, 1411.
- Interfered with by United States. (See *La Manche*, The.)
- Owners ignorant of duties on, relieved, 645.
- Repayment of duties on, recommended, 1776.
- Vessels, neutral:
  - Deemed lawful prize, 136.
  - Laden with English merchandise declared lawful prize by, 253.
- Vessels of United States—
  - Seized or interfered with by vessels of, 138, 243, 252, 387, 490. (See also Claims against, *ante*.)
- War of Great Britain and, with China, neutrality of United States in, 3037, 3089, 3174.
- War with, preparation for, by United States recommended, 262, 268, 270, 1411.



**France—Continued.**

War with—

China, 4823.

Germany—

Correspondence regarding, 4068, 4434.

Diplomatic relations resumed, referred to, 4098.

Neutrality of United States in, 4050.

Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.

Suspension of hostilities recommended by President Grant, 4055.

Great Britain, etc., neutrality of United States in, proclaimed, 148.

Santo Domingo and United States, commerce between, complaints about, 379.

War with Spain—

Privateers, commissions not granted to, 779.

Referred to, 821.

Wines, duty on, imported into the United States, modified by reciprocal trade relations, proclamation concerning, 6479.

Wines imported into United States, treaty regarding duty on, 1321.

**France, Treaties with.**—The basis of diplomatic relations of the United States with France was the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, abrogated by Congress on July 7, 1798. In this abrogation was also included the treaty of alliance with France to carry on war with Great Britain. In 1782 an agreement was made to repay in twelve equal annual installments of 1,500,000 livres, the indebtedness of 18,000,000 livres to the king of France; and the loan of 10,000,000 livres to the king of Holland. In 1783, a new loan of 6,000,000 livres was negotiated from France, and its repayment provided for by treaty of that year. A consular convention of 1788 was abrogated by the act of 1798. The treaty of amity, peace and commerce, of 1800, expired by its own limitations in 1809.

The treaty of 1803 ceded Louisiana to the United States in what is now known as the Louisiana Purchase, and is of historical importance as defining the extent of the cession. The convention of 1803 provided for the purchase money of Louisiana out of \$11,250,000 six per cent. stock, in annual payments of not less than \$3,000,000, to commence after fifteen years from the date of ratification of the treaty (U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 245). A claims convention of 1803 provided for the payment of claims

of United States citizens against France, not to exceed 60,000,000 francs.

The convention of navigation and commerce of 1822 provided that United States goods imported into France in American bottoms should pay twenty per cent. more duty than when carried in French bottoms. Goods of French manufacture, produce, or growth, imported into the United States should pay an excess duty not to exceed three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandise over that charged upon similar goods when carried in American bottoms. These excess duties shall not apply to goods of either country imported for the express purpose of re-exportation, however carried. To facilitate the estimation of a ton of merchandise not usually so computed, quantities of certain classes of goods are specified as making a ton. Other excess charges than those already specified shall never exceed, on United States vessels in France, five francs per ton, computed on its American register, and for French vessels in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton, computed on the vessel's French passport. Provision is made for the arrest, transport, and punishment of deserting or mutinous sailors when in the country of the other. The life of the treaty was specified as two years, and failing notice of intention to terminate by either party at the expiration of that date, to continue in force until such notice should be given. If no such notice be given within the period, it was agreed that the excess duties provided for in the first sections of the treaty should diminish by one-fourth of their whole amount year by year until extinguished. (For the extradition treaty of 1843, see Extradition Treaties. For the consular convention of 1853, see Consular Conventions. For the trade-mark convention of 1869, see Trade-Mark Conventions.)

A reciprocal agreement of 1898 specified that mutual concessions on the rates of duties on certain classes of goods be made by each country to be continued during the pleasure of the two contracting parties. By an amendment, made in 1902, it was agreed that the provisions of this agreement extend to Algeria and Porto Rico.

**Franchises,** of street railway and similar corporations, tax upon recommended, 7422.

**Francis, John B.**, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2141.

**Francis, William B.**; b. Updegraff, Jefferson County, Ohio, of German and Irish parentage; admitted to practice law in 1889; practices in all State and Federal courts; delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904; elected to the 62d Congress from Ohio.

**Francis and Eliza, The**, indemnification asked for by owners of, 1258.

**Franco-Prussian War.** (See Wars, Foreign.)

**Frankford, Pa.**, arsenal at, referred to, 4661.

**Frankfort**, exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.

**Franking Privilege.**—A right enjoyed by Government officials of sending letters and packages free by mail. It was first granted by Congress in January, 1776, to private soldiers actually in service, and was gradually extended to the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, bureau officials, postmasters, etc. The franking privilege covered letters, newspapers, executive papers, documents, and printed matter. Many abuses grew up under the system, and Postmaster-General Creswell, in his report in 1872, estimated that the franked matter, if paid for, would yield a revenue of \$3,500,000. Jan. 31, 1873, Congress passed an act entirely abolishing the privilege. Certain features have since been restored. By acts passed June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, those documents ordered printed for the use of Congress were admitted for free transmission through the mails and the privilege was restored to President, Vice-President and Cabinet officers with regard to their official correspondence. By special acts the privilege has been extended to widows of Presidents. The act of Jan. 12, 1895, gives to members of Congress the right to frank through the mails all correspondence not exceeding one ounce in weight on official and departmental business.

**Franking Privilege:**

Abolition of—

Proposed and discussed, 2560, 2493.

Recommended, 3994, 4063, 4152.

Abuses of, referred to, 1335, 2123.

Expenses for transportation of matter before abolition of, referred to, 4216.

Recommendations regarding, referred to, 2626, 4063.

Substitute for, recommended, 3056.

**Franklin, Benjamin**; author, printer, philosopher; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706; published "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732-37, and later established a newspaper, and after that a magazine; he was the father and patron of the American Philosophical Society; postmaster of Philadelphia, and Postmaster-General for the Colonies; for his scientific investigations into the nature of lightning he was elected F. R. S. in 1775; was active in founding what later became the University of Pennsylvania; as early as 1754 he proposed a scheme of union for the thirteen colonies under a central government; served the American colonies as commissioner to England, where he secured the repeal of the stamp act, and did much to avert the revolution, but when his efforts at conciliation failed, became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which he helped draft; acted as a diplomatic agent of the United States at Paris during Revolution; delegate in 1787 to the convention which drew up the United States Constitution; president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania (in effect governor of the State) 1785-88; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.

**Franklin, Benjamin**, letter from President and decree of National Assembly of France on death of, 87.

**Franklin, John**; British rear-admiral; b. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England, April 16, 1786; joined the navy in childhood and served at Copenhagen, Trafalgar and New Orleans (1815); led Arctic expeditions, 1818, 1819, 1825 and 1845; elected F. R. S., 1823, and knighted in 1829; set out in command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* (1845) in search of a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans north of America; after three years, no tidings having been received of the expedition, relief ships were sent out, and traces of the party were found, but it was not until 1859 that Captain McClintock, in command of the *Fox*, sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her husband, found a paper from one of the ships bearing the legend: "Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847."

**Franklin, Sir John**, expedition in search of missing ships under command of: Recommended, 2563.

Referred to, 2624.

Return of, under De Haven, 2668.

Token of thankfulness offered American officers in, by Great Britain, 2897.

**Franklin, Samuel R.**, president of International Marine Conference at Washington, 5493.

**Franklin or Frankland.**—The first constitution of North Carolina made provisions for a future State within her limits on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. In May, 1794, North Carolina ceded to the United States her territory west of the Alleghanies, provided Congress would accept it within 2 years. The general opinion among the settlers and people of that territory was that it would not be accepted by Congress, and in this they were correct. For a period of 2 years, not being under the protection of the Government of the United States nor of the State of North Carolina, they could not receive support from abroad and could not command their own resources at home, for the State had subjected them to the payment of taxes to the United States Government. During this period of uncertainty the Indians were committing frequent depredations, which added to the discontent among the settlers. Under these circumstances a majority of the people within the territory concluded to adopt a constitution and organize a State of their own. This they proceeded to do, and called a convention, which met at Jonesboro Aug. 23, 1784. Delegates assembled from portions of the territory and appointed a committee to consider their condition. The convention adjourned after issuing an address to the people.

In the following November the delegates again assembled at Jonesboro. They did not adopt a constitution, but broke up in confusion because of the fact that in October of that year North Carolina repealed the act of cession. Dec. 14, 1784, another convention assembled at Jonesboro and adopted a constitution, which was to be ratified or rejected by a convention called to meet at Greenville Nov. 14, 1785. In the meantime a general assembly was elected, which met at Greenville early in 1785 and chose John Sevier for governor and other officers. The new State which they attempted thus to create was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and is therefore properly called Franklin and not Frankland. It is not perfectly clear that at first these people intended the new State to become part of the Union. One of the provisions in their proposed form of government was that "the inhabitants within the

limits of the proposed State agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic or State by the name of the Commonwealth of Franklin." Later they concluded they would seek admission to the Union, and accordingly they made an effort to have Congress recognize the new State.

The boundary lines of the proposed State show that it included what are now 15 counties of Virginia, 6 of West Virginia, one-third of Kentucky, one-half of Tennessee, two-thirds of Alabama, and at least one-fourth of Georgia. This territory is rich in mineral wealth. There is probably more iron and coal in it than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the United States. The convention met in Greenville in November, 1785, to adopt a constitution, but when the constitution proposed was submitted it was rejected and in lieu thereof the constitution of North Carolina was adopted.

This was the beginning of the trouble which ended in the overthrow of the State. The assembly or legislature of the State continued to meet for several years, during which time dual governments existed in the territory. Courts were held in the same counties, one under the Franklin and the other under the North Carolina government; the same militia was called out by officers appointed by each government; laws were passed by assemblies of both States; taxes were laid by authority of both States, but as the people said they did not know which government had the right to receive their taxes, they adopted the easy solution of paying to neither. The people of the territory became divided, some adhering to Governor Sevier, while others yielded to the authority of North Carolina. Acts of violence were committed by one party against the other, the provocation on the one side being surpassed in the way of retaliation by a still greater provocation on the other. In October, 1788, Sevier was arrested and carried to North Carolina for trial, his property having been attached in January or February of that year. Soon after his arrest the government of Franklin collapsed and North Carolina passed an act of "pardon and oblivion," resuming her authority over these people. Later North Carolina passed a second act ceding the territory to the



**Franklin or Frankland—Continued.**

United States, and Aug. 7, 1790, President Washington appointed William Blount governor of the Territory. The State of Tennessee was soon thereafter organized out of this Territory.

**Franklin (Tenn.), Battle of.**—With the purpose of drawing Sherman's army out of Georgia, Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta early in September, 1864, and marched north, threatening Sherman's communication with his base of supplies at Nashville. Oct. 29, Hood crossed the Tennessee River at Florence with about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. (He stated his effective force at 40,000, Sept. 20.) His army was formed in 3 corps, under Cheatham, Stewart, and S. D. Lee; the cavalry under Forrest. Sherman had sent Gen. Thomas to Nashville and placed under his command Gen. Stanley with the Fourth Corps, Gen. Schofield with the Twenty-third, and most of Wilson's cavalry—a force aggregating, according to Federal accounts, 27,000 men. Schofield was in command of the field, and upon Hood's advance he fell back toward Nashville. By Nov. 30 Schofield's army had reached Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth River, about 18 miles south of Nashville. Hood here assailed him. His first blow fell upon two brigades of Wagner's division, which had been posted outside the hastily erected works. The Union troops lost 1,000 men in the attack. Schofield's line was broken and defeat seemed imminent, when Gen. Ord, commanding one of Wagner's brigades, made a brilliant charge and saved the day. The Confederates made several assaults, each of which was repulsed with terrible loss. Schofield succeeded in getting his troops over Harpeth River in retreat, and by daylight he was well on his way to Nashville. The Federal statement of losses in this battle is as follows: Union, 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, a total of 2,326; Confederates, 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 702 prisoners, a total of 6,252.

**Fraser, Trenholm & Co.,** agents of Confederate Government, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.

**Frayser's Farm (Va.), Battle of.**—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. June 30, 1862, Longstreet and A. P. Hill crossed the Chickahominy in pursuit of McClellan's retreating army. Huger and

Magruder marched around the White Oak Swamp to operate on his flank, and a brigade was brought over the James River from Fort Darling. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Longstreet and Hill made the attack. Huger and Magruder failed to arrive. The fighting was furious and the advantage with the Confederates. Nearly one-fourth of McCall's division, upon whom the attack was made, were killed. Of the Confederate loss Gen. Pryor, of the Fifth Brigade of Longstreet's corps, reported the Fourteenth Alabama Regiment nearly annihilated. Of the 1,400 men with whom he crossed the Chickahominy June 26, 860 had been lost up to this time.

**Frazier, James B.,** b. Pikeville, Bledsoe Co., Tenn., Oct. 18, 1858; graduated at the University of Tennessee 1878; admitted to the bar and removed to Chattanooga in 1881, and practiced law there continuously until 1902; elected governor of Tennessee in 1902, and again in 1904; was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, March 21, 1905, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. William B. Bate.

**Frear, Walter F.,** member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

**Frear, William H.,** claim of, against France, 5198.

**Frederick III.,** Emperor of Germany, death of, referred to, 5367.

**Frederick, Empress Dowager,** of Germany, death of, referred to, 6678.

**Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of.**—After the battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) McClellan occupied Harpers Ferry Sept. 22, 1862. Nov. 7 he was relieved of his command by Gen. Burnside. Lee's army was at that time at Culpeper and westward of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Burnside divided the army, now numbering about 110,000 men, into three grand divisions of two corps each. By Nov. 17 he had moved this army down the left bank of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Here the advance was delayed, awaiting the pontoon train from Washington. In the meantime Lee had concentrated the Confederate army of about 80,000 in the hills behind Fredericksburg. Dec. 11, 1862, the pontoons were laid, and on the 12th Franklin's division crossed. The Union forces were formed with Franklin on the left, Hooker's division in the center, and Sumner's on the right. The battle was opened

**Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of—Continued.**

by Franklin on the morning of the 13th, and continued in a series of disconnected and unsuccessful attacks on the Confederate works until night. On the 14th and 15th a truce was obtained by the Federals for burying their dead. On the evening of the latter day they retired across the river and the Confederates again occupied Fredericksburg. The Federal losses were 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 missing—a total of 12,653. The Confederates lost 608 killed, 4,116 wounded, and 653 captured or missing—a total of 5,377. Later in the month the Federal army went into winter quarters at Falmouth, and Jan. 25, 1863, Burnside was relieved of the command at his own request. Gen. Burnside testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that he had 100,000 men in action at the battle of Fredericksburg. Col. Walter H. Taylor, late adjutant-general of the Army of Northern Virginia, stated that Gen. Lee had actively engaged in the battle less than 20,000 men.

**Fredericksburg, Va., battle of, discussed, 3360.**

**Free Banking System.**—April 11, 1838, the New York legislature passed the free-bank act, under the provisions of which any person or persons might establish a bank by depositing stocks, bonds, and mortgages as security for its circulating notes. This law was afterwards amended, requiring at least half of the securities to be New York State stocks. Previous to the passage of the free banking law of New York charters were granted by special act of the legislatures of various States, and their circulating medium was often far in excess of their capital. This caused heavy losses to note holders. The action of the New York legislature was followed by that of many other States and was made the basis of the national banking act of 1863.

**Free Coinage of Silver.** (See Silver Coinage, under Coins and Coinage.)**Free-Delivery System** (see Post-Office, Department of):

Discussed and recommendations regarding, 4204, 4769, 4836, 4937, 5102, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971.

Extension of, to towns of 5,000 population recommended, 5633.

Inadequate facilities extended rural districts, 5633, 6451.

**Free List.** (See Import Duties.)

**Free Negroes.**—The first census taken in the United States showed nearly 60,000 free colored population. Of this number about half were in the Southern States. The fact that they were considered a dangerous element by many persons led to a movement for colonizing them in Liberia, and they were put under certain disabilities, especially in the Southern States. In the Dred Scott decision it was held that they were not citizens of the United States.

**Free Negroes.** (See Negroes.)

**Free Ships, Free Goods.**—The Declaration of Paris (1856) holds that "neutral goods in enemies' ships and enemies' goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture." As the United States refused to surrender the privilege of privateering, it could not subscribe to this declaration of the leading nations as the conduct of war. The United States Government has always held to the doctrine that in time of war all goods, whether belonging to neutrals or to belligerents, are, if carried in neutral vessels, thereby exempted from capture unless they are by nature contraband of war. During the war between England and France in 1793-1815 the United States contended for the recognition of this principle. England, on the other hand, always maintained that the ownership of the property itself should determine the question of seizure. This was a contributory cause of the War of 1812. The treaty of Ghent did not settle the question. The motive for privateering which once existed has been obviated by the addition of numerous cruisers to the Navy.

**Free-Soilers.**—That one of the anti-slavery political parties which came into existence in 1848. It was composed of the Liberty party, the Barnburner Democrats of New York, and a number of Northern Whigs, who favored the Wilmot Proviso to the appropriation bill to conclude the treaty of peace with Mexico. Wilmot's amendment provided that there should be no slavery in the territory acquired under the appropriation. It passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. In the next session it failed to pass either House. Resolutions of the same import as the Wilmot Proviso were introduced in the Whig and Democratic conventions of 1846, but were rejected. Upon this many prominent men of New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio

**Free-Soilers—Continued.**

withdrew and formed the Free-Soil party. At Buffalo in 1848 they nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice-President. These candidates received no electoral votes and only 291,263 popular votes. At Pittsburg in 1852 they nominated John P. Hale and George W. Julian, but their vote only reached 156,149. In 1856 the Free-Soilers joined the Republican party.

**Free Trade.**—In politics this term is used to signify an exchange of merchandise between the people of different countries without the imposition of any tax by the government. A tariff tax imposed by the government for the protection of home manufactures is held by the advocates of free trade to be contrary to sound principles of political economy and unjust to the consumers of the articles so taxed.

**Free Zone.** (See *Zona Libre*.)

**Freedman's Savings and Trust Co.**, affairs of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5113.

**Freedmen** (see also *Civil Rights*):

Act to protect all persons in United States in their civil rights and furnish means of vindication vetoed, 3603.

Violations of act referred to, 3666.

Appropriations for settlement under treaties of, and descendants upon lands in Oklahoma recommended, 4785.

Colonization of. (See *Negroes*.)

Condition of, discussed, 5490.

Education of, recommendations regarding, 3995, 5489.

Elective franchise to, discussed by President—

Garfield, 4598.

Hayes, 4445, 4553.

Johnson, 3557.

Emigration of. (See *Negroes*.)

Free exercise of right of suffrage by, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.

Memorial from, in Alabama asking for rights of citizenship, 4258.

Protection of rights and privileges of, discussed, 4395, 4412, 5490.

Provisions in amended constitutions of Southern States regarding, referred to, 3586.

**Freedmen's Aid Societies**, letter to President from, referred to, 3395.

**Freedmen's Bureau:**

Abandoned lands, etc., to be turned over to, order regarding, 3538, 3547.

**Act—**

for discontinuance of, vetoed, 3852.

To continue, and to amend act to establish, vetoed, 3620.

To establish, vetoed, 3596.

Continuation of, vetoed, 3620.

Commissioner of—

Ordered to settle questions arising from lands set apart for benefit of refugees and freedmen, 3549.

Report of, referred to, 3569, 3571.

Establishment of, 3538.

Lands abandoned, ordered to be turned over to, 3538, 3547.

Operations of, referred to, 3586.

Property in Alabama to be transferred to, order regarding, 3550.

Reports of assistant commissioners of, referred to, 3577.

Transfer of, to War Department, 4147.

Transportation required by, order regarding provision for, 3547.

**Freeholders**, number of taxable inhabitants who are not, referred to, 988, 990.

**Freeman, Mr.**, exploration of Red River by, discussed, 396.

**Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore**; lawyer; b. Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817; graduated Rutgers College, and admitted to the bar in 1839; appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, 1861 and 1866; United States Senator, 1866-69, and elected for full term beginning 1871; took prominent part in proceedings to impeach Andrew Johnson, and was selected to reply to the last annual message sent by the latter to Congress (p. 3870); refused President Grant's appointment as minister to England in 1870; appointed Secretary of State by President Arthur, 1881; died Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885.

**Frelinghuysen, Frederick T.**, Secretary of State, 4710.

**Frémont, John Charles**; soldier, explorer; b. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; graduate Charleston (S. C.) College; became lieutenant of engineers in the War Department and conducted government explorations in the Rocky Mountains and California; in 1845, while heading an exploring expedition to the Pacific slope, he encountered the Mexican general, De Castro, who was proceeding to expel the American settlers from California; the settlers joined Frémont's forces, overcame the Mexicans, and declared themselves independent, with Frémont as governor; he joined with the naval forces of Commodore Stockton, who had been sent to conquer California;



**Frémont, John Charles—Continued.**

one of the first Senators from California, 1849-51; first Republican candidate for President, unsuccessfully opposing James Buchanan; surveyed a travel route from the Mississippi to San Francisco; appointed major-general of volunteers, May 14, 1861; served in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley and resigned 1864; retired 1890, and died July 13, 1890.

**Frémont, John C.:**

Assigned to command of Mountain Department, 3312.

Court-martial in case of, copy of proceedings of general, transmitted, 2430.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5541.

Mountain howitzer taken by, on Oregon expedition referred to, 2127.

Public accounts of, referred to, 2918.

**French, Burton Lee;** b. near Delphi, Ind., Aug. 1, 1875; moved with his parents, Charles A. and Mina P. (Fischer) French, to Kearney, Neb., in 1880, and moved to Idaho in 1882; was graduated from the University of Idaho in 1901 with the degree of A. B., and was fellow in the University of Chicago in 1901-1903, graduating with the degree of Ph. M.; married Winifred Hartley June 28, 1904; is an attorney at law; was member of the fifth and sixth sessions of the Idaho legislature, and in the latter session was the Republican nominee for speaker; was a member of the 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses from Idaho, and reelected to the 62d Congress.

**French Cable Co.,** stipulations with, referred to, 4738, 4744.

**French Exhibit and Representation at the World's Fair,** Chicago, in 1893, a reason for the United States participating largely at Paris, 6276.

**French Revolution,** claims of United States against France growing out of (see also France, claims against):

Referred to, 2808.

**French Spoliation Claims.**—In July, 1796, the Directory of the Republic of France announced to the world that French cruisers and privateers had been ordered to treat vessels of neutral and allied powers, either as to search, seizure, or confiscation, in the same manner as they (the neutral or allied powers) should suffer the English to treat them. It was claimed that the United States did not exercise close enough vigilance over the belligerent rights and treaty stipulations between themselves and

the warring European powers. England claimed the right to seize goods contraband of war under any flag. Though the United States disputed this claim, the Government did not feel justified in going to the extreme lengths desired by the French Government to enforce their protests. American commerce thereupon became a prey to French cruisers. By a convention between the United States and France ratified in 1801 the differences were adjusted, and the United States urged the claims of their citizens for damages sustained, amounting to \$20,000,000. France made a counter-claim many times as great for damages sustained by her citizens resulting from failure of the United States to keep their treaty obligations. The result of this convention was a mutual surrender of these claims. The United States Government, it is claimed, became responsible to its citizens for indemnification. The claims were repeatedly pressed upon Congress, and the subject has engaged the attention of some of our ablest lawyers and statesmen. Bills for their payment were vetoed by President Polk in 1846 (2316), and by President Pierce in 1855 (2840). Jan. 20, 1885, Congress passed an act authorizing the claimants to apply to the Court of Claims for adjudication of their claims. This act was approved by President Arthur. The court has reported to Congress favorably on a large number of these claims. The Fifty-first Congress passed an act appropriating something more than \$1,000,000 to pay such of the claims as had been reported favorably by that court to Congress, which was approved by President Benj. Harrison. A similar bill, carrying over \$1,000,000 for their payment was vetoed by President Cleveland June 6, 1896 (6115). March 3, 1899, President McKinley approved an act to pay over \$1,000,000 of these claims.

**French Spoliation Claims** (see also France, claims against):

Act making appropriations for, vetoed, 6115.

Act providing for—

Ascertainment and satisfaction of, vetoed, 2316.

Ascertainment of, vetoed, 2840.

Reports on, transmitted, 4916, 4956, 4972, 4982, 5199.

**Frenchtown (Mich.), Battle of.**—Gen. Harrison having succeeded Hull in command of the Army of the Northwest, resolved to regain what that

**Frenchtown (Mich.), Battle of—Continued.**

unfortunate commander had lost. He dispatched Gen. Winchester with 2,000 men to Detroit, with orders to cross the river if opportunity offered and take Fort Malden. From his camp (at Presque Ile) Winchester on Jan. 17, 1813, detailed Col. Lewis with 660 men to advance to Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.), on the River Raisin. Lewis arrived on the 18th, and the British garrison, consisting of 200 Canadian militia and 400 Indians, were driven into the woods. The Americans lost 12 killed and 55 wounded. The loss to the enemy was considerable and occurred chiefly in the forest.

**Friars' Lands in Philippine Islands, disposition of, 8069.****Friendly Islands. (See Tonga Islands.)****Friends, Society of. (See Society of Friends.)****Frigates. (See Vessels.)****Frolic, The, engagement with the Wasp, 506.****Fromentin, Eligius, misunderstanding of, with Andrew Jackson referred to, 682.****Frontiers (see also Indians; Militia): Affairs on southeastern frontier, 2909.**

Posts should be established for protection of, 614.

**Protection of—**

Necessity of, 76, 86, 87, 96, 101, 133, 166, 551, 1817, 2819, 3447.

Sufficient, 648.

Referred to, 165, 398, 824.

**Fruchier, John, impressed into military service of France, case of, referred to, 5199.****Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into Germany and Switzerland, 6331.**

**Frye, William Pierce; b. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State legislature in 1861, 1862, and 1867; mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866-67; was attorney-general of the State of Maine in 1867, 1868, and 1869; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin College in 1889; representative in the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Congresses; was elected March 15, 1881, to the United States Senate from Maine to succeed James G. Blaine; appointed Secretary of State, March 18, 1881; was reelected in 1883, 1888, 1895, 1901, and again in 1907; was a**

member of the commission which met in Paris, September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

**Frye, William P., member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.****Fugitive Criminals. (See Extradition.)**

Laws regarding, amendment of, recommended, 5090, 6334.

Opinion of Attorney-General regarding right of Executive to surrender, when crime is committed out of United States, 1808.

Reports of International American Conference on subject of, referred to, 5514.

**Surrender of—**

Ashburton treaty regarding, discussed, 2016.

By Costa Rica, 5868.

**Convention regarding, with—**

Austria, 2911.

Baden, 2898.

Bavaria, 2760.

Belgium, 2724, 4129, 4216, 4247, 4695, 4715.

Central America, 4055.

Chile, 2912.

Colombia, 4587, 5200.

Denmark, failure to negotiate, 4561.

Ecuador, 4160, 4247.

France, 2125, 2166, 2219, 3012.

Referred to, 5869.

Germany, 2689.

Discussed, 4824.

Great Britain, 2016, 4989, 5470.

Demands made under, 2131, 2213.

Discussed, 4917.

Questions arising under, 4419.

Referred to, 4802, 5545.

Refusal of, to comply with, discussed, 4321, 4324, 4368.

Guatemala, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.

Haiti, 3459.

Hanover, 2834.

Honduras, 4161, 4210.

Italy, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4806.

Referred to, 5546, 5959.

Japan, 4987, 5086.

Luxemburg, 4782.

Mexico, 2602, 3264, 4867.

Demands made under, 4791.

Extension of time of ratification of, recommended, 3274.

Questions arising under, 5090, 6333.

Report of Secretary of State regarding, 2690.

Netherlands, 2910, 2952, 2994, 4542, 4562, 5176, 5397.

Withdrawn from Senate, 2916.

Nicaragua, 4067, 4100.

Peru, 4068, 4247, 6434.

Termination of, referred to, 4919.

**Fugitive Criminals—Continued.****Surrender of—**

Conventions regarding, with—

Prussia, 2267, 2689, 2719.

Ratification of, refused, 2450.

Russia, 5398, 5871.

Salvador, 4033, 4212, 4247.

Questions arising under, 5961.

Santo Domingo, 3669.

Sicily, 2870.

Spain, 4376, 4699, 4738.

Referred to, 4757.

Sweden and Norway, 3114, 5871.

Swiss Confederation, 2356.

Turkey, 4258, 4296.

Venezuela, 2917, 3185.

Discussed, 5962.

Conventions regarding, recommended, 5868.

**Fugitive-Slave Laws.**—Article IV., section 2, of the Constitution provides: "No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due." In pursuance of this provision Congress in 1793 passed the first fugitive-slave law, providing that on the owner's giving proof of ownership before a magistrate of the locality where the slave was found the magistrate should order the slave to be delivered to his owner without trial by jury. Hindering arrest or harboring a fugitive slave was punishable by a fine of \$500. In 1850, as a part of the compromise measures of that year, a law was passed providing for United States commissioners to aid in the more strict enforcement of the law. Proof of identity and 2 witnesses to the fact of escape were all that were required in evidence. The negro could neither testify nor have jury trial. In all the Colonies laws had been passed providing for the return of fugitive slaves. The New England Confederation of 1643 had provided for mutual extradition of slaves. Extradition from British territory had been denied in the decision of the *Sommersett* case in 1771. In the case of *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* (1842) the Supreme Court held that the execution of the law of 1793 devolved upon Federal authorities alone; that State authorities could not be forced to act. Several States thereupon forbade action by their officials. The act of 1850 aroused much bitter feeling in the North,

and "personal liberty" laws were passed in many of the States, some of them conflicting with Federal laws and some even with the Constitution itself. The Civil War ended the whole matter, and the laws were repealed.

**Fugitive Slaves:**

Acts passed to defeat laws regarding, discussed, 3160.

Execution of laws for return of, forcibly resisted at Boston, 2637, 2673.

Proclamation regarding, 2645.

Legislation regarding restoration of, recommended, 2673.

Negotiations with Great Britain regarding surrender of, 988, 2131.

State laws regarding, discussed, 2874, 2933.

Surrender of, referred to, 988.

**Fuller, Charles E.**; b. near Belvidere, Ill.; admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1870; served five terms in State legislature; raised a regiment for the Spanish-American War in 1898, and was commissioned colonel by Governor Tanner, but the regiment was never called into service; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Illinois.

**Fuller, Melville W.**, arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

Member of Court of Arbitration, appointed, 6432.

**Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina.**

—In 1669 John Locke, the celebrated English philosopher, drew up an elaborate constitution for the Colony of Carolina, providing for several orders of nobility. At the present day it is of interest only as a sample of early constitutions and an attempt to establish an American aristocracy. The scheme comprehended a grand court of proprietors and a parliament of landgraves and caciques having entailed estates.

**Funding.**—The process of funding a debt consists in dividing it into shares or bonds, with stated times of payment of interest and principal. Refunding a debt is the process of substituting bonds, usually at another rate of interest, for outstanding obligations. The first funding of the national debt was by the act of Congress of Aug. 4, 1790, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. This act provided for the payment, by the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, of all the floating, foreign and domestic debts of the United States and such of the debts of the several States as were incurred in prosecuting the War for



**Funding—Continued.**

Independence. Since that time there have been numerous issues of bonds by the General, State, county, and municipal governments. It was not until July 14, 1870, that an attempt was made to refund the entire national debt, when Congress passed the Sherman Act, providing for the issue of \$200,000,000 5 per cent. bonds (later increased to \$500,000,000), \$300,000,000 4½ per cents., and \$1,000,000,000 4 per cents. The 5 and

6 per cent. bonds have been retired or extended at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest, under agreements of 1881 and 1882, while nearly all the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds have been bought in the open market with the surplus cash in the Treasury.

**Fur Seals.** (See Bering Sea.)

**Fur Seal Treaty** (North Pacific) concluded with Great Britain, Japan and Russia, 8050.

**Fur Trade,** persons killed while engaged in, referred to, 1128.

**Gadsden, James;** soldier, diplomat; b. Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788; appointed inspector-general of the army in 1820, with rank of colonel; minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated for the purchase of the strip of country just north of Mexico and now forming part of Arizona and New Mexico for \$10,000,000; died Charleston, S. C., Dec. 26, 1858.

**Gadsden, James:**

Mentioned, 2770.

Rejection of nomination of, as colonel discussed, 695, 702.

**Gadsden Purchase.**—This term is applied to a tract of land consisting of 45,535 sq. miles in Arizona and New Mexico, extending from the Gila River to the Mexican boundary. It was acquired from Mexico by a treaty negotiated by James Gadsden, Dec. 30, 1853. The United States paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for the land, but Mexico relinquished claims against the United States for damages for Indian depredations amounting to from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. For this transaction Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was banished as a traitor.

**Gadsden Purchase,** treaty with Mexico respecting, 2762.

**Gag Rule.**—May 26, 1836, Congress passed a resolution providing that thenceforth all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery should lie upon the table without being printed or referred. John Quincy Adams led a strong and bitter opposition to this infringement upon the right of petition. The cry of "gag rule" was raised in the North and served to increase the spirit of petition in that section Dec. 3, 1844, the rule was abolished.

**Gaillard, John,** letter of President Monroe to, referred to, 573.

**Gaines, Edmund Pendleton;** soldier; b. Culpeper Co., Va., March 20, 1777; entered the army in 1799, and was frequently promoted until he was made a major-general for gallantry at Fort Erie in 1814; died New Orleans, La., June 6, 1849.

**Gaines, Edmund P.:**

Calls of, for volunteers or militia discussed, 2298, 2300.

Court of inquiry in case of, and opinion of, discussed, 1511.

Inspection reports of, referred to, 995.

Mentioned, 697.

Requisition of, for volunteers in Indian war not sanctioned by President, 1453.

Settlement of accounts of, referred to, 2130.

Victories of, over British troops, 533.

**Gaines, John P.,** correspondence regarding seat of government of Oregon, 2684.

**Gaines, Joseph Holt;** b. Sept. 3, 1864, in the District of Columbia; taken by his parents to Fayette Co., W. Va., in 1867; educated at Univ. of West Virginia and Princeton, graduating from latter 1886; admitted to the bar in Fayetteville, W. Va., in 1887; appointed United States district attorney for West Virginia by President McKinley in 1897, resigned in 1901; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.

**Gaines Mill (Va.), Battle of.**—One of the series of engagements which took place June 25 to July 1, 1862, before Richmond, commonly known as the Seven Days' Battles. June 27, the day after the battle of Mechanicsville, Fitz-John Porter retired to Gaines Mill Heights, about 5 miles east of his former position. Here he was attacked shortly after noon by A. P. Hill's corps. Slocum's division was sent to reinforce Porter, increasing his army to 35,000. During the afternoon Jackson joined Hill and Longstreet, swelling the Confederate forces to about 60,000. Severe fighting was continued until dark. Porter succeeded in defending the bridges across the Chickahominy, allowing the heavy guns and wagon train to pass in safety on their way to the James. During the night he himself crossed over, destroying the bridges. The loss of the Confederates was reported at 3,284. Porter lost 894 men killed, 3,107 wounded, and 2,836 missing, a total of 6,837. He also lost 22 cannon.

**Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Co.,** act regarding grant of right of way to, through Indian Territory returned, 6099.

**Gale, George,** district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

**Gallagher, Thomas;** b. Concord, N. H., in 1850; moved to Chicago in 1866; elected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.

**Gallantry,** instances of, rewarded:

Bertholf, Ellsworth P., 6352.

Call, Dr. Samuel J., 6352.

Dewey, George, 6296.

Farragut, David G., 3440.

Grant, Ulysses S., 3305.

**Gallantry—Continued.**

- Hobson, Richmond P., 6306.  
 Jarvis, David H., 6352.  
 Merritt, Wesley, 6491.  
 Sampson, William T., 6573.
- Gallatin, Albert;** author, banker, diplomat, statesman; b. Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1795; at the expiration of his term he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; became president of the National Bank of New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York University; his writings have been collected into six volumes and deal with the subjects of banking and the currency, the Mexican War and its cost, the Indian tribes of North and Central America; died Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1849.
- Gallatin, Albert:**  
 Commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.
- Gallinger, Jacob H.;** b. Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; received a common school and academic education; was a printer in early life; studied medicine and was graduated with honors in 1858, and followed the profession of medicine and surgery from April, 1862, until he entered Congress; was a member of the house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1872, 1873 and 1891; member of the constitutional convention in 1876; member of the State senate in 1878, 1879, and 1880; was surgeon-general of New Hampshire with the rank of brigadier-general in 1879-80; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1885; elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses, and declined renomination to the 51st Congress; United States Senator from New Hampshire, for the term beginning March 4, 1891; reelected in 1897, 1903, and in 1909.
- Galveston, Tex.:**  
 Equipment of privateers at, must be suppressed, 583.  
 Illicit introduction of slaves through, must be suppressed, 583.  
 Referred to, 590, 592.
- Gamble, Robert Jackson,** b. Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1851; removed to Fox Lake, Wis., 1862; graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1874; located at Yankton, So. Dak., 1875; engaged in the practice of law; State senator in 1885, under the constitution adopted that year; elected to the 54th and 56th Congresses, and to the United States Senate from South Dakota, Jan. 23, 1901, and reelected in 1907.
- Game, Big, preservation of,** 6764, 7186, 7393.
- Gannett, Henry,** member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.
- Ganon, N.,** correspondence regarding unlawful expedition in New York, 1616.
- Garcia.** (See Rey.)
- Garcia, Manuel,** act granting pension to, vetoed, 5286.
- Garden City Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7289.
- Gardner, Augustus Peabody;** b. Nov. 5, 1865; member of the Massachusetts State senate for two terms; served during the Spanish-American war; elected to the 57th Congress to fill a vacancy; and to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.
- Gardner, John J.;** b. Atlantic Co., in 1845; was elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from New Jersey.
- Gardner, Obadiah,** b. Sept. 13, 1852, in what is now the town of Grant, St. Clair County, Mich.; moved to Maine at the age of 12 years; attended common schools; paid his way through Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also at Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me.; engaged in business in Rockland, Me.; since 1872 has been member of city government; member Maine Board of Agriculture; master Maine State Grange from 1897 to 1907, during which time the membership was increased 35,540; in 1908 received the unanimous nomination for governor of Maine by the Democrats; polled the largest vote ever given to a Democrat on a straight party ticket, coming within 7,000 votes of election; appointed chairman of board of State assessors April 1, 1911, for six years; appointed United States Senator Sept. 23, 1911, by Gov. Plaisted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William P. Frye.
- Gardoqui, Don Diego,** commercial relations with Spain, letter of, concerning, 113.
- Garesché, J. P.,** assistant adjutant-general, order regarding Missouri militia, 3243.
- Garfield, James A.** (twentieth President United States).  
 Garfield was elected by the Republican party Nov. 2, 1880. His nomination at the National Convention, at Chicago, June 2-3, 1880, has been characterized as one of the greatest political struggles ever known in American history. He was accepted as the compromise candidate between



**Garfield, James A.—Continued.**

the Grant and Blaine factions on the 36th ballot. The Republican platform of 1880 reviewed the work of the party during its twenty years of political ascendancy, enumerating among its achievements the suppression of the rebellion, the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 negroes, suppression of the Fugitive Slave law, the raising of the value of paper from 38 to par, and increased railways from 31,000 miles in 1860, to more than 82,000 miles in 1879; increased foreign trade, reduced the public debt, and brought prosperity to the country. It stood upon this record; acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution; advocated national promotion of popular education; reaffirmed non-sectarianism; repeated its confirmation of revenue for tariff and for protection; urged restriction of Chinese immigration; endorsed the administration of President Hayes; arraigned the Democratic party; and affirmed the restoration of harmony to the Union.

The Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 22-24, 1880, nominated General Hancock. The National Greenback party, at Chicago, June 9-11, 1880, nominated James B. Weaver. The Prohibition party, at Cleveland, on June 17, 1880, nominated Neal Dow.

The popular vote cast by thirty-eight States gave Garfield 4,454,416; Hancock, 4,444,952; Weaver, 308,578; with 10,305 scattering. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1881, gave Garfield 214, and Hancock, 155.

**Party Affiliation.**—Garfield seems never to have voted before 1856, when he cast his ballot for Frémont, the first candidate of the Republican party. The leading part that he played in Congress for twenty years as chairman of most important committees, saw the rendering of faithful and brilliant service to Republican interests. From March, 1866, he continued his aggressive policy of promoting the resumption of specie payment. He was the representative in Congress of the "Sound Money" principle. In reconstruction times, he opposed the policy of President Johnson. In the 45th Congress, as leader of the opposition in the House, he contributed greatly in compelling the Democratic majority to make the appropriations which they were withholding. His report of the tariff commission in April, 1880, confirmed him as a firm believer in the policy of protection.

**Political Complexion of Congress.—**

In the Forty-seventh Congress (1881-1883) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 37 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 American, and 1 Readjuster; and the House of 293 members was made up of 130 Democrats, 152 Republicans, 9 Nationals, and 2 Readjusters. In the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-1885) the Senate of 76 members was made up of 36 Democrats and 40 Republicans; and the House of 325 members was made up of 200 Democrats, 119 Republicans, 4 Independents, and 2 Nationals.

**Civil Service.**—In his Inaugural Address (page 4601) President Garfield said: "The civil service can never be placed upon a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed." It was in connection with the civil service and the making of appointments that the memorable struggle over the patronage of New York occurred, which resulted in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt.

**Finance.**—In his Inaugural Address (page 4600) President Garfield said: "By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals."

**Garfield, James A.:**

Biographical sketch of, 4593.

Civil service discussed by. (See also Civil Service.) 4601.

Death of—

Action of Congress on, 4615.

Action of Senators and Representatives in Washington on, 4608.

Announcement of, to Vice-President and reply to, 4604.

**Garfield, James A.—Continued.**

Announcements of, and honors to be paid memory of, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607.

Condolence on, of—  
Guatemala, 4627.

Russia, 4626.

Day of humiliation and mourning in memory of, appointed, 4621.

Discussed, 4620, 4624.

Official bulletin of autopsy on body, 4614.

Finances discussed by, 4600.

Funeral of—

Announcement of, and arrangements for, 4610.

Orders of heads of Executive Departments relating to, 4608.

Inaugural address of, 4596.

Portrait of, 4593.

Statue of, to be erected in Washington, appropriation for, recommended, 4795.

Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.

**Garland, John**, gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, referred to, 2368.

**Garland Case.**—In 1860 Augustus H. Garland was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Not very long after the State of Arkansas had seceded from the Union in 1861 he was sent to the Confederate congress, where he served until the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865. He was included in the general amnesty extended to citizens of the Southern States. July 2, 1862, Congress enacted a law requiring all candidates for office to take an oath that they had never engaged in hostilities against the United States, and on Jan. 24, 1865, this oath was required of persons admitted to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States or Court of Claims. Garland refused to take the prescribed oath on the ground that it was unconstitutional and void as affecting his status in court, and that if it were constitutional his pardon released him from compliance with it. The court sustained him in his contention on the ground that the law was *ex post facto*. Justice Field, delivering the opinion, said: "It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of Executive clemency." Chief Justice Chase and Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

**Garner, John Nance**; b. Red River Co., Tex., Nov. 22, 1869; member of the Texas house of representatives for

four years; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Garrett, Finis James**; b. Aug. 26, 1875, near Ore Springs, in Weakley Co., Tenn.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1899; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Tennessee.

**Garrett, William H.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2775.

**Gates, William**, major, United States Army:

Nomination of, discussed, 1488.

Trial solicited by, 1489.

**Gaugers.** (See Weighers and Gaugers.)

**Gayhead, Mass.**, land designated at, for lighthouse, proclamation concerning, 1221.

**Geary, John W.**, referred to, 2980, 2995.

**Geary Law**, sustained by Supreme Court, discussed, 5868.

**General.**—Formerly highest rank in the United States Army, conferred in recognition of distinguished military services. It was first created by act of Congress March 2, 1799, and conferred upon George Washington; was abolished in 1802, but was revived July 25, 1866, for Ulysses S. Grant. William T. Sherman succeeded to the rank, March 4, 1869, Grant having become President, and held it until his retirement, Feb. 8, 1884. The grade was revived June 1, 1888, for Philip H. Sheridan, who held it until his death, Aug. 5 of that year, when it ceased to exist. The rank of General was also highest in the Confederate army. (See Army.)

**General Allotment Act**, mentioned, 6672.

**General Armstrong, The:**

Claims of owners of, against Portugal, 2268, 2759.

Distribution of fund appropriated for relief of owners and crew of, referred to, 4987.

President of France selected as arbiter in case of, 2655.

Award of Emperor of France, 2722.

**General Grant National Park.** (See Parks, National.)

**General Land Office.** (See Interior, Department of.)

**General Land Office:**

Appropriations for—

Estimates of, submitted, 4677.

Recommended, 1433.

Business of, suspension of, recommended, 1433.

Creation of new offices in, recommended, 4658.

Discussed, 5638.

Estimates of appropriations required for, submitted, 4677.

**General Land Office—Continued.**

Increase in clerical force of, recommended, 4663.

Improvements in, recommended, 1381.  
Surveyor-general's district for Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas should be divided, 1131.

Work of, 6654.

**General Land Office, Commissioner of:**  
Bill to increase salary of, referred to, 4658.

Reports of, 986, 1098, 2130.

**General Supply Committee.**—The General Supply Committee was created in lieu of the board (Board of Awards) provided for in section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended, and is composed of officers, one from each of the executive departments, designated by the head thereof. Its duties are to make an annual schedule of required miscellaneous supplies for the use of each of said departments and other Government establishments in Washington, to standardize such supplies, eliminating all unnecessary grades and varieties, and to solicit bids based upon formulas and specifications drawn up by such experts in the service of the Government as the committee may see fit to call upon, who shall render whatever assistance they may require. Provided, that the articles intended to be purchased in this manner shall be those in common use by or suitable to the ordinary needs of two or more such departments or establishments. Every purchase or drawing of such supplies from the contractor is immediately reported to said committee. No disbursing officer may be a member of the committee.

**General Urrea, The,** capture off the coast of Texas of, by the *Natchez* and restoration of, referred to, 1617.

**Geneva Convention.**—An agreement entered into at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1864, by representatives of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Baden, and Prussia. It has since been agreed to by all the military powers of Europe and of America, except Brazil. Of Asiatic countries Persia has also consented to be governed by its provisions. The convention provides for the neutrality of ambulances, no distinction of nationality to be made in caring for the sick and wounded. Natives of an invaded country who bring aid to sick and wounded shall be free and respected. If they receive the wounded into their houses, they shall be exempt from military contributions and quartering

of troops. Hospitals and their attachés, unless defended by a military force, shall be recognized as neutral. Nurses, surgeons, physicians, and those in charge of administration and transportation shall be marked by a distinctive flag or arm badge, consisting of a red cross on a white ground. The sick and wounded who fall into the hands of the enemy shall, when cured, be returned to their own country, if incapable of service; otherwise they shall be paroled.

In 1868 a second convention at Geneva extended the operations of the system to naval warfare so far as possible. Influenced by the agreement between nations, many Red Cross societies have been organized by humane civilians, whose work has done much to alleviate the horrors of war. The credit of originating the idea of neutralizing the sick and wounded is due to two Swiss gentlemen, Heinrich Dumont, a physician, and his friend, Gustave Moynier, chairman of the Society of Public Utility.

**Geneva Convention,** for relief of wounded in war referred to, 4631, 4653, 4670. States against Great Britain for damages sustained by reason of the depredations of the *Alabama*, *Florida*, settlement of the claims of the United States.

**Geneva Tribunal.**—A tribunal for the *Georgia*, *Shenandoah*, and other Confederate cruisers which had been fitted out in English ports. The treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, provided for the submission of these claims (known as "Alabama Claims") to a court of arbitration. The court met at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, and was composed of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the President of the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, by the Queen of England; Count Federigo Sclopis, by the King of Italy; M. Jacques Staempfli, by the President of Switzerland, and Viscount d'Itajuba, by the Emperor of Brazil.

The United States claimed the right to submit for arbitration certain indirect claims—i. e., the cost of pursuing the privateers, compensation for increased rates of insurance, and the prolongation of the war by reason of the depredations—but these the board of arbitrators refused to entertain. Final judgment was rendered Sept. 14, 1872. The tribunal unanimously found Great Britain liable for the depredations of the *Alabama*, with the dissent of Sir Alexander



**Geneva Tribunal—Continued.**

Cockburn; the same finding was made in the case of the *Florida*; three of the arbitrators found against Great Britain in the case of the *Shenandoah*. In the other cases insufficient evidence was presented to justify a finding. The United States were awarded \$15,500,000 in gold in satisfaction of all claims. Sir Alexander Cockburn, on the part of Great Britain, filed a long dissenting opinion. (See also Alabama Claims.)

**Geneva Tribunal** (see also Halifax, Nova Scotia):

For settlement of questions pending between United States and Great Britain, discussed, 4097, 4138.

Award of, 4138.

Commissioners to report on distribution of, appointment of, recommended, 4139, 4190.

Payment of, 4190.

Case of United States and counter case referred to, 4115, 4118, 4119.

Differences of opinion regarding powers of, 4120, 4122.

Legislation in connection with, urged, 4164.

Referred to, 4161.

**Geodetic Association, International**, invitation to United States to become a party to, 5192.

**Geographer of United States**.—By an act passed May 20, 1785, Congress created a national geographer, whose duty it was to supervise and submit plats to the Treasury Department. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey now has control of this work.

**Geographic Board**.—By an Executive Order of Aug. 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its Insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales

of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken. The following were the officers, Jan. 1, 1909:

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; Secretary, Charles S. Sloan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Major Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Light-house Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Department of War; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Frank A. Kidd, Editor and Chief, Government Printing Office; Fred G. Plummer, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Department of the Navy; Com. A. G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

**Geographic Names, Board on**, Executive order constituting, 5647, 6461.

**Geographical Congress of Venice**, 4626.

**Geographical Survey**, practicability of consolidating with Geological Survey discussed, 4218.

**Geography**.—See Index articles treating:

Africa.	Caroline Islands.
America.	Central America.
Asia.	Europe.
Australasia.	Falkland Islands.
Australia.	Johanna Island.
Aves Islands.	Madagascar.
Bahama Islands.	Samoa Islands.
Bahama Banks.	South America.
Baltic Sea.	Yucatan.
Borneo.	

**Geological Explorations**, discussed, 4307.

**Geological Survey**. (See also under Interior Department.)

Practicability of consolidating with Geographic Survey discussed, 4218.

Report of Director of, discussed, 4577, 6654.

**George, Henry, Jr.**, b. Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 3, 1862; educated in public schools and entered a printing office at the age of 16; since 1881 has been steadily engaged in newspaper and magazine work; special newspaper correspondent in Japan in 1906; on the sudden death of his father, Henry

**George, Henry, Jr.—Continued.**

George, during the mayoralty campaign in New York City in 1897, Henry George, Jr., was nominated to succeed his father on the ticket as the candidate of the Jeffersonian party, but was defeated; married Marie M. Hitch, of Chicago, Dec. 2, 1897; in 1909, as a special correspondent, he made a tour of the world and a special study of the economic conditions existing in the countries through which he passed; author of the "Life of Henry George," published in 1900; the "Menace of Privilege" (1905), and the "Romance of John Bainbridge" (1906); elected to the Sixty-second Congress from New York.

**George V, coronation of, 8048.**

**Georges Shoals, survey of, completed, 1610.**

**Georgetown, D. C.:**

Act transferring duties of trustees of colored schools in Washington and, vetoed, 3903.

Water supply for, referred to, 2698, 2725, 2750.

**Georgia.**—One of the thirteen original States; nickname, "The Empire State of the South"; motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." It is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina, on the east by South Carolina (separated by the Savannah River) and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama (separated in part by the Chattahoochee River). The surface is level in the south, rolling in the center, and mountainous in the north. Georgia was settled by English colonists under Oglethorpe in 1733. It is one of the leading States in the production of cotton. Lumber, rice, gold, iron, and coal are also produced. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and the production of iron are industries which have rapidly developed in recent years.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 291,027, comprising 26,953,413 acres, valued with stock and improvements at \$580,546,381. The average value of land per acre was \$13.74 against \$5.25 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$80,393,993, including 1,080,316 cattle valued at \$14,060,958; 120,067 horses, \$14,193,839; 295,348 mules, \$43,974,611; 1,783,684 swine, \$5,429,016; 187,644 sheep, \$308,212, and poultry, \$2,088,653. The yield and acreage of field crops for 1911

was: Corn, 3,692,000 acres, 59,072,000 bushels, \$49,030,000; wheat, 145,000 acres, 1,740,000 bushels, \$1,984,000; oats, 404,000 acres, 8,686,000 bushels, \$6,480,000; rye, 12,000 acres, 114,000 bushels, \$157,000; rice, 1,450 acres, 39,000 bushels, \$30,000; potatoes, 12,000 acres, 864,000 bushels, \$950,000; hay, 87,000 acres, 117,000 tons, \$1,989,000; tobacco, 1,200 acres, 1,080,000 pounds, \$302,400; and cotton, 2,560,000 bales. Gold, silver, iron, and clay products are taken out in considerable quantities. Georgia marble has a high reputation throughout the country. The bonded debt amounted to \$7,034,202 in 1909. The assessed valuation of property was \$725,018,197. The principal port is Savannah, which is now (1912) being deepened and improved by the government. The exports from Savannah in 1907-08 amounted to \$61,695,330, chiefly cotton. There are 6,913 miles of steam railway and 395 miles of electric railway in the State. There are 448 State banks with a capital of \$17,536,780; and 87 National banks, with a paid up capital of \$8,958,500, and some private banks.

Georgia passed an ordinance of secession Jan. 19, 1861. It was restored to the Union by act of Congress, June 25, 1868. Area, 59,475 sq. miles; population (1910), 2,609,121.

**Georgia (see also Atlanta; Augusta; Confederate States):**

Act of legislature ratifying resolution of Congress, referred to, 168.

Africans landed on coast of, referred to, 3065, 3069, 3086.

Arsenal in. (See Augusta.)

Articles of agreement and cession with United States referred to, 992.

Boundary line between—  
Florida and, 895, 961, 1124, 1260.  
United States, and, 329.

Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.

Campaign in, discussed. (See Civil War.)

Citizens of, must not trespass upon Indian lands, 936.

Claims of, against Creek Indians, 652.

Colored members in legislature of, unseated, discussed, 3982.

Constitution of, referred to, 3832.

Deposits of provisions at posts in, contracts regarding, 598.

Fourteenth amendment to Constitution ratified by, proclamation announcing, 3858.

Indian depredations in, 1645.

Indian titles in, extinguishment of, referred to, treaty for, recommended, 637.

**Georgia—Continued.**

- Indians attempt to establish government in, 1020.
- Internal-revenue tax due from, suspension of collection of requested, 3588.
- Lands donated to, for benefit of colleges and mechanic arts, accepted, 3587.
- Lands in—
  - Compact with United States regarding, 803, 850, 936, 1085.
  - Conflicting claims regarding, of—Indians and State, 936, 939, 941, 990, 991.
  - United States and State, 290.
  - Extinguishment of Indian title to, 769, 771.
  - Recommended, 637.
  - Treaty for, referred to, 684.
  - Sale of, act for, 167.
- Military authorities in, not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.
- Payment of amount due citizens of, under treaty with Creeks referred to, 968.
- Payment of amount due, from United States recommended, 568.
- Political and civil condition of, referred to, 3998.
- Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
- Provisional governor for, appointed, and restoration of into Union, discussed, 3516.
- Reconstruction of, referred to, 4002.
- Georgia, The.**—A Confederate cruiser built at Glasgow, Scotland, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of the United States during the Civil War. The *Georgia* sailed from Glasgow in April, 1863, under the name of the *Japan*, and destroyed a number of Federal merchant vessels off the coast of France. Aug. 15, 1863, she was seized by the U. S. S. *Niagara*, Capt. Craven, and taken to England.
- Georgiana, The,** seizure of, by Spanish or Cuban authorities, referred to, 2679.
- Claims arising out of, referred to, 2721, 2900.
- Convention with Peru regarding claims arising out of capture of, 3353.
- German Empire, Treaties with.**—When the German Empire was formed in 1871, certain treaties in force with the individual component States were abrogated; many, however, remained in force and are to be found under the proper head. (For the consular conventions of 1871, see Consular Conventions.)

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made with Germany. It contains certain concessions of import duties upon specified classes of goods coming from Germany; and Germany makes compensating concessions upon classes of goods going into Germany. Among these latter is the suspension of the inspection of all dried fruits of the United States as a precaution against the San José scale. The agreement is subject to three months' notice of intention to terminate.

**Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce:**

Establishment and growth of, referred to, 2113.

Treaty with, regarding duty on agricultural products, 2167.

**Germantown (Pa.), Battle of.**—After the American defeat at Brandywine Creek and the British occupation of Philadelphia, Washington determined to attack the main body of Howe's army, which was quartered in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. The American army was encamped at Skippock Creek, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and consisted of about 10,000 men. About two-thirds of these, under Generals Sullivan and Wayne, started for Germantown on the evening of Oct. 3, 1777. Washington accompanied Sullivan's division. The battle opened about 7 A. M. on the 4th. The attack failed on account of fog and a misunderstanding among the officers. After 3 hours of severe fighting the Americans were obliged to retreat with a loss of 673 killed and wounded and some 400 prisoners. The British loss was reported at 535, including Gen. Agnew and Lieut.-Col. Bird, though 800 is claimed to be a more approximate figure. Washington retired to his former camp and Gen. Howe returned to Philadelphia.

**German Empire.**—A country of Central Europe, bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; on the east by Russia and Austria-Hungary; on the south by Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It extends from lat. 47° 16' to 55° 54' north, and from long. 5° 52' to 22° 53' east. The country is generally level in the north, but hilly and mountainous in the south. The principal mountains are the Alps, Vosges, Black Forest, etc. There were, in 1907, 5,736,082 separate agricultural holdings—more than 2,500,000 of less than 1 hectare (about 2½ acres) and only



**German Empire—Continued.**

23,566 of more than 100 hectares. These holdings supported 18,068,663 persons. The principal crops in the order of their importance are rye, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and goats are extensively raised. Prussia is the principal iron manufacturing State; Saxony leads in the production of textiles. Beet-root sugar is an important article of manufacture. A recent industrial census showed 3,012,384 persons engaged in manufacture.

Germany comprises twenty-six States, and is a constitutional monarchy. The King of Prussia is hereditary German Emperor. Wilhelm II., of the house of Hohenzollern, became emperor in June, 1888. The legislature consists of a Bundesrath of 61 members and a Reichstag of 397 members. Germany has several foreign dependencies. The Empire as at present constituted replaced the North German Confederation, and is based on treaties between that body and the other German States. The area of the Empire is 208,780 sq. miles, containing a population (1912) of 64,903,423. The area of the various colonies and dependencies of Germany is estimated at 1,027,820 sq. miles, with a population of 13,946,203.

**Germany** (see also Berlin; Hamburg): Caroline Islands, dispute with Spain regarding, 4916, 6370.

Commercial relations with, 5617, 6061, 6369.

Compulsory insurance of workingmen in, referred to, 5782.

Concessions of land in Colombia, 6802.

Consular convention with, 4114, 4142.

Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5713.

Referred to, 5752.

Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2549.

**Emperor of—**

Arbitrator in northwestern boundary dispute, 4097.

Award of, 4139.

Thanks of United States tendered, 4140.

Death of, 5367.

Empress Frederick, death of, 6678.

Expulsion of Julius Baumer from, referred to, 4460.

Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into, discussed, 6331.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2689.

Discussed, 4824.

Government of United States of North Germany referred to, 3780.

Immigration treaty with, discussed, 4419.

Importation of American products into, restrictions upon, discussed, 4758, 4789, 4916, 5957, 6061, 6328, 6429.

Decrees regarding, referred to, 6100.

Insurance companies, American, excluded from, 6061, 6099, 6183.

Minister of Hamburg, received in United States, 949.

Minister of, to United States, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

Minister of United States to—  
Recalled, 2549.

Salary of, increase in, recommended, 4074.

Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

Naturalization treaty with, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3888.

Questions arising under, referred to, 4419, 4520, 4625, 4916, 5084, 5471, 5869.

Political questions in, referred to, 4017.

Postal convention with, 3775, 3783, 4203.

Presentation of replica of Von Steuben to, 8049.

Samoan affairs discussed. (See Samoan Islands.)

Shipping interests of, report of consul-general on, referred to, 4973.

Tariff laws of, evidence of, modifications of, proclaimed, 5693.  
Discussed, 5747.

Tariff laws of United States, protest against provisions of, imposing discriminating duty on sugar, 5957.

Tobacco imported into (see also Agricultural Products)—

Duties on, referred to, 2909.

Treaty regarding, 2167.

Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4114, 4142.

Treaty of United States with—

Hamburg, 988, 991, 2686.

States composing the Zollverein, 2168, 2169, 2205.

Negotiations regarding, and rejection of, discussed, 2192.

Transmitted and discussed, 2689, 4824.

Union of States of, discussed, 4074.

Vessels of—

Claims of, to interest on dues illegally exacted, 5084, 5367.

Destroyed at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5326.

Proclamation revoking, 6129.

**Germany—Continued.**

Vessels of Hamburg, application for rights regarding, 621.

Discriminating duties on, suspended, 607.

**War with France—**

Correspondence regarding, 4068, 4434.

Diplomatic relations resumed, referred to, 4098.

Neutrality of United States in, 4050.

Proclaimed, 4040, 4043, 4045.

Suspension of hostilities recommended by President Grant, 4055.

**Geronimo**; an Apache chief, of the tribe of Chiricahua Indians; during 1884 and 1885 headed a band of hostile Indians who terrorized New Mexico and Arizona; Gen. Crook succeeded in bringing the Indians to terms of surrender, but before they could be carried out the Indians escaped to the mountains; Gen. Crook was succeeded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and he waged such a vigorous campaign against the Indians that they were forced to accept his terms of surrender, and Geronimo and his principal supporters were imprisoned in Fort Pickens, Fla.; Geronimo was afterwards taken to Fort Sill, Okla., where he was held a prisoner.

**Geronimo:**

Mentioned, 5495.

Surrender of Apaches under, to Gen. Miles, discussed, 5099.

**Gerry, Commander**, mentioned, 2838.

**Gerrymander**.—An arbitrary arrangement of the legislative or Congressional districts of a State regardless of geographical contiguity and compactness, whereby a minority of the voters of one party may be so grouped as to elect all or a majority of the representatives in Congress or a State legislature. The word was coined in 1811 from the name of Elbridge Gerry, who as governor of Massachusetts signed a bill passed by the Democratic majority of the legislature grouping the sections which gave the Federalist majorities into one district, with a fancied resemblance to a salamander.

**Gerrymander**, discussed, 5643.

**Gerry, Elbridge** (1744-1814); statesman and fifth Vice-President of the United States; b. Marblehead, Mass.; member Massachusetts legislature, 1772; elected to the Continental Congress, 1776; signed the Declaration of Independence, and served on several important committees; chairman of the treasury board, 1780; member of the convention which formulated the

Federal Constitution, 1787; member of Congress, 1790-95; acted with Pinckney and Marshall on the X. Y. Z. mission to France, 1797, and when they were dismissed from France, Gerry was asked to remain; joined the Democratic party, and was elected governor of Massachusetts, 1810; Vice-President with Madison, 1812, and died in office.

**Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of**.—After the remarkable success of the Confederate arms at Chancellorsville, and in response to a general demand of the people of the Confederacy, Gen. Lee determined upon an invasion of the Northern States. In the early days of June, 1863, he started his army on the northward march into Pennsylvania. Passing up the Shenandoah Valley by way of Winchester (at which latter place he defeated Gen. Milroy, capturing 4,000 prisoners and 28 cannon), he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepards-town, arriving in Hagerstown, Md., with a force of 68,352 effectives, according to Confederate accounts, or 97,000 men and 280 guns, according to some Federal accounts. Hooker's army numbered almost 80,000. By June 27, Lee had reached Chambersburg, Pa., with Longstreet's and Hill's corps, Ewell having pushed on as far as Carlisle and York. While the Confederates moved up the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains Hooker marched along the east side, keeping always between his adversary and Washington. The movement of the Confederates toward the east through Chambersburg threatened Harrisburg and Columbia, and eventually Baltimore. Hooker asked to be relieved of command, which request was immediately granted, and he was succeeded by Gen. George G. Meade, who assumed command June 28. Meade was now reenforced by 15,000 men from Washington and 2,100 from the Middle Department and granted the privilege of calling upon the 11,000 at Harpers Ferry, making the two armies thus advancing to battle on Northern soil numerically equal, according to Northern statements.

Lee, learning on June 28 that Meade was just across the South Mountain, and fearing the latter might attempt to cut off his communications with the Potomac by an advance through the mountain gaps in his rear, determined upon an eastern movement. Meade surmised that Lee would attempt a movement south on the east side of the South Mountain,

**Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of—Continued.** and prepared to meet him and give battle at Pipe Creek, near Taneytown, Md., 15 miles southeast of Gettysburg. The left wing of the Federal army, consisting of the First, Eleventh, and Third corps, was sent forward to Gettysburg to mask the Pipe Creek movement.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, Buford's cavalry, which had moved west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg road, encountered the Confederate advance under Hill and Heth and were driven back to Seminary Ridge, west of the town. The corps were scarcely placed in line of battle when Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded and the command of the field devolved upon Howard. He was later in the day superseded by Gen. Hancock. During the afternoon Ewell's corps and two-thirds of Hill's reinforced the Confederates and drove Reynolds's and Howard's corps to Cemetery Hill, south of the town, inflicting upon them a loss of nearly 10,000 men and 16 guns. Gen. Lee ordered Ewell to press forward and take the hill. Ewell failed to push on. On the advice of Hancock, Meade moved his whole army during the night and occupied Cemetery Hill. Lee's army was posted along Seminary Ridge, west of the town. July 2 the fighting of both armies was directed toward securing good positions, the Confederates gaining in two or three advance movements and capturing some trophies and prisoners. The attack on Cemetery Hill, while nearly successful, was disjointed, the Confederates retiring with their prisoners. The Union loss the second day was 10,000, Sickles losing half of his men. The Confederate losses were also great. July 3, the day of the decisive action, opened with slight skirmishing. After noon a heavy cannonade was kept up between the two armies for 2 hours. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates, under Pickett, made a grand assault. They went forward in the face of a terrible fire and met with almost complete destruction. Hay's division took 2,000 prisoners and 15 colors; Gibbons's division took 2,500 prisoners and 12 colors. The charge on the left was under Pettigrew, and was made with the same desperate valor. The entire Federal losses at Gettysburg were 3,155 killed, 14,529 wounded, and 5,365 missing—a total of 23,049. The Confederate losses

footed up, according to official reports, a total of 20,451, of whom 2,592 were killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 taken prisoners. This report does not include the artillery losses. Gettysburg was probably the crucial battle of the Civil War.

**Gettysburg Battlefield,** work of locating and preserving lines of battle at, 5879.

**Ghent, Treaty of,** between United States and Great Britain, 537, 819. Commissioners—

Copy of journal of, transmitted, 1026.

Disagree in opinions on, 777, 819.

Expenses of, referred to, 650.

To conclude, communications from and instructions to, 536, 537.

To make international boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay according to description of, 6063.

Construction of, referred to Emperor of Russia for arbitration and interpretation of, 645, 672.

Decision of, 756.

Opinion of Attorney-General on, 966.

Ratification of, 767.

Convention for payment of claimants under, 959.

Copy of journals of the United States Commissioners to, transmitted, 1026.

Expenses incurred under, referred to, 6282.

Exportation of slaves by Great Britain in violation of, 629.

Proclaimed, 545.

Referred to, 581, 591, 597, 629, 672, 756, 775, 813, 868, 895, 945, 995, 1006.

Restitution of slaves referred to, 591, 617.

Settlement of boundaries under Article IV. of, referred to, 581, 597.

**Gibbons vs. Ogden.**—An important Supreme Court case denying the right of a State to grant the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of a State extending to the coast-wise traffic of another State. Aaron Ogden had obtained through assignment the exclusive right to navigate for thirty years, with boats propelled by fire or steam, the waters within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. In 1808 the New York court of chancery granted an injunction forbidding Thomas Gibbons from running steamboats between New York, Elizabethtown, and other places in New Jersey. Gibbons appealed and the New York court of errors having sustained the chancery court, the Supreme Court rendered



**Gibbons vs. Ogden—Continued.**

judgment for the appellant Gibbons on the ground that the granting of exclusive navigation of waters within the State of New York by the State's legislature, extending to coastwise traffic with another State, was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to regulate commerce, and was void. Ogden's bill was dismissed, the decree of the two New York courts having been annulled. The case occupies 240 pages of a large volume of the Supreme Court Reports. Daniel Webster appeared for the appellant. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion.

**Gibson, Walter M.**, held in dures by Dutch authorities at Batavia, 2828, 2831.

**Giddings, Joshua Reed**; author, lawyer, diplomat; b. Athens, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795; moved to Ohio and was elected to the legislature of that State in 1826; member of Congress from Ohio, 1838-59; recognized for many years as the leader of the anti-slavery party; appointed consul-general to British North America, 1861; his collected writings include speeches in Congress, "The Exiles of Florida," "The Rebellion: Its Authors and Its Causes," and "Essays of Pacifism"; died Montreal, Canada, May 27, 1864.

**Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.**, removal of Indians on, bill for, transmitted, 5499.

**Gila Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 7273.

**Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway**, act granting right of way to, through San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., vetoed, 6003.

**Gilbert, Henry C.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829, 2884, 2954.

**Gillespie, Capt.**, dispatch to consul at Monterey forwarded and destroyed by, 2428.

**Gillett, Frederick Huntington**; b. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851; graduated at Amherst College, 1874, and Harvard Law School, 1877; admitted to the bar, 1877; assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882; elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1890 and 1891; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.

**Gillis, James M.**, mentioned, 3279. Observations of, referred to, 2776.

**Gillmore, Quincy A.**, ceremonies at Fort Sumter to be conducted by, in absence of Gen. Sherman, 3484.

**Gilmer, Thomas W.**, Secretary of Navy, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2132, 2186.

**Gilpin, Henry D.**, director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

**Gilsonite**, disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.

**Glacier National Park.** (See Parks, National.)

**Glass, Carter**; b. Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 4, 1858, publisher of the *Daily News* and *The Daily Advance*; member of Virginia State senate, 1899-1903; resigned from Virginia State senate to contest for seat in Congress; was elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Virginia.

**Glen, The**, appropriation for illegal capture of, recommended, 3396.

**Glendy, William M.**, captain in Navy, nomination for promotion withdrawn and reasons therefor, 4000.

**Globe, Congressional.** (See Congressional Globe.)

**Gloucester, The**, mentioned, 6318.

**Godwin, Hannibal Lafayette**; b. Nov. 3, 1873, near Dunn, Harnett Co., N. C.; educated in the schools at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; read law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar, 1896; member of the State senate of North Carolina, 1903; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from North Carolina.

**Goeke, J. Henry**; b. near Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1869; his education was in the common schools at Minster, Celina, and Coldwater, Ohio; graduated from Pio Nono College, St. Francis, Wis., 1888; attended Cincinnati Law School and graduated there in 1891; admitted to the bar, engaged in the general practice of the law; elected prosecuting attorney of Auglaize County, 1894, serving for six years; chairman of the Democratic State convention that nominated Tom L. Johnson for governor in 1903; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Ohio.

**Gold.**—The most valuable of the metals in general use among civilized or barbarous nations, both in ancient and modern times. Its earliest use was probably for personal adornment. It was extensively employed by the Oriental nations, such as the Hindus, Akkadians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and the Persians. Although it never was used to the same extent among the Greeks, they obtained it by their intercourse with the Phenicians and other navigators and merchants of

**Gold—Continued.**

the Mediterranean, and adorned their temples and made ornaments for their wealthier classes with it. Neither was gold in common use at an early day in Rome. Gold as money was not coined so early as silver. The Lydians made coins of the metal 860 B. C., but it had been in earlier use in the shape of rings, rods, etc., in the cities of the Chaldeans and in Assyria, and also among the Egyptians. The metal has been found most abundantly in South America, South Africa, and North America. Ancient gold mines of Russia were reopened in 1699 and those of the Ural Mountains have since been richly productive.

Gold is said to have been first discovered in Peru and Mexico in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards. It was found in Malacca in 1731, in Nueva Andalucia in 1785, in Ceylon in 1800, in New Zealand in 1842, in California in 1848, in Australia in 1851, in British Columbia in 1856, in Nova Scotia in 1861, in the Transvaal in 1868, in the Bendigo gold fields, Western Australia, in 1870, and in the Klondike region of the Yukon in 1896. The production of gold has been steadily increasing in recent years by reason not only of new discoveries but of the improved scientific methods of mining and of extracting the pure metal from the ore. The estimated value of all the gold in the world in 1848 was \$2,500,000,000. In 1875 the amount had probably doubled. There was a large increase in the world's production of gold in 1897, the output for that year being twice that of 1890. More than 90 per cent of the supply was furnished by seven countries, viz., the United States, the Transvaal, Australia, Russia (Siberia), British India, Canada, and Mexico. The production of gold in the United States and territories has increased from 1,588,880 fine ounces in 1890 (valued at \$32,845,000) to 4,374,827 fine ounces in 1907 (valued at \$90,435,700). The world's production has in the same time increased from 5,749,306 ounces (valued at \$118,848,700) to 19,360,864 ounces (valued at \$410,555,300). Africa is the largest producer, followed by the United States, with Australasia third.

The greatest gain in the world's production of gold in the last ten years has been made in South Africa. The production in the United States and Australasia for 1910 was slightly

less than the preceding year, and there is little likelihood that the rate of production of the last decade will be materially increased. Final figures for 1909 show the world's production of gold to have been \$454,422,900, of which the United States produced \$99,673,400. The world's production increased but slightly in 1910 and the yield by the United States and its territories decreased slightly. The world's output is worth about a million and a quarter dollars a day. The Bank of England under a law passed in 1866 is bound to buy all the gold offered to it at the rate of \$19.05 per ounce of standard fineness, pure gold being credited at \$20.81 per ounce.

The new gold diggings on Squirrel Creek, Alaska, are said to have shipped \$300,000 worth of gold dust to Seattle, Wash., in 1910, and the 1911 shipment is expected to reach \$2,000,000. The Klondike placer mines of Alaska have produced \$150,000,000 in gold since 1898.

**Gold and Silver:**

Adoption of, as standard of value discussed, 1465.

Coinage of. (See Coins and Coinage.)

Depreciation in price of silver discussed, 5548, 5628.

Discovery of—

Gold discussed, 2486, 3451, 4355.

Silver discussed, 3451.

Export of, discussed, 5875, 5964, 6156.

Imports of, discussed, 5964.

International action for restoration of silver to full use as money referred to, 4587.

International agreement for free use of silver as a coin metal discussed, 5548.

International conference at Brussels, Belgium, in 1892 to consider enlarged use of silver, 5752.

Postponement of, discussed, 5876.

Report of, transmitted, 5784.

International conference for adopting ratio between, discussed, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4438.

International conference to consider free coinage of silver, information regarding, refused, 5673.

International ratio of, establishment of, referred to, 4929, 4955.

Price of silver, depreciation of, discussed, 5548, 5628.

Production of, discussed, 3771, 3879, 5876, 5965, 6156.

Production of gold in California discussed, 2660.

**Gold and Silver—Continued.**

Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073.

Recommended, 5833.

Use of, as medium of exchange. (See Medium of Exchange.)

Value of gold compared with national currency discussed, 4061, 4102.

**Gold Certificates**, recommendations regarding issue of, 4633.

**Goldfogle, Henry M.**; b. in New York City; became one of the judges of the municipal court of New York; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses, and reelected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Gold Mines.** (See Mines.)

**Gold Reserve** discussed, and recommendations regarding, 5835, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6091.

**Goldsbrough, Louis M.**, thanks of—Congress to, recommended, 3266. President tendered, 3305.

**Good, James William**; b. Sept. 24, 1866, Linn Co., Iowa; graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and the law department of the University of Michigan; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Iowa.

**Good Return, The:**

Protocol relative to claim on Chile in case of, transmitted, 4214.

Reparation made by Chile in case of, 4289.

**Goodwin, William Shields**; b. Warren, Ark., May 2, 1866, son of T. M. and Esther (Shields) Goodwin, of Gwinnett and Milton Counties, Ga., respectively; educated in the public schools of his home town, at Farmers' Academy, near Duluth, Ga., and at a business college in Atlanta, Ga., universities of Arkansas and Mississippi; is a lawyer; in 1897 married Miss Sue Meek, of Warren, Ark.; in 1895 was member of Arkansas General Assembly; in 1900 was Democratic presidential elector; in 1905 and 1907 was State senator; since 1907 has been a member of the board of trustees of the University of Arkansas; was elected to the Sixty-second Congress.

**Gordon, George Washington**; b. in Giles Co., Tenn.; graduated Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn., in 1859; served in Confederate Army during the Civil War; studied law and practiced that profession until 1883, when he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners of the State; in 1885 received an appointment in the Interior Department of the United States Government, and served during Cleveland's first term;

elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

**Gordon, George W.**, correspondence regarding slave trade referred to, 2287, 2538.

**Gordon, Ironsides and Fares Company**, reimbursement of, 6931.

**Gordon, William W.**, member of military commission of Puerto Rico, 6322.

**Gore, Christopher**, commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

**Gore, Thomas Pryor**, b. Webster Co., Miss., Dec. 10, 1870; graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1892; moved to Texas in 1896 and to Oklahoma in 1901; served one term in the Territorial senate; nominated for the United States Senate in State primary, June 8, 1907; elected by the legislature Dec. 11; reelected for a full term by the legislature, Jan. 20, 1909, to represent Oklahoma.

**Gorman, Arthur Pue** (1839-1906); statesman; b. Maryland; United States Senator, 1881-99, 1903-06; recognized leader of the Democratic party for over thirty years; opposed the Force bill, 1889; helped to remodel the Wilson Tariff bill, 1894; an expert on the trans-Isthmian canal question, and favored the Nicaraguan route.

**Gorostiza, Manuel E. de**, pamphlet issued by, regarding troops under Gen. Gaines, 1646.

**Gosport, Va.**, site for docks at, 934.

**Gould, Samuel Wadsworth**, b. Porter, Oxford County, Me., Jan. 1, 1852; moved to the town of Hiram when a small boy; educated in the public schools, North Parsonsfield Seminary, and the University of Maine, from which college he was graduated in 1877; read law and was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1879, opened an office in Skowhegan, where he has practiced law; secretary of the Democratic State committee, and delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Kansas City in 1900 and Denver in 1908; Democratic nominee for governor of Maine in 1902, and candidate for Congress in 1908; trustee of the University of Maine; president and director in several corporations; was married to Nellie L. Winslow, of Gorham, Me., in 1879; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Maine.

**Government.** (See United States.)

**Government Bonds.** (See Bonds; Debt, Public.)

**Government Contracts**, recommendations regarding, 3180.



**Government Creditors**, payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.

**Government Drafts**, sale or exchange of, for bank notes and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.

**Government Employees.** (See also Officers, Public):

Compensation for when injured in service recommended, 7506.

Compensation for when injured on Panama Canal recommended, 7508.

Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.

Order permitting, to—

Participate in public exercises, and ceremonies, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611.

Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.

Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.

Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.

Partisan interference in elections by. (See Elections.)

Rendering honors to rebel living or dead inquired into, 3591.

Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4131.

**Government Hospital for Insane:**

Appropriation for, 2708.

Construction of, discussed, 2750.

Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.

Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.

**Government, Local.** (See Local Government.)

**Government Notes**, may become necessary to issue, as medium of exchange, 551.

**Government Penitentiaries.** (See Penitentiaries.)

**Government Printing Office.**—The Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consoli-

dated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Samuel B. Donnelly; Secretary to the Public Printer, William J. Dow; Attorney, Frank E. Elder; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Congressional Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Work, John R. Berg; Superintendent of Documents, William L. Post.

**Government Printing Office:**

Civil service extended over, 6046, 6055.

Order permitting employees of, to—

Participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.

Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.

Transfer to Department of Commerce and Labor recommended, 7609.

Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.

Overproduction of, 6768, 7044.

**Government Service:**

Abolition of local offices, 8083.

Accounting and reporting, 8091.

Auditing offices, consolidation of, recommended, 8121.

Budget (the) as an annual programme, 8094.

Business methods in, 8086.

Character of accounts required, 8092.

Citizens' interest in expenditures, 8095.

Classification of local officers, 8084.

Constructive results obtained by investigation, 8093.

Documents, distribution of, 8124.

Economy and efficiency in, 8078, 8116.

Efficiency of personnel, 8086.

Excessive cost of travel, 8090.

First complete investigation into, 8080.

General technical services, 8083.

Lack of specifications, 8089.

Lighthouse and lifesaving services, consolidation of, recommended, 8119.

Local postoffices, should be included in classified service, 8119.

Magnitude of inquiry into, 8079.

Merit system, legislation needed to establish, 8119.

Methods of purchasing, 8091.

Modifications recommended, 8093.

Need for labor saving devices, 8088.

Outlines of organization, 8081.

**Government Service—Continued.**

- Pension agencies, should be included in classified service, 8118.
- Plan of investigation of, 8080.
- Plan for inquiry, 8082.
- Prosecution of inquiry into, 8097.
- Public welfare questions, 8095.
- Reasons for inquiry into, 8079.
- Reports on particular services, 8082.
- Reports required by Congress, 8093.
- Revenue Cutter Service, abolition of recommended, 8120.
- Subsistence, storage, communication, etc., expenses, 8091.
- Superannuation, 8086.
- Unnecessary cost of in Copy work, 8088.
- Handling and filing correspondence, 8087.
- Insurance, 8089.
- Uniformity in classification and methods, 8092.
- Waste in the distribution of public documents, 8088.
- Wasteful use of properties and equipment, 8089.

**Governor.**—The executive head of each of the States of the Union. When the first settlements were made in America the term governor was used in England to designate the head of large trading corporations like the East India Company, Massachusetts Bay Company, etc. In the Colonies, therefore, which operated under charters similar to the trading companies the executive head became known as the governor. In the royal Colonies he was appointed by the Crown, in the proprietary Colonies by the proprietors, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and most of the time in Massachusetts he was chosen by the people. After the Revolution the constitutions of the States provided for a single head, to be called the governor. Terms of the governors of the States vary from 1 to 4 years, and the salaries from \$1,000 to \$10,000. To them is intrusted the execution of the laws, and they are usually invested with the veto and pardoning powers. In our early history the governors of many of the States were chosen by the legislatures thereof. At present the uniform practice is to elect the governor by popular vote.

**Governors Island, N. Y.,** appropriation for sea wall on, recommended, 4744.

**Governors, Provisional.** (See Provisional Governors.)

**Goward, Gustavus,** report of, on Samoan Islands transmitted, 4473.

**Graduated Inheritance Tax,** recommended, 7750, 7760.

**Graham, James M.;** b. Ireland, April 14, 1852; came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1868; admitted to bar in 1885; served one term as member of the house of representatives in general assembly of Illinois; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Illinois.

**Graham, James D.,** report of, as commissioner in northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

**Graham, John,** commissioner to South America, 617.

**Grain Statistics.**—The Census Bureau reported the production of the principal cereals in the United States for the year 1910 as follows: Corn, 3,125,713,000 bushels; wheat, 695,443,000; oats, 1,126,765,000; barley, 162,227,000; rye, 33,039; buckwheat, 17,239 bushels. (See also agricultural statistics for the different States.) These figures show corn to be preeminently the field crop of the American farmer. The average yield per acre for 1910 was a little less than 27½ bushels and the price on Dec. 1 of that year \$0.48.8 at the farm, making the return per acre about \$13.37. The value of the entire crop was \$1,523,968,000. This total is nearly a billion dollars more than the value of the wheat crop, which was reported at \$621,443,000. The average yield of the latter is only fourteen bushels to the acre, and the value Dec. 1, 1910, was \$0.89.4 at the farm, showing the return to be about \$12.50 per acre. The oat crop figures in third place in point of value among the cereals though most abundant in yield, the average being but slightly less than forty bushels per acre. The price was only a trifle more than thirty-four cents per bushel, bringing the acreage value down to \$10.87. Assuming the average annual production of cotton to be twelve million bales, worth about sixty dollars a bale, the cotton crop figures roughly at 720 million dollars, a relative position somewhat better than wheat but only about half the value of corn.

**Granada, The,** seizure of, by Canadian revenue cutter at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, 4070.

**Granadian Confederation,** convention with, referred to, 3268.

**Granby Token.**—An authorized coin issued by John Higley, of Granby, Conn., in 1737. It was made of copper and on the obverse bore a deer with the words "Value me as you please," the Roman Numerals III, and a crescent. The design on the reverse consisted of 3 hammers, on a triangular field, each bearing a crown.

**Granby Token—Continued.**

The legend was, "I am good copper."

**Grand Army of Republic.**—A fraternal, charitable, and patriotic organization composed exclusively of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Union Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served during the Civil War and were honorably discharged. It was planned by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, ex-surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first regular convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866. Forty posts were represented, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was chosen commander-in-chief. The organization now has branches in all parts of the Union. Its objects are to bring together in a spirit of friendship all former soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, to care for the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades, to cultivate a spirit of devotion to the Union, and to perpetuate the memory of their dead. The headquarters for 1911-12 are at Memorial Hall, Chicago, Ill. Harvey M. Trimble is Commander-in-Chief. There are forty-four State departments. The membership at the beginning of the year 1911 was reported as 203,410, attached to 5,923 posts. Losses by death during the past year were 9,151. Auxiliary to the Grand Army is the Women's Relief Corps, an organization of women having the same objects as the Grand Army and numbering 158,366 members.

**Grand Army of Republic:**

Appropriation for reception and entertainment of, in Washington recommended, 5672.

Appropriation for memorial amphitheatre at Arlington recommended, 7428.

Decoration of graves by, 4137, 4184.

Parade of, in Washington discussed, 5763.

Order permitting members employed in public service to participate in, 5740.

**Grand Canyon of the Colorado,** proposed as National Park, 7393.

**Grand Canyon Forest Reserve,** boundaries of, 1104.

**Grand Jury.**—A jury whose duty it is to inquire into charges for offenses and to determine whether indictments shall be brought against alleged criminals in any court. Provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions prohibit the criminal prosecution of any person except upon presentment

or indictment by a grand jury for any except the less serious crimes or misdemeanors or military or naval offenses. The custom is very ancient and has been scrupulously guarded as a safeguard of civil liberty since the time of Ethelred, an Anglo-Saxon king of the ninth century. At common law (and usually by statute) the grand jury consists of not less than 12 nor more than 23 members, and the concurrence of 12 is necessary to the finding of an indictment. They sit in absolute secrecy, and may either pass upon bills presented by the prosecuting officer of the State or upon presentments made by one of their own number, or upon evidence laid before them of any violation of law. The proceedings are entirely *ex parte*. Witnesses for the prosecution only are examined. If the requisite number of jurors are satisfied, from the evidence presented, of the truth of the accusation, the foreman of the grand jury writes on the back of the indictment the words "A true bill," signs his name as foreman, and adds the date of the finding; but if the evidence is unsatisfactory the endorsement is "Not a true bill." After all the indictments have been considered the work of the grand jury is ended and the cases are turned over to the court and petit jury for trial.

**Grande Ronde Reservations, Oreg.,** relief of Indians on, bill for, 4780.

**Granger, Gordon,** thanks of President tendered, 3440.

**Grangers.**—A common name for the Patrons of Husbandry, a secret association for the promotion of agricultural interests. The society had its origin in the depressed condition of agriculture immediately succeeding the Civil War. Its object was to redress the grievances of the farmers against the middlemen and railroad companies. The plan of organization embraces a secret ritual. It was organized in Washington, Dec. 4, 1867, by employees of the Department of Agriculture. In a manifesto issued in 1874 the objects of the Grangers are declared to be "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood; to enhance the comforts of our homes; to buy less and produce more; to discountenance the credit system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy." Though non-political, the order has exerted a strong influence in various State legislatures and in elections.



**Grant, Julia Dent**, swords and testimonials of Gen. Grant offered Government by, recommendations regarding, 4857.

Schedule of articles, 4859.

**Grant, Lewis A.**, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

**Grant, Ulysses S.** (eighteenth President United States):

Grant was elected by the Republican party, Nov. 3, 1868. He was nominated at the National Convention, at Chicago, May 20-21, 1868, by a unanimous vote of the 650 delegates. The platform of the Republican party endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress; equal suffrage; denounced repudiation; recommended equalization of taxation; advised the extension of the time of payment of the public debt to a fair and reasonable period; advocated economical administration; deplored the death of Lincoln and denounced President Johnson's administration; placed naturalized citizens on a level of equality with the native-born; upheld the gallant conduct of soldiers and sailors in the Civil War; encouraged immigration; and commended the spirit of the Southern people in their assistance in reconstruction.

The Democratic National Convention, held in New York, July 4-11, 1868, nominated Horatio Seymour, after the 22d ballot, over Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hancock.

The popular vote of thirty-four States, including that of Georgia, gave Grant 3,015,071; and Seymour, 2,709,613. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1869, gave Grant 214 and Seymour 80; 23 cast no vote.

In 1872, President Grant was re-nominated enthusiastically by acclamation at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, June 5-6.

The opponents of the Grant administration, under the name of the Liberal Republican party, had met in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley. The Democratic (Straight Out) Convention, at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872, nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York. The Labor Reform Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22, 1872, nominated David Davis. The Prohibition Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1872, nominated James Black.

The popular vote of thirty-seven States gave Grant 3,597,070; Greeley, 2,834,079; O'Connor, 29,489; and Black, 5,608. The electoral vote, counted on

Feb. 12, 1873, gave Grant 286; Hendricks, 42; Brown, 18; Jenkins, 2; Davis, 1; and not voting, 17. The death of Horace Greeley on Nov. 29, 1872, caused the Democratic and Liberal Republican electors to cast their votes for others.

*Party Affiliation.*—General Grant, though nominated unanimously by the Republican party, never cast a Republican vote until after his term of office expired. He had never taken an active part in politics, and voted but once for a President, James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate in 1856, though his earlier associations had been with the Whig party. Though approached at this election by Democratic politicians and urged to accept the Democratic nomination, he declined the offer, for at heart he was more of a Republican than anything else. He favored a national banking system, a protective tariff, internal improvements, and equity of laws.

*Political Complexion of Congress.*—In the Forty-first Congress (1869-1871) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 11 Democrats, 61 Republicans, with 2 vacancies; and the House of 243 members was made up of 73 Democrats and 170 Republicans. In the Forty-second Congress (1871-1873) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 17 Democrats and 57 Republicans; and the House of 243 members was made up of 104 Democrats and 139 Republicans. In the Forty-third Congress (1873-1875) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 19 Democrats, 54 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the house of 292 members was made up of 88 Democrats, 203 Republicans, with one vacancy. In the Forty-fourth Congress (1875-1877) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 29 Democrats, 46 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House of 293 members was made up of 181 Democrats, 107 Republicans, 3 Independents, with 2 vacancies.

*Tariff.*—The tariff act of July 14, 1870, "to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," reduced the duties on several articles named and also increased the free list. By the act of May 1, 1872, the duty on tea and coffee was repealed. Taxes on imports were still further reduced by the act of June 6, 1872, and this latter act was amended by the tariff act of March 3, 1873. Two amending acts were passed in 1875, that of March 3, increased the duties on imported

**Grant, Ulysses S.—Continued.**

molasses, sugar, and other articles. In his Second Annual Message (page 4061) the President said: "The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than \$80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon these articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a further reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support."

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted Feb. 26, 1869, ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the States, and declared in force on March 30, 1870. President Grant had recommended this measure and when he proclaimed its adoption he sent a special message to Congress (page 4009) in which he said that this "is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present day." Again he says that "the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life."

**Civil Service.**—In his Second Annual Message (page 4062) President Grant advocates "reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees. . . . I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. . . . The present system does not secure the best men. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." In his Third Annual Message (page 4109) the President reports the appointment by

him of a board to revise rules and regulations to effect the needed reforms. In his Fifth Annual Message (page 4209) the President asks Congress to appoint a committee to confer with his Civil Service Board regarding proper recognition of the rules formulated by it.

**Public Debt.**—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Grant stood as follows:

July 1, 1869....	\$2,432,771,873.09
July 1, 1870....	2,331,169,965.21
July 1, 1871....	2,246,994,068.67
July 1, 1872....	2,149,780,530.35
July 1, 1873....	2,105,462,060.75
July 1, 1874....	2,104,149,153.69
July 1, 1875....	2,090,041,170.13
July 1, 1876....	2,060,925,340.45

In his First Annual Message (page 3983) President Grant said: "The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years. But it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio." The President advocates the payment of the interest and the funding of the public debt. On page 3991, the President highly commends the action of Congress in passing the joint resolution providing that the debt be paid, both principal and interest, in coin.

**Finance.**—In his First Annual Message (page 3983) the President said: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil that I hope will receive your earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of Government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis and no substitute for it can be devised. I earnestly recommend to you then such legislation as will secure the gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." When, in 1874, Congress passed the "Inflation Bill" increasing the paper currency of the country \$100,000,000, the President vetoed it (page 4223) and stated that the opinions formerly expressed by him had undergone no change. The bill was not passed over his veto and the whole country sustained his ac-

**Grant, Ulysses S.—Continued.**

tion. Writing on June 4, 1874, President Grant said: "I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practical day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to national lasting prosperity." Congress as a result of the President's earnestness and unanswerable argument passed the "Resumption Act" in 1875. The financial results of President Grant's administrations may be summed up thus: There had been a reduction of over \$300,000,000 in the taxes, over \$450,000,000 in the public debt, over \$60,000,000 in the interest, and a change from \$130,000,000 of balance of trade against the country to that amount in its favor.

**Grant, Ulysses S.:**

- Advancement and progress made by United States discussed by, 4286.
- Annexation of Santo Domingo discussed by. (See Santo Domingo.)
- Annual messages of, 3981, 4050, 4096, 4138, 4189, 4238, 4286, 4353.
- Biographical sketch of, 3957.
- Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.
- Captain-general of Army, appointment of, as, recommended, 4572.
- Civil Service discussed by, 4063, 4108, 4159, 4177, 4208, 4217. (See also Civil Service.) 4254.
- Congress requested by, to postpone adjournment, 4034.
- Constitutional amendment regarding—
  - Approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended by, 4196.
  - Election of President and Vice-President referred to by, 4196.
  - Legislation during last 24 hours of Congress recommended by, 4196.
  - Legislation in extra session of Congress recommended by, 4196.
- Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 3985, 4018, 4051, 4101, 4143, 4245, 4290.
- Referred to by President McKinley, 6259, 6286, 6291.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4893, 4900, 4901, 4902.
- Executive acts performed during absence of President from seat of Government discussed by, 3559.
- Exequatur issued vice-consul of Portugal revoked by, 4038.
- Finances discussed by, 3983, 3991, 4061, 4101, 4146, 4197, 4238, 4247, 4268, 4301, 4354, 4379.

- First lieutenant by brevet, nomination of and reasons therefor, 2520.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 3985, 4006, 4016, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.
- General of United States Army—
  - Nomination of, 3595.
  - Nomination of, upon retired list, 4867.
  - Recommended, 4858.
  - Requested to proceed to Mexican frontier and communicate with American minister, 3641.
  - Relieved from duty, 3641.
- Habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in South Carolina by, 4090, 4093.
- Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 3960; Second, 4175.
- Legislation in last 24 hours of Congress, 4829.
- Lieutenant, first, by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2520.
- Lieutenant-general—
  - Commander of armies of United States assigned to, 3435.
  - Negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
  - Nomination of, 3400.
  - Report of, referred to, 3471.
- Major-general, thanks of Congress tendered, and gold medal presented to, 3432.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 4015, 4054, 4083.
- Official and civil career of, discussed by, 4353.
- Pension to, recommended, 4840.
- Pocket veto of, 4274.
- Portrait of, 3957.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3992, 4126, 4170, 4196, 4259.
- Proclamation of—
  - Admission of Colorado, 4346.
  - Alabama Claims, extending time of Commission of, 4278.
  - American citizens in Ottoman dominions, rights of, 4231, 4344.
  - Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 4181.
  - Consular jurisdiction over crews of foreign vessels in American waters, 4038, 4129.
- Day for submitting constitution to voters of—
  - Mississippi, 3970.
  - Texas, 3971.
  - Virginia, 3967.
- Directing discontinuance of proceedings to remove persons from office, 4130.



**Grant, Ulysses S.—Continued.**

- Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
  - France, 3969, 3973, 4182.
  - Revoked, 4132.
  - Japan, 4131.
  - Portugal, 4080.
  - Spain, 4128.
- Enforcement of fourteenth amendment, 4088.
- Exequatur of vice-consul of Portugal revoked, 4038.
- Extraordinary session of Senate, 3966, 4087, 4171, 4278, 4390.
- Military expedition to Canada, 4039.
- Neutrality in Franco-German War, 4040, 4043, 4045.
- Recommending filing of historical sketches of counties and towns, 4345.
- Reduction in hours of labor not to affect wages of Government employees, 3969, 4129.
- Thanksgiving, 3972, 4046, 4092, 4132, 4182, 4231, 4279, 4346, 4351.
- Treaty with—
  - Great Britain, acts to give effect to, 4179, 4227.
  - Hawaiian Islands, 4348.
- Unlawful combinations in—
  - Arkansas, 4226.
  - Louisiana, 4177, 4230.
  - Mississippi, 4276.
  - South Carolina, 4086, 4089, 4350.
  - Habeas corpus* suspended, 4090, 4093.
- Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.
- Reconstruction of Southern States discussed by, 3982, 4050.
- Recommendations regarding, 3965.
- Referred to, 4354.
- Removals from office discussed by, 3992.
- Report of, on condition of Southern States, 3571.
- Restoration of Southern States recommended by, 3965.
- Secretary of War, authorized to act as, *ad interim*, 3754, 3781.
- Correspondence with President Johnson regarding vacation of office of, 3800.
- State of the Union discussed by, 3981, 4050, 4107, 4138, 4238, 4259, 4286, 4353.
- Swords and testimonials of, offered to government by Mrs. Grant, recommendation regarding, 4857.
- Schedule of, 4859.
- Tariff discussed by, 3984, 4061, 4102, 4201, 4247, 4303.
- Termination of official career of, referred to, 4367.

- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 3972, 4046, 4092, 4132, 4182, 4231, 4279, 4346, 4351.
- Veto messages of—
  - Abolishing police board in District of Columbia, 4384.
  - Advertising of Executive Departments, 4388.
  - Amendment to act for improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, 4336.
  - Congratulations from Argentine Republic and Pretoria, 4384.
  - Equalizing bounties of soldiers in war, reasons for applying pocket veto, 4274.
  - Fixing salary of President, 4334.
  - Homestead entries, 4383.
  - Indian trust funds, 4332.
  - New trials in Court of Claims, 4168.
  - Paving Pennsylvania avenue, 4341.
- Pension to—
  - Blumer, Eliza Jane, 4338.
  - Crawford, Richard B., 4126.
  - Hinely, Lewis, 4274.
  - Montgomery, Mary Ann, 4126.
  - Ryan, Abigail, 4126.
- Placing Daniel H. Kelly's name on muster roll, 4386.
- Post-office statutes, 4336.
- Recording conveyances in District of Columbia, 4335.
- Relief of—
  - Best, J. Milton, 4126.
  - Brock, Michael, 4339.
  - Burteh, Alexander, 4273.
  - Children of John M. Baker, 4125.
  - Contractors for war vessels, 4079.
  - Cooper, Charles, and other signers of bond, 4078.
  - Denniston, William H., 4222.
  - East Tennessee University, 4169.
  - Hanks, John F., estate of, 4124.
  - Hile, James A., 4333.
  - Johnston, James T., 4125.
  - Jussen, Edmund, 4168.
  - Leland, Edward A., 4389.
  - McCullah, James A., 4170.
  - Owners of salt works, 4170.
  - Spencer and Mead, 4225.
  - Tiffany, Nelson, 4337.
  - Turner, Junius T., 4343.
- Objections to bill withdrawn, 4343.
- Tyler and Luckett (assignees), 4334.
- Wallace, Thomas B., 4127.
- White, Rollin, 4034.
- Willman, Henry, 4070.
- Removal of charge of desertion from record of Alfred Rouland, 4387.
- Restoration of Edward S. Meyer's name to army list, 4339.

**Grant, Ulysses S.—Continued.**

Sale of Indian lands, 4341.

President requests that bill be returned for approval, 4342.

Request denied, 4342.

Union troops in Alabama and Florida, fixing status of, 4035.

United States notes and national bank circulation, 4222.

**Grantsville Forest Reserve** proclaimed, 6979.

**Grasse, Marquis de**, mentioned, 6932.

**Gray, Finly H.**, b. July 24, 1864, in Fayette County, Ind.; obtained common-school education only; began the study and practice of law alone in Connersville, in 1893; elected mayor of Connersville in 1904; reelected in 1909; elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Indiana.

**Gray, George**, member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

**Gray, William E.**, refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, discussed, 4368.

**Great Britain.**—In 1707, on the union with Scotland, Great Britain became the official name of the British Kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. Since Jan. 1, 1801, the official name of that kingdom, including England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland and the neighboring smaller islands, is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The government is a hereditary monarchy. The legislature consists of a Parliament, comprising the House of Lords and House of Commons, the former body having (1909) 615 and the latter 670 members. Great Britain has a larger number of colonies and foreign possessions than any other country. England is the wealthiest and most important portion, and with Wales forms the southern part of the island of Great Britain. England has important agriculture, but its chief interests are commercial, manufacturing and mining. Great Britain has also by far the greatest, amounting almost to a monopoly, of the ocean carrying trade of the world. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, hardware, etc., while its mineral products are iron, coal, tin, copper, etc. The Anglican Church is established, and there are also many Protestant dissenting bodies and many Roman Catholics. Area of the United Kingdom, 121,301 sq. miles; population (1901) 41,076,827. Area of the British Empire, including colonies, protectorates, etc., 11,516,821 sq. miles; population (1901) 396,968,798. The

British colonial possessions are world wide, and are of three types: (1) Crown Colonies, which are controlled entirely by the Home Government; (2) those having Representative Institutions, where the Crown retains the appointment of all public officials and has a veto on legislation; (3) those having Responsible Government, where the Crown appoints only the governor and has a veto on legislation. The chief colonial possessions are Malta and Gibraltar in Europe; India, Burmah, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Aden and Borneo in Asia; Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Mauritius, British Central and East Africa and Ajanda in Africa; Canada, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Guiana and British Honduras in America; and the entire continent of Australia with New Zealand. The Kingdom of Great Britain with its colonies comprises nearly one-fourth of the habitable surface of the earth.

**Great Britain** (see also Canada, Dominion of; London):

Action of United States in Boer War to preserve neutrality and to produce peace, 6371.

Aid to American interests in Spanish jurisdictions rendered by consuls of, 6331.

American citizens—

Attacked by force from, discussed, 1618.

Militia called forth to protect, 1620.

Claims of, against, 6932.

Illegally taken by, 485.

Prisoners of war in, 6683.

Treatment of, referred to, 3718.

Unlawfully put to death in, and retaliatory measures discussed, 522.

American interests in Spanish jurisdiction confided to consuls of, 6331.

Arbitration, negotiations with United States for. (See Arbitration.)

Attempted occupation of portion of Alaska by Canada and, referred to, 6097.

Attempts of Canada and, to establish post routes in Alaska referred to, 5501.

Attempts of, to draw recruits from States during war with Russia discussed, 2864.

Attempts to draw United States into its contest with France, 437.

Bering Sea questions discussed. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)

Blockade declared by, without presence of adequate force, 486.

Boundary dispute of, with Liberia, 4716, 4762.

**Great Britain—Continued.**

- Boundary dispute of, with Venezuela regarding British Guiana, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154, 6380.
- Arbitration of—
  - Discussed, 6337.
  - Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
  - Treaty regarding, 6154.
- Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
- Boundary line with (see also Alaska; Ghent, Treaty of; Northeastern Boundary; Northwestern Boundary)—
  - Commission for determining, dissolved, 3989.
  - Commission to settle, recommended, 4056, 4141.
  - Commission selected referred to, 4191.
  - Expenses of commission referred to, 3899.
  - Referred to, 965, 3112, 3117, 4098, 4191.
  - Settlement of, 4138, 4357.
  - Treaty regarding, referred to, 3894, 3956.
- Canal navigation in Canada discussed. (See Canada, Dominion of.)
- Central America, relations between United States and, regarding. (See Central America.)
- Cession of keys on Bahama Banks to United States, negotiations regarding, 913.
- Claims of, against United States, 242, 621, 1125, 1258, 2995, 3247, 3580, 4191, 4243, 4975, 5662. (See also *Lord Nelson, The*.)
- Agreement to discharge, 329.
- Award of commission, 4191.
  - Payment of, 4243.
- Commission for adjustment of, 2741.
- Convention regarding, 2726, 3894, 6097.
- Claims of, growing out of War between the States, 4191.
- Claims of United States against (see also Alabama Claims; Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Vessels, United States, 'seized')—
  - Arising from injuries to United States during War between the States. (See Alabama Claims.)
  - Commission for adjustment of, 2741, 2917.
  - Recommended, 4056.
  - Convention regarding, 932, 935, 2726, 3894, 3956.
- Correspondence regarding, 3999.
- Discussed and referred to by President—
  - Adams, John, 242, 253.
  - Adams, J. Q., 869, 895, 919, 932.
  - Grant, 3964, 3965, 3987, 4191.
  - Jackson, 1109, 1268.
  - Jefferson, 383, 411, 433.
  - Johnson, 3565, 3655, 3777, 3890.
  - Madison, 458.
  - Tyler, 2111, 2112, 2191, 2219.
  - Van Buren, 1732, 1784.
  - Washington, 88, 89, 145, 146, 192.
- Indemnification to be allowed, 2111.
- Letter from minister regarding it, 383.
- Payment of, 242, 935, 945, 986, 4625.
- Treaty regarding, rejected by Senate, 3987.
- Colonial trade of United States with—
  - Prohibited by proclamation, 941, 947.
- Proposition made to Great Britain in regard to, 1043, 1064, 1134, 1135.
- Referred to, 920, 932, 1095, 1109, 4122, 4123.
- Commerce of United States—
  - Decrees affecting. (See Berlin and Milan Decrees.)
  - Restrictions placed upon by, during South African War, 6429.
  - Spoliations committed on. (See Claims against, *ante*.)
- Commercial reciprocal conventions concluded with, on behalf of colonies, 6381, 6757, 6776.
- Commercial relations of United States with colonies of. (See British Colonies.)
- Commercial relations with, and questions regarding—
  - Convention in regard to, 548, 554, 608, 628, 764, 946.
  - Proclamation regarding, transmitted, 555.
- Discussed, by President—
  - Adams, John, 251.
  - Adams, J. Q., 919, 933, 941, 967, 974.
  - Jackson, 1043, 1064, 1115.
  - Madison, 459, 467, 476.
  - Monroe, 608, 628, 645, 669, 818.
  - Polk, 2428.
  - Taylor, 2548.
  - Washington, 88, 114, 138, 175, 184, 190, 191, 458, 476, 941, 948.
- Renewal of, 453, 457.
- Suspension of, 458, 476, 941, 948.
- Commissioners' award in the claims of United States against, 6276.
- Conduct of, toward United States before War of 1812, discussed, 484.
- Confederate envoys sent to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
- Confederate States, aid furnished to, by, and claims of United States



**Great Britain—Continued.**

- arising out of. (See Alabama Claims.)
- Consuls of, to United States, exequaturs to, revoked, 2924, 2925.
- Convention with—
  - Proposition to refer differences regarding, to arbitration, 2895.
  - Referred to, 771, 935, 958, 969, 2763, 2776, 2908, 2917.
- Conventional regulation of passage of Chinese laborers across American frontier proposed to, 5544.
- Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5582.
- Referred to, 5625.
- Distressed operatives of Blackburn, referred to, 3358.
- Duties—
  - Claims of, for return of, settled, 2296.
  - Remitted to citizens of United States by recommendations regarding, 568.
- Edicts of, unjust, 487.
- Export duties, return of, to American merchants demanded, 2112.
- Claims regarding, settled, 2296.
- Financial policy of, discussed, 2504.
- Fisheries, controversy with United States regarding. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)
- Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.
- Flag of, order directing salute to, by Army and Navy forces at Yorktown, 4624.
- Referred to, 4625.
- Fortifications of, on northern frontier of United States, 1803, 1815, 1817.
- Gen. Macomb's letter regarding, 1815.
- Gen. Scott's letter regarding, 1804.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2016, 4989, 5470.
- Demands made under, 2131, 2213.
- Discussed, 4917.
- Questions arising under, 4419.
- Referred to, 4802, 5545.
- Refusal of, to comply with, 4321, 4324, 4368.
- Fugitive slaves in. (See Fugitive Slaves.)
- Greytown bombardment and claims arising out of. (See Greytown, Nicaragua.)
- Hostile disposition of, toward United States, 476, 479, 483, 484.
- Import duties collected in contravention of treaty between United States and, 596, 2274, 2296.
- Importation of American products to, restrictions upon, discussed, 4519, 5764, 6178.
- Importations of, suspension of act prohibiting, recommended, 399.

- Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 963, 969, 990, 1123, 1575, 1622, 1687, 1909, 1928, 2521, 3718, 3827, 3897, 4005, 4602, 4674, 6101.
- Correspondence regarding. (See Greely, Ebenezer S.)
- Released, 1110.
- Trial and conviction of, 3800, 3827, 3833, 3834, 4782.
- Imposition of commercial restrictions upon the products and manufactures of the United States sought to be introduced into, 4519, 5764, 6178.
- Imprisonment of citizens of, by United States, 1840.
- Referred to, 1894, 1927, 2286, 2303.
- Improper publication regarding proposition to adjust claims discussed, 2691.
- In state of war with United States while latter remains in state of peace, 489.
- Interference with cargoes in neutral bottoms during Boer War by, 6429.
- Invasion of northern frontier of United States by troops of, discussed, 1618, 1676, 1695, 1840, 1929.
- Island of Tigre, forcible seizure and occupancy of, by, referred to, 2570, 2601.
- Lease of station by Hawaii to, for submarine telegraph cable, recommendations regarding, 5991.
- Licenses of, acceptance of, prohibited. (See Licenses.)
- Light-house dues of, referred to, 4117.
- Long-standing differences with, settled, 8048.
- Mediation offered by, in dispute between United States and France, 1432, 1434.
- Accepted by United States, 1432.
- Correspondence in regard to, 1436.
- Rendered unnecessary, 1435.
- Military operations of, against China terminated by treaty, 2066.
- Military preparations of, referred to, 1803, 1815, 1817.
- Minister of, to United States—
  - Intercourse with, terminated by President Pierce, 2908.
  - Resumed, 2972.
- Interference of, in political affairs of United States and action of President Cleveland regarding, 5365, 5396.
- Recalled, 459.
- Received, 2972.
- Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Correspondence of, transmitted, 463.
  - Letter of, transmitted, 6254.

**Great Britain—Continued.**

Nomination of, 146.  
 Pretoria protects British and other interests, 6371.  
 Recall of, referred to, 4070.  
 Title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.  
 Monetary disturbances in, referred to, 5549, 5556.  
 Naturalization treaty with, 3894, 3956, 4014, 4056, 4077.  
 Naval force on Lakes agreement with, regarding, 531, 602, 605, 1805, 1817, 5768.  
 Desire of Great Britain to annul, 1818.  
 Proclamation regarding, 605.  
 Navigation acts of, alterations in, referred to, 2548.  
 Navigation with, referred to, 331, 559, 960, 2548.  
 Negotiations with, 843, 913.  
 Transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.  
 Neutral rights of United States disregarded by, 486.  
 Neutral trade between ports unfriendly to, interdicted by, 415.  
 Neutrality, alleged violation of, by, referred to, 1738.  
 Nicaragua, authority and aggressions of, in, discussed, 2571.  
 Northeastern boundary line with United States. (See Northeastern Boundary.)  
 Northwestern boundary line with United States. (See Northwestern Boundary.)  
 Officers of, misbehavior of, toward American vessels of war, 271.  
 Operations against China terminated by treaty, 2066.  
 Oregon Territory dispute with United States regarding boundary of. (See Northwestern Boundary.)  
 Payment of duties due, recommended, 568.  
 Postal arrangements to be made with, 2413.  
 Referred to, 2175, 2428.  
 Postal convention with, 2528, 2560, 2724, 3650, 3775, 3833, 3883.  
 Ramsden, Fred W., Consul at Santiago de Cuba, death of, referred to, 6331.  
 Refusal of, to abide by action of minister to United States, 458.  
 Relations with, discussed, 147, 251, 327, 328, 329, 434, 437, 778, 1617, 2690, 2691, 4024.  
 Restrictions upon products, 4519.  
 Renounces rights under Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 6923.  
 Ruatan Island, convention with Honduras regarding, 2955.  
 Salvador, differences with, 2643.

Samoa affairs discussed. (See Samoan Islands.)  
 San Juan Island, claim of United States and, to. (See San Juan Island.)  
 Satisfaction demanded from, for outrages committed by vessels of, 414.  
 Seamen of United States impressed by, referred to, 383, 430.  
 Account of J. B. Cutting for expenses in liberating, 108.  
 Search right to, claimed by, but denied by the United States, 484, 1930, 2048, 2082.  
 Mutual right to, discussed, 1943.  
 Secret agent employed by, to foment disaffection in United States, 483, 488.  
 Sioux Indians, pursuit of hostile bands of, referred to, 3399.  
 Slave trade, convention with, for suppression of. (See African Slave Trade.)  
 Slaves exported by, in contravention of treaty of Ghent, 629, 6280.  
 Soldiers enlisted within United States by, discussed, 2864, 2895, 2908, 2943.  
 Spoiliations committed on commerce of United States by. (See Claims against, *ante*.)  
 Tariff on productions of, referred to, 2571.  
 Tariff system of, discussed, 2350.  
 Territorial relations with, referred to, 1732, 1738.  
 Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4408, 4419.  
 Treaty and negotiations with, regarding—  
   Canals. (See Nicaragua Canal; Panama Canal.)  
   Tehuantepec route. (See Tehuantepec, Isthmus of.)  
 Treaty of peace with, Commissioners were:  
   Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard. Appointed in May, 1813.  
   Proclamation regarding, 545.  
   Transmitted, 537.  
 Treaty of, with—  
   Honduras, referred to, 3170.  
   Nicaragua, 3168.  
 Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—  
   Adams, John, 251, 280, 282, 285, 296.  
   Adams, John Q., 932, 935.  
   Cleveland, 4917, 4989.  
   Fillmore, 2602, 2617.  
   Grant, 4055, 4086, 4097, 4161.  
   Harrison, Benj., 5470.  
   Jefferson, 327, 329, 409, 433.  
   Johnson, 3722.  
   Lincoln, 3272, 3281, 3395, 3401.

**Great Britain—Continued.**

- Madison, 537, 545, 548, 554.  
 Monroe, 605, 618, 619, 707, 764, 777, 810.  
 Pierce, 2775, 2780, 2810, 2951.  
 Polk, 2245, 2528.  
 Taylor, 2580.  
 Tyler, 2016, 2047, 2068, 2082, 2110.  
 Washington, 88, 143, 144, 170, 175, 184, 186, 190, 192, 197.  
 (See also Ashburton Treaty; Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Geneva Tribunal; Ghent, Treaty of.)  
 Acts to give effect to, passage of, proclaimed, 4179, 4227.  
   Referred to, 4243.  
 Ashburton. (See Ashburton Treaty.)  
 Commissioners to conclude—  
   Communications from and instructions to, 536, 537.  
   Named. (See Treaty, *ante*.)  
 Communications received in regard to, 536, 537, 2583.  
 Construction of, discussed. (See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; Ghent, Treaty of.)  
   Emperor of Russia construes, 645, 672, 756.  
 Proclamation regarding, by President—  
   Arthur, 4867.  
   Madison, 545.  
   Pierce, 2858, 2922.  
 Ratification of, 767.  
   Referred to, 945, 946, 2760, 2943, 2944, 2952, 5196.  
 Regarding—  
   British North American fisheries. (See Fisheries.)  
   Dominion over Central America. (See Central America.)  
   Property and slaves taken in violation of treaty of Ghent, 932.  
   Trade with Canada, 4220.  
 Rejected by Senate, 3982.  
 Signed at Ghent. (See Ghent, Treaty of.)  
 Termination of, proclaimed, 4867.  
 Tribunal at Geneva to settle questions pending between United States and. (See Geneva Tribunal.)  
 Troops of—  
   About to encroach upon territory of United States, 147.  
   Landed in Nicaragua referred to, 5908.  
 Vessels of—  
   Committing depredations shall not reenter waters of United States, 390, 410, 419.  
   Contraband on, for use of American insurgents discussed, 3352.  
   Embargo on—  
   Imposed, 453.  
   Referred, 468, 476.  
   Removed, 457.  
   Intercourse with, forbidden, 419.  
   Interfered with by United States. (See *Albion*, The; *Glen*, The; *Perthshire*, The; *Sibyl*, The.)  
   Ports of United States opened to, by proclamation, 753, 1060.  
   Referred to, 755.  
   Presented to United States. (See Lady Franklin Bay Expedition.)  
   Restrictions on, removed, 603, 605.  
   Seized in Oregon, 2636.  
   To be restored to, 2953, 4856.  
   Violate American flag, 485.  
 Vessels of United States—  
   In Great Lakes granted facilities for returning, 6331.  
   Restricted in South Africa, 6429.  
   Right to search, claimed by, denied by United States, 484, 1930, 2048, 2082.  
   Mutual right to search, discussed, 1943.  
   Question amicably settled, 3038, 3171.  
   Referred to, 2286, 2297.  
   Seized or interfered with by, discussed by President—  
   Adams, John, 242, 264, 271.  
   Buchanan, 3062.  
   Cleveland, 4990, 5198.  
   Fillmore, 2603, 2675, 2680.  
   Grant, 4068, 4070, 4114.  
   Jefferson, 410, 414, 420, 433, 441.  
   Madison, 454, 478, 481.  
   Polk, 2286, 2297.  
   Tyler, 1909, 1920, 1929, 2016, 2076, 2111, 2215, 2219.  
   Van Buren, 1676, 1693, 1695, 1732, 1784, 1806, 1839, 1840, 1857.  
   Washington, 118.  
   (See also *Chesapeake*, The; War of 1812 discussed.)  
 War of France and, with China, neutrality of United States in, 3037, 3089, 3174.  
 War with France, neutrality of United States in, proclaimed, 148.  
 War with Russia—  
   Attempts of Great Britain to draw recruits from United States, 2864.  
   Neutrality of United States in, 2864.  
 Wars with United States. (See Revolutionary War; War of 1812.)  
 Welland Canal, navigation of, and questions growing out of. (See Welland Canal.)  
 Workingmen in, correspondence of President Lincoln with, transmitted, 3358.



**Great Britain, Treaties with.**—Many of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain have been either abrogated by later wars or have been superseded by later treaties. All are, however, of great historic importance on account of the part they played in establishing the boundaries and deciding the form of government of this country.

The provisional treaty of peace of 1782 was concluded at Paris, Nov. 30, 1782. By it, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, relinquished all claims, and specified the boundaries between the United States and Canada. It was the vagueness of the boundary description of the east that led to the difficulties with Canada, settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty. Fishery rights were conferred upon, and confirmed to the United States in all parts in which its people had been accustomed to fish. The collection of debts was facilitated; recommendations were made for the restitution of confiscated estates; confiscations and persecutions were to cease; prisoners of war on both sides were to be liberated; and Great Britain was to withdraw all forces, and to restore all State records, archives, deeds, and papers, which had fallen into the hands of any British officers. The navigation of the Mississippi was to be open to both the citizens of the United States and the British. There was signed at Versailles on Jan. 20, 1783, an armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities, upon which the several provisions of the preceding treaty went into effect. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris on Sept. 3, 1783. It was in effect a reiteration of the terms and conditions of the former treaty.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1794 is known as the Jay treaty. A part of it expired by limitation in 1807, and the rest of it was annulled by the War of 1812. It contained more definite location of the St. Croix river—a part of the eastern boundary; and provided for the adjustment of claims on both sides.

The treaty of peace and amity of 1814, known as the Treaty of Ghent, closed the War of 1812. It was signed at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814. It declared peace between the two countries, provided for the restoration of territory and of archives; proclaimed a cessation of hostilities; and or-

dered the release of prisoners on both sides. The northeastern boundary was determined and laid down, the northern boundary from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, and the northern boundary from the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, and thence from Lake Huron to the Lake of the Woods, were defined. It defined the powers of the boundary commission. The United States obligated itself to put an end to hostilities of the Indians; and slave trade was abolished. To this treaty were appended many annotations and explanations of the boundaries between the United States and Canada.

The convention of commerce and navigation of 1794 is continued in force by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely extended by the convention of 1827. It agreed to freedom of commerce and navigation throughout the dominions of both powers; provided for the equitable levying of imports, taxes, and tolls. It was stipulated that trade with the British West Indies and with British America should not in any degree be affected by this treaty. Trade with these parts of the British Empire was opened by the proclamation of President Jackson, on Oct. 5, 1830. The trade of the principal British ports of the East Indies was thrown open to the United States, but was limited to direct trade from a British to an American port. Coastwise trade was excluded from the provisions. Both countries were permitted to appoint consular representatives in the several ports to safeguard their commercial interests. A declaration was appended to the treaty to the effect that as the island of St. Helena was to be the abode of exile of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, American vessels were excluded from that port. In 1815 an arrangement was effected between the two countries which limited and prescribed the armed force that each country should maintain on the great lakes. The convention of 1818 respecting fisheries, boundaries, and the restoration of slaves, conferred upon the United States the privilege of taking fish on the southern, western, and northern coasts of Newfoundland, and upon the southern coast of Labrador. The United States relinquished the right to take or to cure fish within three miles of the coast in any other parts of the British dominions. Privilege was extended to the United States to enter ports, creeks, harbors, or bays, in any other

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*

part only for the purpose of procuring water, food, or for repairs, and protection from stress of weather. The boundary of the regions from Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains and thence west of the Stony Mountains, was defined. Commercial relations were extended for a period of ten years, in terms of the treaty of 1815. Compensation for the restitution of slaves was also provided for.

In 1822 a claims convention was agreed to for effecting the compensation for such slaves as had been carried away by British troops. Indemnity to the amount of \$1,204,960 was awarded for this purpose by the convention of 1826. A commercial convention of 1827 continued the terms of the treaty of 1815 indefinitely.

The convention of 1842 as to boundaries, suppression of slave trade, and extradition, defined the northeastern boundary, the northern boundary from Lake Huron to Lake of the Woods, and opened the river St. John, in New Brunswick, to both parties. Prior grants of land within the disputed territory were confirmed; the "Disputed Territory Fund" was provided to defray expenses and to pay claims arising from the dispute over territory. A commission was established to settle the northeastern boundary dispute. Channels in the St. Lawrence, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers were declared open to navigation by both parties. For the suppression of the slave trade on the coasts of Africa, it was agreed to support a naval force of sufficient strength. Remonstrances with other powers were decided upon to help suppress the trade in slaves. Provision was made for the extradition of fugitive criminals charged with the commission of the more serious crimes. This part of the treaty proved to be very unsatisfactory in its operation.

The boundary of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was established by the treaty of 1846. The navigation of the Columbia River was free and open to both parties. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company was confirmed in its possessions. The convention of 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, dealt with the ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It was superseded by the convention of 1901. Horseshoe Reef was ceded to the

United States by protocol of Dec. 9, 1850. A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1854 to settle by commission the questions of fisheries, duties, and navigation in British North America. The work of the commission was nearly concluded when in 1866 the United States exercised its right to terminate the treaty.

A treaty for the suppression of the slave trade was concluded in 1862, by which war vessels were empowered to search for slaves on suspected ships other than those of the navies of the two contracting powers. This right shall be exercised in a manner prescribed by the treaty and only within a distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa. In cases of illegal search and wrongful detention, the government of the country whose vessel was at fault shall be responsible for the payment of proper indemnity. Courts were established at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and New York, for the convenient trial and settlement of cases. Conditions, apparatus, and supplies, which may be regarded as evidence of guilt, are specified in the treaty, and their presence on board a ship shall justify its detention or capture, and no indemnity may be collected by the owners of such vessel. Vessels engaged in such traffic shall be destroyed and the parts sold, or the vessel may be purchased by either of the contracting powers. The officers and crew of such condemned vessel shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their native country or that to which the vessel belongs. Slaves taken from such vessels are to be set at liberty and their freedom guaranteed by the country making the capture. The treaty was further supplemented by an agreement of 1863, and another in 1870, when mixed courts were abolished and the machinery of the ordinary courts of countries submitted therefor.

The treaty of 1871, known as the Treaty of Washington, was drawn up for the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries. The articles which referred to the Alabama claims, the Civil War claims commission, and the fisheries, are no longer effective. The River St. Lawrence in that part wholly within the Dominion of Canada is open to free navigation; the Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine rivers are also open to free navigation by both parties. Reciprocal use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals

### Great Britain, Treaties with—Continued.

of Canada, and of the State canals in the United States, is urged upon both governments. Lumber cut in the State of Maine upon the head waters of the River St. John, may be floated down the river to its mouth, and there shipped free of duty. In 1872, the Emperor of Germany, to whom was referred the question of the northwestern boundary, made an award of the island of San Juan to the United States. By protocol of 1873, the matter of the northwestern boundary was more fully established.

The convention of 1892, relating to fur-seals in Bering Sea, established a tribunal of arbitration consisting of seven members—two named by the United States, two by Great Britain, one each by the president of France, the king of Italy, and the king of Sweden and Norway. All details for the meeting and conduct of the tribunal were laid down, their duties, the points for their decision, and the matter of the adjustment of the expenses were all clearly set forth. The award of the tribunal was made on Aug. 15, 1893. While the decision of the tribunal was pending a *modus vivendi* declared that all citizens of the United States and all subjects of Great Britain were prohibited from killing fur-seals in the eastern part of Bering Sea. The tribunal recommended that both governments prohibit the killing of fur-seals within a limit of sixty geographical miles of Pribilof Islands, or, during the season from May 1st to July 31st, in each year, anywhere north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and east of the 180th meridian of longitude. Sailing vessels are allowed to take part in seal fishing and these must bear a certificate from their home government and carry a distinguishing flag of their nation. The result as to number and sex of the catch, and the locality fished in during each day, must be entered in the vessel's log. Nets, firearms, or explosives must not be used. Men engaging in seal fishing must give to their respective governments evidence of their skill in the use of weapons. The regulations do not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts who fish for food and livelihood by the customary means. The regulations to remain in force until superseded by a satisfactory agreement between the two countries.

By a treaty of 1892, deserting seamen may be arrested in ports by the

consul of the country from whose vessel they have deserted, except such deserting seamen be citizens or subjects of the country in which he deserts.

By a convention of 1892, provision was made for the appointment of a commission to conduct the survey for the determination of the Alaskan boundary between Canada and the United States. Also for a commission to mark the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay.

By a convention of 1894 the term of the Alaskan commission was extended until 1895, by reason of the difficulty of the task. In accordance with the decision of the tribunal, losses sustained by the seizure of British vessels by the United States in connection with the seal fisheries were paid by a claims convention commission of 1896. The award was \$473,151.26 against the United States.

A treaty of 1899 provides for the disposition of the real and personal property of citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, both as to the holding, the sale, and the succession and inheritance, as well as the administration of the affairs of deceased owners. The consular officers may personally, or by delegation to others, act for heirs until they be represented. This treaty was opened to accession by colonists of Great Britain, except Canada, and nearly all acceded to its provisions. A *modus vivendi* fixed a temporary boundary between Alaska and Canada in 1899, without prejudice to any rights of owners.

The treaty of 1901, known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, was concluded to facilitate the construction of a ship canal. It superseded the old treaty of 1850, or Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The construction of the canal is to be conducted under the auspices of the United States Government. The canal is to be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations, on equitable conditions and charges for traffic. It shall never be blockaded, nor shall any act of war or hostility occur within it. A belligerent may not revictual or take on other than strictly necessary stores within the canal, nor shall the passage of such vessels through the canal be unnecessarily delayed. Prizes shall conform to rules just as do the vessels of the belligerent power. Troops may not be embarked or disembarked, nor shall munitions of war be loaded or unloaded within the canal, except in



**Great Britain, Treaties with—Continued.**

case of accident. The limits of the canal shall extend a distance of three marine miles beyond each end. Except in cases of distress, vessels of war of a belligerent power shall not remain within the canal longer than twenty-four hours, and a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours of the departure of a vessel of war of another. All of the buildings, plant, and equipment of the canal, shall be regarded as a part thereof, and shall enjoy entire immunity from injury and attack at all times.

A treaty of 1902 fixed the import duties at the port of Zanzibar at a sum not to exceed ten per cent. of the value of the goods at the port of importation. All of the rights, privileges and immunities of commerce are extended to the United States in the conduct of trade with the protectorate. A treaty of 1903 fixed the light and harbor dues at Zanzibar at one anna per registered ton for light and one anna per registered ton for harbor dues on all vessels of the United States entering ports on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The payment of these dues is conditional upon the provision of adequate lights and buoys.

The convention as to the Alaskan boundary was concluded on Jan. 24, 1903. It provided for the establishment of a tribunal of three members appointed by the President of the United States and three by the king of England. The details of procedure, the list of questions to be decided, the time of meeting, and the rendering of the decision, were all provided for in the convention. The decision was rendered Oct. 20, 1903. It was signed by Baron Alverstone for England (the two Canadian members not fully concurring in all of the decisions and answers), and by Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, and George Turner, for the United States.

**Great Falls Land Case**, opinion of Judge Brewer in, referred to, 3072.

**Great Lakes.**—Five large bodies of fresh water on the northern line of the United States. They are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Lake Superior is the largest sheet of fresh water in the world; elevation above sea level, about 600 feet; length, about 370 miles; area, about 32,000 sq. miles. Lake Michigan is about 340 miles long and has a depth of 870 feet; elevation above sea level,

582 feet; area, over 22,000 sq. miles. Lake Huron has a length of 270 miles; depth, from 300 to 1,800 feet; elevation above sea level, 581 feet; area, about 23,800 sq. miles. Lake Erie is the southernmost and shallowest of the lakes, and is about 250 miles long; elevation above sea level, 573 feet; area, 9,600 sq. miles. Lake Ontario is the smallest and easternmost of the lakes, and is 190 miles long; elevation above sea level, 234 feet; area, about 7,500 sq. miles.

**Great Lakes** (see also the several lakes): Canal from, to Atlantic Ocean, commission to consider construction of, 6179.

Fortifications of, referred to, 3261.  
Jurisdictions of United States and Canada in, discussed, 6064.

Naval force on—

Agreements with Great Britain regarding, 581, 602, 1805, 1817, 5768.

Desire of Great Britain to annul, 1818.

Proclamation regarding, 605.

Arrangement limiting, referred to, 3459.

Necessity for increasing, discussed, 3447.

Regulations with regard to rescue and savings of life and property on, referred to, 4519, 5366.

Vessels of United States in, granted facilities for returning, 6331.

**Great Miami River**, lands purchased on, 105.

**Great Osage Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Great Sioux Reservation.** (See Sioux Reservation.)

**Greater Republic of Central America**, establishment of, discussed, 6264, 6325.

**Greece.**—The Greece of the ancient Hellenes passed under the dominion of Rome about a century and a half before the Christian Era, and with the division of the Empire fell to the eastern, or Byzantine half. It was conquered by the Turks between 1460 and 1473. It remained a province of the Turkish empire until by the insurrection of 1821-1829 it gained its independence, and by the protocol of London, signed Feb. 3, 1830, it was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia. The crown was given to Prince Otto of Bavaria in 1833. He was expelled from the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, and under the direction of the three powers the national assembly at Athens, on March

**Greece—Continued.**

18, 1863, elected Wilhelm, second son of King Christian of Denmark, to the throne as George I. He was assassinated at Salonica March 18, 1913, and succeeded by his son Constantine. Modern Greece occupies the peninsula south of Turkey with the Aegean and Ionian seas to the east, south and west. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a chamber of deputies of 235 members. The prevailing religion is the Greek orthodox church. King George is allowed to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, but all future sovereigns must conform to the Greek rites. The area of the peninsula is about 25,014 square miles. The population in 1907 was about 2,631,952. Greece is an agricultural country, and the 5,563,100 acres cultivated is in the hands of peasant farmers with small holdings. The chief crop is the currant, large districts being devoted to its culture. In 1905 a charter was granted, extending twenty years, to a "Privileged Company for the Protection of Currant Production and Trade," which under an elaborate arrangement with the government is required to purchase currants at fixed prices. For 1910-11 the crop was estimated at 262,500,000 pounds; the exports during that period amounted to 225,130,412 pounds. The wine, olive, orange, lemon, and fig-growing industries are important. The Ionian Island yielded 2,100,000 gallons of wine in 1907; of olive oil the yield in 1907 was 3,200,000 gallons.

**Greece:**

Commercial relations with, 1647.  
 Condition of Greeks referred to, 790.  
 Currants from, duties imposed upon, discussed, 6410.  
 Differences with, amicably settled, 2868.  
 Diplomatic relations with, recommendations regarding, 3656, 4520, 4630, 4718.  
 Expulsion of Greeks from—Constantinople, 2774.  
 Egypt, 2828.  
 Independence of, hope for, manifested by United States, 762, 786, 875, 950.  
 Russia furnished aid to, 950.  
 Sympathy of American people for, acknowledged by, in letters of thanks, 950.  
 Treaty with, 1647, 1706.  
 Vessels of, discriminating duties on, repealed by proclamation, 1539.  
 War with Turkey, hope for independence of Greece manifested by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.

**Greece, Treaties with.**—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded Dec. 22, 1837, which conferred freedom of commerce, with attendant rights, privileges, protection, and security in all rivers, ports, and places where foreign commerce is permitted within the two countries. The treaty provides for the customary equitable tonnage duties and port charges; equal rights of imports into the two countries in vessels of either nation; and of exports from the two countries, except so far as coastwise trade is concerned, and passage from one port in the nation to another port in the same nation which is not permitted. No prohibition of the import of the products of one country into the other shall ever be made. A vessel may enter a port of the other nation, and if it is not desirable to break cargo, may proceed on its voyage without incurring any charges other than those of pilotage, wharfage, and light, so long as all regulations are conformed to. If only a part of a cargo be unloaded at a port, the charges to be levied at that port shall be *pro rata* for that port only. Charges due upon a vessel at one port are to be paid at the first port of entry and not again at another port visited.

No quarantine shall be imposed on vessels coming directly to a port from a port within its own dominions, and possessing a clean bill of health, so long as there is no malignant disease on the vessel, nor shall have been since leaving the home port. Should a port be blockaded within either of the countries, no merchant vessel shall be subject to capture for making a first attempt to enter a port, but may be so if, after one warning, the attempt be repeated. The treaty was made to run ten years from date, with a year's notice of intention to terminate. (See also Consular Conventions.)

**Greeley, Horace** (1811-1872); journalist and author; b. Amherst, N. H.; founded the *New York Tribune*, 1841; sat in Congress for New York, 1848-49; took a leading part in the anti-slavery movement; and was the unsuccessful nominee of the fused Liberal-Republicans and Democrats for the Presidency in 1872 against Grant.

**Greeley, Horace**, Messrs. Clay, Thompson, Holcomb, and Sanders accompanied to Washington on peace mission by, 3438.

**Greely, Adolphus Washington**; author, explorer; b. Newburyport, Mass.,

**Greely, Adolphus Washington**—*Continued.*

March 27, 1844; served through the Civil War, and was commissioned captain and brevetted major and honorably discharged, 1867; later as lieutenant in the regular army he was detailed to construct telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers; Dec. 11, 1886, commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer; assigned to command an arctic expedition to establish one of the circum-polar stations, in which work eleven natives cooperated; Aug. 12, 1881, landed twenty-six persons within 496 miles of the pole, and added about 6,000 square miles of land, hitherto unknown, to the maps; after the loss of their ship and enduring hunger and hardship, Greely and the few survivors of his party were rescued by relief parties sent after them; Greely was highly honored for his discoveries.

**Greely, A. W.**, expedition fitted out for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition under, discussed, 4835.

Board to consider expedition to be sent, 4813.

Offer of rewards for rescue of, discussed, 4795.

Recommended, 4693, 4787.

Vessel presented by Great Britain to United States to aid in, 4791.

Return of, 4917.

Recommended, 4855.

**Greely, Ebenezer S.**, arrest and imprisonment of, by authorities of New Brunswick, correspondence regarding, 1575, 1622.

Claims arising out of, 1687.

**Green, Charles L.**, passed assistant surgeon in Navy, court-martial of, referred to, 3998.

**Green, Duff**, employment of, in Europe, 2180, 2181, 2213.

**Green Bay**, cession of lands at, for benefit of New York Indians, 1127.

**Greenback Party**.—Opposition to the resumption of specie payments caused a political party to be organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1874, called the Greenback party. The platform adopted advocated the withdrawal of all national and State bank currency and the substitution thereof of paper currency, or greenbacks, which should be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing interest sufficiently high to keep them at par with gold, and that coin should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt. In 1876 the Greenback party nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President. He received 81,740 votes, mostly from the

Western States. In 1878 the Greenback party united with the Labor Reform party, the two forming the Greenback-Labor party. The new party, in their platform adopted at Toledo, Feb. 22, 1878, reiterated the demands of the original Greenback party, and in addition declared for an 8-hour law, prohibition of Chinese immigration, and against grants of land to railroads and special grants to corporations. Fourteen members of Congress were elected on this platform. June 9, 1880, at their national convention held at Chicago, they nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President. Their popular vote reached 307,740. In 1884, with Gen. B. F. Butler as their candidate, they polled only 133,825 votes.

**Greenbacks**.—The common name for the legal-tender Treasury notes, printed on one side in green ink, issued by the Government during the Civil War. The right of the Government to issue bills of credit was disputed by many statesmen and financiers, but the exigencies of the time seemed to render some such measure necessary and the Supreme Court finally established their validity. Issues of \$150,000,000 each were authorized by the laws of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863. The result was that, as compared with greenbacks, gold was held at an average of 220 throughout 1864, and at one time actually rose to 285, and did not again touch par with greenbacks till Dec. 17, 1878, nearly 17 years after the last previous sale of gold at par. By the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, it was ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, all legal-tender notes presented to the assistant treasurer of the United States at his office in New York should be redeemed in coin. The term "greenback" has been applied to other forms of United States securities printed in green ink.

**Greenbacks:**

Discussed, 6073.

Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.

**Greene, William Stedman**; b. Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., April 28, 1841; removed to Fall River with his parents in 1844; commenced business as auctioneer, real estate and insurance agent in 1866; elected mayor of Fall River in 1880, 1886, 1895, 1896, 1897, and declined reelection; in July, 1888, was appointed by Governor Ames general superintendent of prisons for the State, and served until 1893,



**Greene, William Stedman**—*Continued.*

when he was removed by the Democratic governor for political reasons; appointed postmaster and entered upon his duties April 1, 1898; resigned this position and was elected to Congress, May 31, 1898, to fill an unexpired term in the 55th Congress, also elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Massachusetts.

**Greenough, Horatio**, statue of Washington executed by, 1910.

**Greenwich, Meridian of**, starting point for computing longitude, 4827.

**Greer, James A.**, member of board to consider expeditions for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

**Greer County:**

Boundary dispute regarding, 4902, 4904.

Proclamation against selling lands involved in, 5325.

Proclamation declaring lands in, in state of reservation, 6122.

**Gregg, Alexander White**; lawyer; graduated King College, at Bristol, Tenn., and law department of the University of Virginia; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Gregg, Curtis H.**; b. Adamsburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., Aug. 9, 1865; received a common school education; became editor of the *Greensburg Press*; served five years on the council of the borough of Greensburg and four years on the school board; admitted to the bar of his native county, in 1888; served as district attorney of Westmoreland County; elected to the 62d Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Gregory, J. Shaw**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3263.

**Greiner, John**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2727.

**Grenada, Island of**, duties on vessels from, suspended by proclamation, 5930.

**Grenfel, George St. Leger**, papers touching case of, transmitted, 3661.

**Gresham, Walter Quinton** (1832-1895); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Lanesville, Ind.; began the practice of law, 1853; entered the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War; brevetted major-general of volunteers, 1865; Postmaster-General, 1882-84; Secretary of the Treasury, 1884; Secretary of State under Cleveland, 1893.

**Gresham, Walter Q.**, Secretary of State, 5827.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 6022, 6046.

**Greytown, Nicaragua** (see also Central America and Nicaragua):

Bombardment of, and reasons therefor, 2814.

Claims arising out of, 2995, 3049.

Complaints of foreign powers regarding, 2817.

Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4872.

**Grierson's Raid.**—In the spring of 1863 Gen. Hurlbut, with the approval of Gen. Grant, ordered Col. B. H. Grierson to proceed from La Grange, Tenn., with the Sixth Illinois (his own regiment), the Seventh Illinois, and the Second Iowa, by way of Pontotoc, in the northern part of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, La., cutting the southern railroads and destroying bridges on the way. April 17, 1863, the expedition started and on the 19th the Second Iowa was detached below Pontotoc and the two Illinois regiments proceeded to Baton Rouge, where they entered the Union lines May 2. The results of the expedition are thus summed up in Grierson's report: About 100 of the enemy killed and wounded; 500 prisoners (many of them officers) captured and paroled; between 50 and 60 miles of railroad and telegraph destroyed; more than 3,000 stand of arms and other stores captured and destroyed, and 1,000 horses and mules seized. Federal loss, 3 killed, 7 wounded, 5 left sick on the route, and 9 missing.

**Griest, William Walton**; manufacturer of iron, president of railway and lighting companies, and a newspaper publisher; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Pennsylvania.

**Griffin, Walter T.**, report of, transmitted, 5769.

**Griffon, The**, seizure of, by Brazilian authorities, 2779.

**Griswold, Stanley**, conduct of, while secretary of Michigan Territory, referred to, 430.

**Groesbeck, William S.**, counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3947.

**Grogan, Mr.**, capture and imprisonment of, by Canadians, 1928.

**Gros Ventre Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Grosvenor, Charles H.**, brevet brigadier-general, acts and proceedings of, declared null and void, 3548.

**Groveton (Va.), Battle of, or Second Battle of Manassas.**—After eluding Pope's army and destroying the military stores at Bristow Station and Manassas, Stonewall Jackson retired across the battlefield of Bull Run and awaited reinforcements. Longstreet

**Groveton (Va.), Battle of, or Second Battle of Manassas—Continued.**

arrived on Aug. 29, swelling the numbers of the Confederate army to 49,000. Pope's army numbered about 40,000. On the evening of the 28th Kearny had driven the Confederate rear guard out of Centerville, and Pope, feeling sure of crushing Longstreet and Jackson, ordered an attack to be made at daylight next morning. Sigel began the attack, which soon became general. McDowell's corps arrived upon the scene of battle late in the afternoon. Fitz-John Porter never came into action, though ordered up by Pope. For alleged disobedience of orders in this connection charges were preferred against Porter by Pope. At night both armies rested on the field. The next day, Aug. 30, the battle was renewed. The fiercest fighting took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the ground where the battle of Bull Run had been fought July 21, 1861. The result was a victory for the Confederates under Lee and the defeat of Pope's army. The loss of the Federals was about 15,000, that of the Confederates about 8,400. This battle is also called the Second Battle of Manassas.

**Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of.**—Named from the Mexican village where Nicholas P. Trist, on behalf of the United States, Feb. 2, 1848, signed the treaty with Mexico (2423), terminating the war and ceding territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California, to the United States, and accepting the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and Texas. The United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15,000,000 (2437) and to assume the claims of its citizens against Mexico arising before the treaty. Mexicans in the ceded territory were allowed to remain at their option and were assured protection as citizens.

**Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of:**  
 Abrogation of eleventh article of, referred to, 2771.  
 Amendments to, discussed, 2529.  
 Claims arising out of, 2636, 2771.  
 Discussed, 2423, 2437, 2529.  
 Fraudulent claims arising under, 2683.  
 Proclamation regarding, 2477.  
 Ratifications of, exchanged at Querétaro, 2437.  
 Referred to, 2545, 2551, 2565, 2566, 2580, 2623, 2636, 2665, 2705, 2744, 2765, 2903, 2926.

**Guadeloupe:**

Extraordinary commission of, apply to Congress for aid, 143.  
 Tonnage on American vessels at, referred to, 1123.  
 Vessels of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5327.

**Guam.**—The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the Southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco, and 900 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference. The population June 30, 1911, was: Native, 11,877, foreign (including members of the naval establishment), 363, a total of 12,240. The commandant of the naval station, G. R. Salisbury, U. S. A., is Governor of the island. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1911, were \$104,326; and more than \$50,000 worth of copra was exported. Agaña is the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Ladrone Islands being extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar-cane.

Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat *Bennington*, took possession of the island and raised the United States flag over Fort Santa Cruz on Feb. 1, 1899.

**Guam, Island of,** cable communication with, recommended, 6354.

Release of prisoners on, 6775.

**Guano:**

Claim of American citizens to, on Alta Vela Island, 3827.  
 Deposits of, on Arcas Cays, 5679.  
 Discovery of, in Jarvis and Baker Islands, referred to, 3017.  
 Importation of, from Peru—  
     Desired, 2619, 2745, 2764.  
     Negotiations regarding, 2764.  
 Referred to, 3018, 3068.

**Guantanamo (Cuba), Battle of.**—As a preliminary step to the capture of Santiago, June 10, 1898, a force of 600 American marines, under the protecting fire of the *Oregon*, *Marblehead*, *Dolphin*, *Yankee*, *Yosemite*, *Porter*, and *Vixen*, was landed at Guantanamo Bay, on the south coast of Cuba, 35

**Guantanamo (Cuba), Battle of—Continued.**

miles east of Santiago, where it had been decided to establish a naval station. This important point was taken after a severe bombardment, and the position so won was held by the marines, assisted by 50 Cuban allies, despite desperate attempts to dislodge them. Seven Americans (including Surg. John B. Gibbs) were killed and 8 wounded, and 2 Cubans were killed and 4 wounded while holding Guantanamo prior to the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army. The enemy's loss was much greater, 40 of their dead being left on the field. Seventeen prisoners were taken. After several naval demonstrations on the north coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico it became evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to the reduction of the forts. Accordingly a land force of 15,738 men, under Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa, Fla., June 14, and by the 24th had landed at Daiquiri, near Guantanamo. The landing was assisted by Cubans under Gen. Garcia. Little resistance was encountered from the Spaniards.

**Guantanamo Bay, Cuba,** landing of American marines and subsequent fighting at, discussed, 6317.

**Guatemala.**—One of the Central American republics, lying between 13° 42' and 18° north latitude, and between 88° and 93° 5' west longitude; bounded on the north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras and the Republics of Honduras and Salvador, on the south by Honduras, Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Mexico. It has an area of about 50,000 sq. miles. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The present government was established March 21, 1847, after having for twenty-six years formed a part of the Confederation of Central America. The constitution was proclaimed in December, 1879. The executive branch consists of a president (elected for six years) and a cabinet composed of the heads of the six departments—Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, and War. Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera was reelected President in April, 1910, for the term 1911-1917. The legislative branch consists of the National Assembly (one member for every 20,000 inhabitants, chosen by universal suf-

frage every four years) and the Council of State of thirteen members (partly elective and partly appointed by the National Assembly). The capital is New Guatemala.

Guatemala is a party to the Treaty of Peace signed at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907, by five Central American republics, under the terms of which they all agreed to submit disputed matters to a High Court of Arbitration at Honduras, the judges of which are to be appointed by the congress of each country and the decisions of the court to be binding on all the parties.

In 1903 the population was 1,842,134, and was estimated Dec. 31, 1910, to be 1,992,000. About three-fifths are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half-breeds, very few being Europeans. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, and education is free and compulsory. Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies. The soil in general is fertile. The forest area has an extent of 526,593 hectares. The most important crop is coffee, of which the yield in 1910 amounted to 713,736 quintals (100 lbs.). The largest coffee plantations are owned by Germans. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture. The sugar crop in 1910 amounted to 923,000 quintals; bananas, 1,225,684 bunches. The exports of timber (chiefly mahogany and cedar) totalled 4,700,000 cubic feet in 1910. The agricultural productions of the country in 1910 were valued at 428,825,081 pesos, of which 92,705,680 pesos was for coffee; 66,880,800 pesos for maize; 30,783,303 pesos for timber and 12,998,850 pesos for sugar. The number of horses in the republic in 1899 was 50,343; cattle, 196,780, and sheep, 77,600.

Placer gold mines at Las Quebradas, near Yzabal, are worked successfully; silver is mined in the departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula, and salt in Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa. An American company has recently obtained a concession to prospect for mines in all parts of the republic, and has begun operations.

More than half the revenue is from customs and more than one-third from taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c.; half the expenditure is for public debt. The revenue in 1910 was \$51,571,440, and the expenditure \$45,959,410. The budget for the fiscal



**Guatemala—Continued.**

year 1911-12 calls for an expenditure of \$37,417,217, of which \$22,000,000 was to maintain the public credit. Dec. 31, 1908, the public debt, according to the Finance Minister's report, was: Gold debt, \$13,694,445; currency debt, \$71,976,214. Dec. 31, 1910 (according to a report of the council of the corporation of foreign bondholders), the amount of the outstanding external debt of 1895 was \$7,414,000; certificates in respect of unpaid interest 1898 and 1899, \$148,280; arrears of interest (1899-1911), \$3,560,000, a total of \$11,107,280. July 13, 1911, the Council of Foreign Bondholders accepted a proposition made by Guatemala for a settlement of the long default on her external debt. The terms were: (1) Recognition of interest at 4 per cent on the outstanding bonds of 1895, payments to be resumed on the coupon due Dec. 30, 1911; (2) deferred non-interest bearing certificates to be issued in exchange for the unpaid coupons, and at the end of three years the government to enter into an arrangement with the Council of Foreign Bondholders for the amortization of these certificates; (3) the service of the external debt to be secured on the export duty on coffee; (4) new bonds identical with the existing bonds to be created sufficient to discharge the existing lien on the coffee duty. The total duties amounted in 1905 to \$1,975,000; in 1906 to \$1,947,000; in 1907 to \$2,055,000. In 1909 the imports from the United States amounted to \$1,745,488; from Germany, \$999,648.

**Guatemala:**

Boundary dispute with Mexico, 4627, 4716, 4802.

Arbitration of, submitted to United States minister, 6066, 6265.

Diplomatic relations with, 4562.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.

Minister of United States to, action of, regarding seizure of Gen. Barrundia on the *Acapulco* and subsequent recall of, discussed, 5544.

Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Political affairs of, referred to, 5870. Relations with, 4667.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5716.

Discussed, 5747.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2572, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.

Extension of time for ratification of, recommended, 2686.

War in Central America caused by, discussed, 4911.

War with Salvador, 5543.

**Guatemala, Treaties with.**—A convention of 1901 provides for the tenure and disposition of personal and real property. A period of three years, reasonably extended if necessary, is given to those who are by the laws of the country disqualified from holding inherited property within either country, to dispose of the property to advantage and to close up their affairs. Full power is given for the disposal by sale, testament, gift or otherwise, by citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, on terms identical with those of native citizens. The consular office is empowered to act either directly or by delegation for distant heirs of a deceased owner until they may be properly represented. (See also Extradition Treaties, and Trade-Mark Conventions.)

**Gudger, James M., Jr.**, a lawyer by profession; educated at Emory and Henry, Virginia; elected to the State senate in 1900; solicitor of the fifteenth district; elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, reelected to the Fifty-ninth Congress and to the Sixty-second Congress from North Carolina.

**Guernsey, Frank Edward**; b. Oct. 15, 1866, Dover, Piscataquis Co., Me.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Dover in 1890; was elected treasurer of Piscataquis County in 1890, and reelected twice, serving until Dec. 31, 1896; member of the Maine house of representatives in 1897 and 1899, and a member of the Maine senate in 1903; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Maine.

**Guerra, Jesus**, demand of Mexico for extradition of, refused, 6333.

**Guerrière, The**, capture and destruction of, by the *Constitution*, 502.

**Guest, John**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Guggenheim, Simon**; b. Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1867; graduated from the public schools; engaged in the mining and smelting business in the United States and Mexico; went to Pueblo, Colo., in 1888, later moving to Denver; elected to United States Senate from Colorado in 1907.

**Guiana, British.** (See British Guiana.) **Guilford Court-House (N. C.)**, Battle of.—The American army, when ar-

**Guilford Court-House (N. C.), Battle of—Continued.**

ranged for battle at Guilford Court-House, N. C., March 15, 1781, consisted of 4,404 men, including 1,400 regular infantry and 161 cavalymen, under command of Gen. Greene. The remainder were raw militia. Cornwallis's army was not more than 2,200 strong. The conflict lasted two hours, and the Americans were repulsed after having killed or wounded nearly one-third of the British army. Cornwallis and Leslie were the only British general officers not wounded. The exact number of British killed and wounded was officially reported at 544. The total American casualties were reported as 1,311. Lord Cornwallis retreated after the battle to the coast. Pitt and other great leaders in Great Britain regarded this engagement as the precursor of ruin to British supremacy in the South.

**Guiteau, Charles,** President Garfield assassinated by, 3967.

**Gulf of Mexico.** (See Mexico, Gulf of.)

**Gun Factory for Army,** establishment of, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., discussed, 5374.

**Gun-Poundry Board:**

Appointed in 1890, report of, transmitted, 5565.

Discussed, 4797, 4833.

Referred to, 4798, 4849.

**Gun Manufactory,** erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.

**Gunboats.** (See Vessels, United States.)

**Gunnison Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7131.

**Gurovits, Odon,** report of, on Navajo Indians transmitted, 5782.

**Gutte, Isidore,** claim of, to vessel condemned by Salvador and subsequently presented to United States, 4988.

**Gwin, Samuel,** register of land office:

Nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1137, 1170, 1198.

Official conduct of, charges affecting, 1447.

**Gwin, William M.:**

Immigration plans of, referred to, 3571.

Mentioned, 2570.

# H

**Habeas Corpus.**—In law a writ issued by a judge or court requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into the court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the chief bulwarks of civil liberty, being perhaps the best security against the grosser forms of tyranny ever devised. Its foundation is in the Magna Charta of England. The power to suspend it is naturally a subject of the gravest importance. The Constitution of the United States, Article I., section 9, provides: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." The writ has been suspended many times in England. It was suspended in Rhode Island by State authority during Dorr's Rebellion. July 5, 1861, Attorney-General Bates gave an opinion in favor of the President's power to suspend the writ. March 3, 1863, Congress approved this opinion, and thereafter many arrests were made for disloyal practices. Sept. 15, 1863, the suspension of the writ was made general so far as it concerned persons arrested by military officers for disloyalty. In 1866, in the case of Milligan, arrested in Indiana in 1864, and sentenced to death by a military tribunal, the Supreme Court, having been appealed to, decided that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended in districts where the action of the civil courts was not interrupted, except that military commissioners might be given jurisdiction to try residents of rebellious States, prisoners of war, and persons in the military and naval services. Milligan, being a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war, and could only be tried by a jury. (See also Merryman case; Milligan Case.)

## Habeas Corpus:

Authority given by President Lincoln to suspend writ of, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.

Referred to, 3225.

Suspension of writ, by President Lincoln, 3299, 3371, 3420.

Revoked as to certain States by President Johnson, 3529, 3531.

Suspension of writ, in South Carolina by President Grant, 4090, 4093.

Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

**Hague Peace Conference.**—May 18, 1899, there assembled at The Hague an international conference of delegates from the principal countries of the civilized world. These representatives met in response to an invitation of the Czar of Russia, and their objects were to secure concerted action for the maintenance of a general peace between nations and the amelioration of the hardships of war, as well as the reduction of the naval and military armaments of the world. One hundred delegates were present representing the United States, Mexico, China, Japan, Persia, Siam and twenty-one European powers. No delegates from South or Central America attended. The sessions were presided over by Baron de Staal, of Russia, and continued from May 18 to July 29.

To facilitate the work of the conference three grand committees were formed dealing respectively with the three subjects of discussion, viz.: Armaments and engines of destruction; humane regulations in warfare; and mediation and arbitration. Each of the powers was represented on each committee and each had one vote on every proposal submitted to the conference. The conclusions of the conference were embodied in a final act signed July 29 by all the States represented. This act consists of three conventions, three declarations, and six resolutions. The conventions relate to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, and with the laws and usages of war on land, and provide for the adaptation of the rules of maritime warfare to the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864 (q. v.). The three declarations prohibit the use of projectiles or explosives from balloons for a period of five years (adapted unanimously); the employment of projectiles which diffuse asphyxiating or other deleterious gases (not accepted by England and the United States); and the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body. In the six resolutions the conference expresses the opinion that the military burdens which now weigh so heavily on the world may be lightened, in the interest of the moral and material well being of humanity (unanimously agreed to); that the duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in maritime warfare, and the question of the bombardment of towns should be referred to a future conference,



**Hague Peace Conference—Continued.**

and that the questions of the types and calibres of marine artillery and small arms and the size of naval and military budgets should be studied with a view to establishing uniformity in the former and a reduction of the latter.

The first convention, which relates to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, proved the most important work of the conference. According to this convention the signatory powers agree to resort to mediation in cases of serious international disputes, and agree that mediatory advances by a third party shall not be considered by the disputants as an unfriendly act; where neither honor nor essential interests are concerned a commission of inquiry is provided for.

With a view to the settlement of disputes between countries by arbitration a Permanent Court of Arbitration was created. This tribunal is composed of persons eminent in international law, chosen by the parties to a dispute from a permanent list of arbitrators nominated by the signatory powers. Each power is allowed to nominate four members for a term of six years.

Oct. 21, 1904, the United States proposed a second Peace Conference for the purpose of granting jurisdiction to The Hague Tribunal through treaties of arbitration, and for other purposes. This second conference convened in the Hall of Knights, The Hague, June 15, 1907. It was presided over by M. Nelidoff, and the sittings continued from June 15 to Oct. 18, 1907. The permanent Court of Arbitration was perfected by making it to consist of fifteen judges, eight of whom should be appointed by the six great European nations, Japan and the United States, the other seven to be appointed by the minor powers and to sit in rotation, according to the maritime importance of the countries they represented. Other questions discussed were the declaration of war and the time to elapse between that event and the beginning of hostilities. It was finally decided that no military action was to be taken until a formal declaration of war was made and neutrals notified. In relation to naval warfare it was decided that before bombardment from the sea due notice would be given neutrals and non-combatants.

It was at this second Hague Peace

Conference, which was attended by delegates from leading South American countries, that the "Drago Doctrine" came up for discussion and the power of a Pan-American alliance was disclosed to the world. Dr. Calvo, Argentine representative in European capitals, maintained that if European States do not make war upon each other for the sake of bondholders, they ought not to make war to collect debts, good or bad, in the case of South American nations. This doctrine was taken up by Dr. Drago, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, and has since been known as the Drago Doctrine, and has been called the "Monroe Doctrine of the Money Market."

The forcible collection by a foreign power of debts due its subjects by other governments was opposed by General Porter, of the United States. He proposed that the Peace Conference permit the employment of force for the collection of debts only after the debtor State had refused to conform to the decision of arbitrators. He declared that speculators and adventurers often dragged their governments into costly expeditions for the collection of paltry sums, and instanced a case where the actual debt turned out to be only three-fourths of one per cent. of the amount claimed and the United States had used nineteen warships and spent nearly \$4,000,000 to collect a debt of less than \$100,000. The powers agreed "to take no military or naval action to compel the payment of such debts until an offer of arbitration has been made by the creditor and refused or left unanswered by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor State has failed to conform to the decision given."

No decision was arrived at on the great question of the disarmament of nations.

The actual accomplishments of The Hague Conference are as follows: It established the inviolability of neutral territory and the right of asylum in that territory for prisoners of war; prohibited belligerents from establishing wireless telegraph stations in neutral territory; forbade belligerent ships of war to take on fuel or revictual in neutral ports; provided that hostilities shall not begin without a previous declaration of war; ordered that neutral powers be notified of a state of war; revived the declarations which had lapsed in

**Hague Peace Conference—Continued.**

1904, viz.: prohibition to drop projectiles from balloons, to diffuse deadly gases, or to use bullets of an unusually cruel kind; required indemnification by any belligerent who violates any of the rules of war; provided a definite period of grace allowance to belligerent merchantmen in the enemy's harbors at the beginning of hostilities; prohibited the use of submarine anchored torpedoes for the purpose of restricting commercial navigation; and the use of floating mines, unless they be made so as to become harmless within an hour after having passed beyond human control, and also the use of anchored mines which do not become harmless after they have broken their moorings; prohibited the bombardment of undefended places; insisted on the inviolability of fishing boats and of the postal service; ratified the humanitarian recommendations of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906; established the international prize court; agreed to the American adaptation of the Drago Doctrine, namely, that one nation shall not attempt to collect by force debts claimed by its citizens from the government of another nation unless the question of indebtedness be first submitted to arbitration.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) by twenty-four nations. Under the protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory powers, the number of powers represented in the court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The court is competent to hear all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory powers desire to have recourse to the court for the settlement of a dispute the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the international agreement.

The court has an international bureau, under the direction and control of a permanent administrative council composed of the representatives of the signatory powers accredited in The Hague, and of the Netherlands minister for foreign affairs, who acts as president. The Secretary-General is Baron Michiels Van Verduynen. The first secretary is Jonkheer W. Roell. The permanent court consists of persons of known competency in questions of international law, of whom four at the most are selected by each of the signatory powers. Each appointment is for six years, and may be revoked.

The following powers are members of the court: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**Hague Conference**, first peace conference, 6662.

Advancement made, 7498.

Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to, 7440.

Instrumental in maintaining peace between nations, 7666.

Proposal for convening a second conference, 7053, 7371.

**Hague, The**, International Statistical Congress at, referred to, 4082.

**Hague Tribunal**, Arbitration of Venezuelan cases before, 7071.

Mexican disputes referred to, 6758.

**Hail Columbia**.—A popular national song written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1798, when war with France seemed imminent. The air to which Mr. Hopkinson's words are sung, and indeed for which they were expressly written, was first known as "General Washington's March" and latter as "The President's March." It was composed by Prof. Feyles, leader of the orchestra of the John Street Theater, New York, in 1789, and played when Washington went to New York to be inaugurated President. The song was first sung by an actor named Fox in a Philadelphia theater, and immediately became a great favorite,

**Haiti.**—An island of the Greater Antilles, and next to Cuba the largest of the West Indian islands. It lies between 17° 37' and 20° north latitude, and between 68° 20' and 74° 30' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Mona Passage, which separates it from Puerto Rico, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Windward Passage, which separates it from Cuba. It is divided politically into the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The first Spanish colony in the New World was established on the island in 1493. Area of the whole island, about 28,250 sq. miles; population, estimated, 1,380,000.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western portion of the island of Haiti. The government is vested in a President (chosen for 7 years) and four ministers, and a legislature, comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Commerce. The religion is nominally Roman Catholic. Haiti has suffered continually from revolutions. The Black Republic, as the western political division of the island is called, has maintained a separate existence since 1844. During that period the so-called republic has had twenty-three rulers, the majority of whom have died at the hands of their enemies before the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. Aug. 8, 1912, President Cincinnatus Leconte was killed by an explosion which destroyed the national arsenal at Port au Prince, and Tancrede Auguste succeeded him.

Haiti owes about thirty million dollars; her annual income is only about four million, and her annual budget calls for about a million dollars. Many persons conversant with affairs in this and other Latin-American countries advance the opinion that misrule and revolution will not cease therein until the United States assumes over them some sort of a protectorate. The industries are entirely agricultural, the chief product being coffee of excellent quality, most of which goes to Havre, France. The export trade is almost crippled by exorbitant export duties, and little development, either in commerce or agriculture, is the result. Area of Republic of Haiti, 10,204 sq. miles; population, 90 per cent. of which is black (1894), 1,210,625.

# **Haiti:**

Claims of United States against, 1857, 2067, 2760, 4665, 4716, 4918, 5120, 5369, 6099, 6100.

Award referred to, 5123.

Settlement of, 6332.

Correspondence with, transmitted, 5907.

Diplomatic intercourse with, provision for, recommended, 4716.

Dispute with Colombia settled by arbitration, 8037.

Duties imposed upon American products by, retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5702.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3459.

Imprisonment of American citizens by, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5020, 5123, 5369, 5869, 6099.

Independence of, recognition of, by United States recommended, 3248.

Instructions to naval officers in command on coast of, referred to, 4023.

Insurrections in, discussed, 4824, 4918, 5368, 5471.

Mission to, elevation of, recommended, 5468.

Naval force at, referred to, 3832.

Recognition of, by United States referred to, 5471.

Relations with, discussed, 3885.

Social condition of, discussed, 3885.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3329, 3459.

Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 2680, 5368, 5390.

Vessels refused clearance by, discussed, 5869.

**Haiti, Island of.** (See Haiti; Santo Domingo.)

**Haiti, Treaties with.**—A treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition was concluded Nov. 3, 1864, and provides for most favored nation treatment, immunity of the citizens of the one country in the dominions of the other in time of war between the two countries and of their goods for a period of six months after declaration of war, together with exemption from seizure of money debts or shares. The citizens of the one country shall be exempt from military service and forced loans or exactions and shall not pay any higher contributions than those demanded from the citizens of the country. Perfect freedom in the conduct of trade is accorded to all in whatever direction they may legally elect. The books, papers, or accounts of citizens of either country residing within the jurisdiction of



**Haiti, Treaties with—Continued.**

the other, may be examined only upon the order of a competent judicial authority. Liberty of conscience and protection of the dead is secured. Property may be disposed of by sale, testament, or gift, with full liberty and without embarrassment.

Importation and exportation of goods may be conducted with equal privileges, regardless of the nationality of the vessels so engaged. The coasting trade is not included in this agreement. The imposition of duties on products of both countries shall be the same for each as for the goods of other countries, and no prohibition of the import of the products of either country into the other shall be made. Provision is made for extension of humane treatment to the shipwrecked on the shores of both countries. Vessels of either nationality attempting to enter a blockaded port of the other shall not be captured on the first attempt, but may be if the attempt is repeated or persisted in. The principle that free ships make free goods is recognized by both parties, and that the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless contraband. Arms, munitions of war, and military equipment of all kinds form a class of contraband of war. Provision is made to facilitate the examination of ship's papers and the search during war as well as the disposition of captured vessels and goods. The customary provision is made for the establishment of consular officers on terms usually described in consular conventions. The terms of extradition recited in the treaty are to be found under Extradition Treaties. The term of the treaty was originally for eight years, with renewal, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate. (See also Naturalization Treaties.)

**Hale, C. H.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

**Hale, Eugene**; b. Turner, Oxford Co., Me., June 9, 1836; received an academic education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced practice at the age of 20; was a member of the legislature of Maine in 1867, 1868, and 1880; was elected to the 41st, 42d, and 43d Congresses; appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was reelected to the 44th and 45th Congresses, was tendered a Cabinet appointment as Secretary of

the Navy, by President Hayes, and declined; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College, from Colby University, and from Bowdoin College; was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, for the term beginning March 4, 1881; was reelected in 1887, 1893, 1899, and in 1905 to represent Maine.

**Hale, John Parker** (1806-1873); statesman; b. at Dover, N. H.; member of Congress, 1843-45; United States Senator, 1847-53, and 1855-65; nominated for President by the Liberal party in 1847; and by the Free-Soil Democrats in 1852; in the latter part of his political career he was a Republican; United States minister to Spain, 1865-69; in the early days he stood almost alone in the Senate as an anti-slavery Democrat.

**Hale, W. J.**, claim of, against Argentine Republic, 4806.

**Half Holiday** for government employees in summer recommended, 7588.

**Halifax Commission.**—A commission consisting of representatives of the United States and Great Britain which met in 1877 at the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to decide what amount should be paid by the former country for the fishing privileges granted its citizens by the treaty of 1871. Great Britain and the United States each named one of the commissioners and the third was named by Austria. The Canadians insisted that the concessions granted to the citizens of the United States by that instrument were much more valuable than those obtained by themselves in the reciprocal privileges given them by it. The commission decided that the United States Government should pay the sum of \$5,500,000, and Congress appropriated that amount with the proviso that the articles in the treaty relating to fisheries ought to be terminated at the earliest period consistent with other provisions of the same treaty. These articles were terminated on July 1, 1885, and three years later a new treaty was negotiated but was rejected by the United States Senate on Aug. 21, 1888. Since then the question has been in abeyance under a *modus vivendi*.

**Halifax, Nova Scotia:**

American prisoners of war in, 507.

Fishery Commission held at, under treaty of Washington referred to, 4419, 4435, 4437, 4438.

**Halifax, Nova Scotia—Continued.**

Award of commission and appropriation for, discussed, 4448.  
(See also Geneva Tribunal.)

**Hall of Fame.**—March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of \$100,000, afterward increased to \$250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers, and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

Every nomination seconded by a member of the university senate is submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the University council. The number of names submitted to the electorate for first ballot was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph

Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the deed of gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of ex-President Grover Cleveland, deceased.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

**Hall, Charles F.**, publication of second edition of *Second Arctic Expedition* made by, suggested, 4666.

**Halleck, Henry Wager**; soldier, author; b. Westerville, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1815; grad. U. S. Military Acad., 1839; ordered to Monterey, Cal., 1847,

**Halleck, Henry Wager—Continued.**

which he fortified and maintained as rendezvous of Pacific squadron; and took an active part in Mexican War; member of the convention which, in 1849, framed the constitution for California; engaged in practice of law and in mining and railroad work in California and became major-general of state militia; on the breaking out of the Civil War was appointed Major-General of U. S. army on recommendation of Gen. Winfield Scott; his effective work in the west during the early months of the rebellion resulted in his being placed in command of the Department of the Mississippi, which included all the country between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; July 23, 1862, was appointed by President Lincoln general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington; later transferred to the Pacific coast, and after the close of the war to the division of the south, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.; for his lectures and writings on the science of war he was honored with college degrees; among his published works was a translation of the "Political and Military History of Napoleon"; died Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872.

**Halleck, Henry W.:**

Lieutenant in Engineer Corps, report of, on means of national defense, 2213.

**Major-general—**

Assigned to command of Department of Mississippi, 3312.

Assigned to command of land forces of United States, 3317.

Relieved from command and assigned to duty as chief of staff, 3435.

**Halpine, William G.,** Fenian prisoner, release of, referred to, 4114.**Hamburg** (see also Germany):

International Agricultural Exhibition to be held in, referred to, 3348, 3398.

International Cattle Exhibition at, 4714.

International Polar Congress at, referred to, 4535.

Minister of, received in United States, 949.

Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.

**Vessels of—**

Application for rights regarding, 621.

Discriminating duties on, suspended, 607.

**Hamburg, S. C.,** slaughter of American citizens in, referred to, 4329.

**Hamed, Mahommed,** treaty between Turkey and United States concluded by, 1093.

**Hamill, James A.,** b. in Jersey City, N. J., March 30, 1877; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, 1900; elected in 1902 a member of the New Jersey house of assembly, where he served four consecutive one-year terms; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New Jersey.

**Hamilton, Alexander;** statesman; b. in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; entered the army as an artillery officer and became an aide-de-camp to lieutenant-colonel; delegate to the Continental Congress from New York in 1782 and 1783, and under the constitution in 1787 and 1788; member of the convention which framed the Constitution and by his writings, signed "Publius," did much to secure its adoption, but was the only member from New York who signed that instrument; appointed secretary of the treasury 1789 and continued in that office until 1795, when he resigned; had a difficulty with Aaron Burr in 1804, and in a duel between the two fought at Weehawken, N. J., he received a fatal wound from which he died the next day, July 12, 1804.

**Hamilton, Alexander,** commissioner of land titles in East Florida, report of, transmitted to the House by President Monroe, 812.

**Hamilton, Andrew J.,** provisional governor of Texas, appointed with authority to arrange and direct a convention of delegates to be chosen by only loyal citizens of the State and by none others, 3519.

**Hamilton, Charles S.,** brevet second lieutenant, promotion of, to second lieutenant recommended, 2296.

**Hamilton, Edward L.;** b. Niles, Mich., Dec. 9, 1857; admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Michigan.

**Hamilton, James A.,** correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

**Hamilton, John M.;** b. Weston, Va., now West Virginia, March 16, 1855; admitted to practice law in 1887; assistant clerk of senate from 1883 to 1887; member of house of delegates and chairman of judiciary committee 1887-88; clerk of house of delegates 1889-90; grand master of Masons of Grand Lodge of West Virginia 1890-91, and is believed to be the only mere Blue Lodge Mason who has held that position; elected to the 62d Congress from West Virginia.



**Hamlin, Courtney Walker;** b. at Brevard, N. C., Oct. 27, 1858; elected to the 58th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Missouri.

**Hamlin, Hannibal;** statesman; b. Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809; member of the Maine legislature, 1836-40, and speaker of the house 1837, 1839 and 1840; elected to the 28th and 29th Congresses, and again became a member of the State legislature in 1847; elected to the United States Senate 1848 to fill a vacancy of four years and in 1851 was reelected for the full term; elected governor of Maine in 1857 and resigned the same year to return to the Senate; resigned from the Senate Jan. 1, 1861, having been elected Vice-President on the ticket with President Lincoln; presided over the senate during Lincoln's first term, and after the election of Lincoln and Johnson, was made Collector of the Port of Boston, which he resigned in 1866; again elected to the Senate in 1869, and for the fifth time in 1875; declined reelection in 1881, after a service of twenty-five years in the Senate; minister to Spain under President Garfield; died July 4, 1891, at Bangor, Me., the third Vice-President to die on the nation's birthday.

**Hamlin, Hannibal,** death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5609.

**Hammond, Samuel,** colonel commandant, commissioned, 364.

**Hammond, Winfield Scott;** b. Southboro, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 17, 1863; in 1891 he was admitted to the bar; he served as county attorney nearly six years; member of the State board of normal school directors for Minnesota eight years; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

**Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute.** Indians to be educated, at 4455.

**Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of.**—One of the most celebrated maritime conflicts known to history. Aside from the dramatic interest that surrounds the battle of Hampton Roads, it is important from the fact that it marks the transition from the old to the new style of naval warfare, the passing of the ancient wooden frigate and the advent of the modern navy. When the navy-yard at Norfolk was seized by the Confederates in April, 1861, they found the steam frigate *Merrimac* (40 guns) scuttled and sunk. She was afterwards raised and her deck covered with a slanting

roof made of 3 layers of iron, each 1½ inches thick. This armor extended 2 feet below the water line and rose 10 feet above. The bow was provided with a ram. Her armament consisted of eight 11-inch guns, 4 on each side, and a 100-pounder rifled Armstrong gun at each end. She was then named the *Virginia*. About noon March 8, 1862, she came down the Elizabeth River under command of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, who had been an officer in the United States Navy. The sloop of war *Cumberland*, 24 guns and 376 men, stood athwart her course and opened fire. The projectiles of the *Cumberland* from thirteen 9 and 10 inch guns struck the oncoming monster and glanced from her armor. Advancing with all her speed in the face of 6 or 8 broadsides, the massive hulk of iron rammed her prow into the *Cumberland* just forward of the main chains and instantly opened fire from every gun that could be brought to bear. The *Cumberland* sank in 54 feet of water, her flag flying, and guns firing as she went down, taking with her over 100 dead, sick, and wounded of the crew. The *Merrimac* (*Virginia*) then turned her attention to the *Congress*. One shot killed 17 men at one of the latter's guns. When the flag of surrender was run up only 218 survived of a crew of 434 men. At 7 o'clock in the evening the iron-clad retired behind Sewells Point. Next morning (Sunday, March 9) she approached the *Minnesota*, which had grounded on a bar. Before getting near enough to administer a shot a strange-looking vessel, called the *Monitor*, commanded by Lieut. John L. Worden, stood across her path. The *Merrimac* proceeded and sent a shell toward the *Minnesota*. The answer was 2 shots from the 11-inch guns in the revolving "cheese-box," which the turret of the *Monitor* resembled. The effect of these was to attract the undivided attention of the *Merrimac*. Rising only 10 feet out of the water, the *Monitor* was not a tempting mark, and the shot that did strike glanced off harmlessly. For the most part the shot flew over the low deck. Five times the *Merrimac* tried to run down the *Monitor*, and at each attempt received the fire of her 11-inch guns at close quarters. After having been twice aground and receiving 2 broadsides from the *Minnesota*, the *Merrimac* withdrew from the conflict, badly disabled and al-

**Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of—Continued.**

most unmanageable. On the *Merrimac* 2 men were killed and 19 wounded. Lieut. Worden was injured. (See also *Merrimac*, *The*; *Monitor*, *The*.)

**Hampton Roads, Va.:**

Conference at, discussed and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

*Monitor-Merrimac* naval engagement in, 3313.

Tercentenary of settlement at Jamestown, to be celebrated at, 7043, 7095, 7386.

**Hancock, John**, governor of Massachusetts, letter of, regarding eastern boundary transmitted, 65.

**Hancock, Winfield Scott**; soldier; b. Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824; grad. West Point 1844 and served with distinction in Mexican War; commissioned brigadier-general in 1861; commanded the second army corps in left center of the battle of Gettysburg, his conduct in this campaign calling forth the thanks of Congress; his gallantry and efficiency in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and at Petersburg earned for him his promotion to major-general; after the war he was stationed at Governors Island, New York harbor; nominated for president by the Democrats in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield; died Governors Island, Feb. 9, 1886.

**Hancock, Winfield S.:**

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5077.

Department of South merged in Department of East under command of, 4754.

Ordered to execute sentence of military court in case of assassins of President Lincoln, 3546.

Patriotic conduct of, recognition of, by Congress recommended, 3793.

**Handy, Moses P.**, special commissioner to Paris Exposition, death of, referred to, 6329.

**Hanging Rock (S. C.), Battle of.**—On the evening of Aug. 6, 1780, Col. Sumter, with a force of 150 men, attacked the British post at Hanging Rock, a large boulder jutting out from the high bank of the Catawba River, in South Carolina, 11 miles from Rocky Mount. A body of North Carolina refugees under Col. Bryan fled upon the approach of Sumter, but the Prince of Wales Regiment defended the post for 4 hours and was almost annihilated, the British loss aggregating 269. The American loss was 12 killed and 41 wounded.

**Hanna, Louis Benjamin**; b. New Brighton, Pa., Aug. 9, 1861; educated in Ohio, Massachusetts and New York; moved to North Dakota in 1881; member of the State legislature, 1895-97; a member of the State senate, 1897, 1901, and 1905-07; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from North Dakota.

**Hanna, Marcus Alonzo** (1837-1904); politician and business man; b. Lisbon, Ohio; prominent as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions after 1884, and is given credit for securing the nomination and election of President McKinley, in whose campaign Hanna was chairman of the Republican Committee 1896; in 1897 he was appointed United States Senator to succeed John Sherman, and was returned again in 1898; was an influential supporter and adviser of the administration.

**Hannen, Sir Nicholas John**, arbitrator of Cheek claim against Siam, 6336.

**Hanover:**

Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2834.

Stade dues, treaty with, for abolition of, 3260, 3265.

Referred to, 3328.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1811, 2303, 2479, 2834, 3260, 3265.

Referred to, 1821, 3328.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 970.

**Hanover Court-House (Va.), Battle of.**—May 24, 1862, while McClellan's army was advancing up the peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. Fitz-John Porter was sent with 12,000 men to Hanover Court-House, 17 miles north of Richmond, to meet and facilitate the advance of McDowell's corps, which was to join McClellan by way of Fredericksburg. Here, May 27, Porter met and defeated the Confederates under Gen. Branch. The Federal loss was 387; that of the Confederates between 200 and 300 killed and 730 taken prisoners. McDowell was recalled and Porter returned to his former camp at Gaines Mill.

**Hans, The**, appropriation to owners for detention of, recommended, 6298, 6336, 6457.

**Hanseatic Republics, Treaties with.**—These comprise Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, and were incorporated into the North German Union on July 1, 1867. The treaty of 1827 on friendship, commerce, and navigation

**Hanseatic Republics, Treaties with—**  
*Continued.*

provides for equality of duties, import and export duties. Especial provision is made for conditions arising from the small population and area which these towns possess, and the three towns are considered an entity in the clearance of ships. Citizens may possess and dispose of property by sale, testament, or otherwise, and have full privileges of winding up estates and affairs in every respect as do citizens.

**Hanson, Grafton D.**, restoration of, to rank in Army recommended, 2368.

**Harbor Island**, referred to, 6741.

**Harbors.** (See Rivers and Harbors.)

**Hardee, William J.**, major by brevet, nomination of and reasons therefor.

**Hardwick, Thomas William**; b. Dec. 9, 1872; served two terms in Georgia legislature; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Georgia.

**Hardy, Rufus**; b. Dec. 16, 1855, Monroe Co., Miss.; admitted to the bar in 1875; elected county attorney of Navarro Co., Tex., in 1880 and 1882; district attorney, thirteenth judicial district, 1884 and 1886; district judge of the same district, 1888 and 1892; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Harlem Heights (N. Y.), Battle of.**—After Washington had successfully withdrawn the American troops from Long Island he proceeded to strengthen and fortify his lines at Kings Bridge, on Harlem Heights. Sept. 15, 1776, the British ships in the East River landed a small force at Kips Bay, and on the 16th Gen. Howe sent a regiment and 2 battalions of infantry to dislodge the Americans. The British were driven back with a loss of nearly 200 in killed and wounded.

**Harlem River, N. Y.**, navigation of, report of coast survey on the possibility and expense of rendering navigable for commercial purposes, 3120.

**Harmon, Judson**, Attorney-General, order to, respecting indebtedness of Pacific railroads, 6233.

**Harney, William Selby**; soldier; b. near Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800; commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army Feb. 13, 1818; served in the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian Wars and in the Mexican War; brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo; served in later campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; relieved of his command and placed on the retired

list at the outbreak of the Civil War and brevetted major-general for long and faithful service; died Orlando, Fla., May 9, 1889.

**Harney, William S.:**

Correspondence of, referred to, 3110.  
Sioux Indians—

Report of, on, 3897.

Stipulations with, recommendations regarding, 2912.

Visit of, to San Juan Island discussed, 3093.

**Harper, Mr.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, referred to, 2692.

**Harpers Ferry (Va.), Capture of.**—After Stonewall Jackson was detached from Lee's army in Maryland he recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport Sept. 12, 1862, and proceeded down the Virginia side of the river to Harpers Ferry. Sept. 13 he occupied Loudoun Heights and on the 14th Maryland Heights, meeting with but little opposition. On the night of the 14th Col. Davis with 2,000 cavalry crossed the river between the Confederate forces and escaped. Jackson opened fire on the garrison on the evening of the 14th and continued on the morning of the 15th until Col. Dixon S. Miles, mortally wounded, surrendered 11,583 men, 73 guns, 13,000 small arms, 200 wagons, and large quantities of supplies. The killed and wounded on the Union side numbered 217, while the Confederates sustained no loss.

**Harpers Ferry, Va.**, insurrection at, discussed, 3084.

**Harrell, Abram**, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Harriman, David B.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829.

**Harris, Thomas M.**, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

**Harris, Robert O.**; b. Boston, Nov. 8, 1854; educated in primary public schools of East Bridgewater and Boston, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard University; graduate of Harvard in the class of 1877; lawyer; member of the Massachusetts legislature; district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts for nine years; justice of Superior Court of Massachusetts; elected to 62d Congress from Massachusetts.

**Harris, Townsend**, treaty with Japan concluded by, 3012.

**Harris, William T.**, claim of, to property withheld by Brazilian Government, 3899.

**Harrisburg Convention.**—The high-tariff woolen bill of 1827 passed the



**Harrisburg Convention—Continued.**

House of Representatives, but was rejected in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The protectionists thereupon called a convention to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., the following year. This body was made up mainly of delegates from the New England and Middle States. It presented the idea of protection to the people and decided to ask for an increased duty upon woollens and also upon other manufactured articles. The activity of the delegates to this convention and the sentiment aroused resulted in the passage of the high-tariff law of 1828, which its enemies nicknamed "The bill of abominations."

**Harrison, Anna**, resolution of Congress on death of husband transmitted to, 1908.

Reply of, 1909.

**Harrison, Benjamin** (twenty-third President United States):

Harrison was elected by the Republican party at the election of 1888. The convention met at Chicago on the 19th of June. For some time the work of the convention was delayed awaiting word from Blaine, who was in Europe, as to his possible candidacy. On the withdrawal of his name, the leading candidates were Sherman, Gresham, Alger, and Harrison. Sherman led for the first six ballots but on the seventh the nomination went to Harrison. The platform of 1888 paid tributes to the memories of the great leaders of the party of the past; reaffirmed support of the Constitution; committed the party uncompromisingly to the policy of protection; opposed foreign cheap labor and Chinese immigration; opposed trusts, combines, and monopolies; restricted public lands to settlers use; confirmed constitutional government by the Territories; condemned Mormonism; supported bi-metallicism; favored postage reduction; endorsed free schools; urged the rehabilitation of the merchant-marine; favored increase of the navy; advocated a more courageous foreign policy; condemned the Democratic party and the Republican deserters of 1884; urged greater pension relief for soldiers; and arraigned President Cleveland for excessive veto in this direction.

The Democratic party in convention at St. Louis, on June 5, 1888, unanimously renominated President Cleveland. Two Labor parties met at Cincinnati on May 15, 1888. The

Union Labor party nominated Andrew J. Streator; and the United Labor party put forward Robert H. Cowdrey.

The popular vote on Nov. 6, 1888, gave Cleveland 5,536,242; Harrison, 5,440,708; Streator, 146,836; and Clinton B. Fisk (Prohibitionist), 146,876. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 13, 1889, gave Harrison 233 and Cleveland 168.

**Party Affiliation.**—Benjamin Harrison's political career began with the birth of the Republican party. In 1860 he became conspicuous in Indiana by a thorough canvass of the State when a candidate for the office of reporter of the Supreme Court. By oversight of the respective campaign committees he and Governor Hendricks were cast to speak at Rockville on the same day, and by agreement divided the time between them. Harrison acquitted himself in debate in an amazingly creditable way. From that time, Harrison was active in every campaign in the State, except for the interruption by his Civil War career. For his support in the campaign of 1880, President Garfield offered Harrison a Cabinet position. In the Senate he was a strong partisan against the administration of Cleveland. His acceptability to what were regarded as doubtful States decided his nomination for President in 1888.

**Political Complexion of Congress.**—In the Fifty-first Congress (1889-1891) the Senate of 84 members was composed of 37 Democrats and 47 Republicans; and the House of 330 members was made up of 156 Democrats, 173 Republicans, and 1 Independent. In the Fifty-second Congress (1891-1893) the Senate of 88 members was composed of 39 Democrats, 47 Republicans, and 2 Alliance; and the House of 332 members was made up of 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans and 9 Alliance.

**Public Debt.**—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Harrison stood as follows:—

July 1, 1889.....	\$975,939,750.22
July 1, 1890.....	890,784,370.53
July 1, 1891.....	851,912,751.78
July 1, 1892.....	841,526,463.60

In his Second Annual Message (page 5549) President Harrison attributes the great reduction of the public debt to "the efforts of the Secretary to increase the value of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest pos-

**Harrison, Benjamin—Continued.**

sible limit. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There has been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450 at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706."

*Foreign Policy.*—In his Third Annual Message (page 5617) the President makes suggestions regarding the rights of aliens domiciled in the United States as a deduction from the lynching in New Orleans of several Italian subjects. In the affair with the government of Chile the President was earnest and insistent in his demands, which after a display of great patience, became peremptory and were satisfactorily complied with. The onus of the Bering Sea adjustment was thrown upon the President by the illness of Secretary Blaine, and it was not long until treaty adjustment was made. There is no doubt that the presentation of the "five points" upon which the arbitrators were asked to arbitrate was the work of President Harrison and are a good illustration of his legal acumen.

*Civil Service.*—In his First Annual Message (page 5488) the President acquaints the country with the fact that the book of eligibles in the hands of the Commission is now open for inspection and no longer secret. "This secrecy was the source of much suspicion and many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law."

*Tariff.*—President Harrison was an out-and-out protectionist. In his First Annual Message (page 5473) he said: "I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules. . . . The inequalities in the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. . . . The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. . . . If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and manu-

factures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus." In speaking of the McKinley tariff act of 1890, in his Second Annual Message (page 5556) the President said while the act had been in force at the time of speaking only sixty days, "it is curious to note that advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act." "No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval of even a party caucus. Such legislation is always the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception." In his Third Annual Message (page 5627) the President said: "I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries, which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5744) the President said: "I believe the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for these home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither comfortable nor sweet." He expressed regret that the results of the recent elections indicate a change of tariff policy and the accompanying disruption of trade conditions which uncertainty in tariff legislation invariably brings.

**Harrison, Benjamin:**

Annual messages of, 5467, 5542, 5615, 5741.

Arbitrator in boundary dispute between Argentine Republic and Brazil. (See Cleveland, Grover, arbitrator.)

Biographical sketch of, 5438.

Bland-Allison Act discussed by, 5475, Civil Service discussed by, 5487, 5555, 5642, 5766. (See also Civil Service.)

Commercial and industrial interests of United States discussed by, 5741.

**Harrison, Benjamin—Continued.**

Constitutional amendment regarding selection of Presidential electors recommended by, 5644.

Finances discussed by, 5472, 5548, 5628, 5753.

Foreign policy discussed by, 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.

Inaugural address of, 5440.

Member of Mississippi River Improvement Commission, resignation of, referred to, 4589.

Portrait of, 5438.

Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 5489, 5562, 5766.

Proclamations of—

Admission of—

Montana, 5459.

North Dakota, 5455.

South Dakota, 5457.

Washington, 5460.

Agreement with Great Britain for *modus vivendi* in relation to Bering Sea fisheries, 5581.

Anniversary of discovery of America, 5724.

Centennial celebration of inauguration of Washington, 5453.

Collisions at sea, 5537.

Contracts for grazing on Cherokee Outlet declared void, 5532.

Time for removing stock extended, 5534.

Copyright privilege to—

Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland, 5582.

Germany, 5713.

Italy, 5736.

Division of portion of Sioux Reservation, 5529.

Duties on vessels from Tobago suspended, 5598.

Duties upon imports from—

Colombia, 5700.

Haiti, 5702.

Venezuela, 5703.

Extraordinary session of Senate, 5817.

Indian titles to lands in Nebraska extinguished, 5535.

Insurrection in Idaho, 5723.

Lands—

Opened to settlement, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707, 5710, 5727.

Set apart as public reservation, 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.

Pardons to polygamists, 5803.

Prevent extermination of seals in Bering Sea, 5449, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697.

Tariff laws of—

Austria-Hungary, 5718.

Brazil, 5576.

British West Indies, 5688.

Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5583.

Dominican Republic, 5588.

Germany, 5693.

Guatemala, 5716.

Honduras, 5714.

Nicaragua, 5698.

Thanksgiving, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.

Tolls upon Canadian vessels, 5725. Revoked, 5812.

Unlawful combinations in—

Idaho, 5723.

Wyoming, 5725.

World's Columbian Exposition, 5575.

Sherman Act discussed by, 5548, 5628.

State of the Union discussed by, 5467, 5542, 5741.

Tariff discussed by, 5473, 5556, 5626, 5744.

Thanksgiving proclamations of, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.

Veto messages of—

Authorizing Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness, 5518.

Authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide right of way for railroad, 5571.

Bookmaking and poolselling in District of Columbia, 5528.

Referred to, 5551.

Changing boundaries of Uncompahgre Reservation, 5522.

Declaring retirement of C. B. Stivers from Army legal, 5526.

Establishing circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of United States courts, 5679.

Establishing Record and Pension Office of War Department, etc., 5573.

Extending time to purchasers of Indian lands in Nebraska, 5525.

Issuance of railroad bonds by Maricopa County, Ariz., 5523.

Number of district attorneys and marshals in Alabama, 5785.

Public building at—

Bar Harbor, Me., 5571.

Dallas, Tex., 5519.

Hudson, N. Y., 5521.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., 5521.

Relief of—

Administratrix of estate of G. W. Lawrence, 5574.

Charles P. Chouteau, 5528, 6115.

Portland Company, of Maine, 5527.

Submitting claim of William McGarrahan to Court of Private Land Claims, 5680.

Suits against United States, 5682.



**Harrison, Byron P.;** b. in Crystal Springs, Copiah County, Miss., Aug. 29, 1881; educated in the public schools of Crystal Springs, Miss., and the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge; married Mary Edwina McInnis, of Leakesville, Greene Co., Miss., in January, 1905; member of the Z. A. E. fraternity, W. O. W., Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, and Masons; elected district attorney at the age of 24 years and served in that capacity for two terms, until September, 1910, and elected to the 62d Congress from Mississippi.

**Harrison, Francis Burton;** b. Dec. 18, 1873, in the city of New York; graduated A. B. from Yale, 1895, and LL. B. from New York Law School, 1897; during the war with Spain was a private, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers; elected to the 58th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New York.

**Harrison, Napoleon,** thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

**Harrison, William Henry** (ninth President United States):

William Henry Harrison was elected by the Whig party in the election of 1840. He was nominated at the National Whig Convention that met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4-7, 1839, to consider the claims of several rivals for the nomination, especially Harrison, Clay, and Scott. No platform was adopted by the Whigs. The Democrats met in convention at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, and nominated Martin Van Buren for reelection, but chose no Vice-Presidential candidate. For the first time in election history, a national party platform was adopted. It set forth strict construction, opposed Federal assumption of State debts; Federal fostering of one industry to the exclusion or neglect of another; and national banks; strongly asserted State rights; separation of government money from banking institutions; and endorsed the principles of Jefferson, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The Liberty party met in convention at Warsaw, N. Y., and, later, at Albany, N. Y., on April 1, 1840, and nominated James G. Birney on a platform of abolition of slavery. The party thus formed was the beginning of the modern Republican party. The campaign of 1840 was one of the most remarkable in the political history of the United States. It was

the first in which all of the people manifested intense interest and excitement. The attempts to belittle Harrison on account of his humble origin were taken up as catch-words, and the "Hard Cider and Log-Cabin" campaign became the "political hurricane of 1840." The popular vote cast at the election of Nov. 3 by twenty-six States stood: Harrison, 1,275,017; Van Buren, 1,128,702; and Birney, 7,059. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1841, gave Harrison 234 votes, and Van Buren, 60.

*Party Affiliation.*—The great services that made Harrison so popular were military rather than political. His first nomination for the Presidency was in 1835 by a Whig convention. The second nomination, in 1839, was by a convention composed of Whigs, National Republicans, and Anti-Masons. His failure of election in 1835 was largely due to the fact that the opponents of Van Buren and Jackson did not concentrate upon Harrison as they did in 1840. President Harrison was not a strong party man. In his Inaugural Address (page 1847) he deprecates party influence. "If parties in a republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends." And again: "To me it seems perfectly clear that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which these parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of."

*Political Complexion of Congress.*—

In the Twenty-seventh Congress (1841-1843) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 2 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was composed of 103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, and 1 vacancy. In the Twenty-eighth Congress (1843-1845) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 23 Democrats and 29 Whigs; and the House, of 223 members, was composed of 142 Democrats and 81 Whigs.

*Foreign Policy.*—In his Inaugural Address (page 1874) the President outlines his policy in these words: "Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with

**Harrison, William Henry**—*Continued.*

foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed or the honor of the nation tarnished by any omission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory."

**Harrison, William Henry:**

Biographical sketch of, 1858.

Death of—

Announcements of, 1877.

Certificate of, 1885.

Day of fasting and prayer recommended in consequence of, 1887.

Honors to be paid memory of, 1879.

Report of physicians on, 1886.

Resolution of Congress on, 1908.

Foreign policy discussed by, 1873.

Governor of Indiana Territory, success of troops under command of, 481.

Inaugural address of, 1860.

Major-general, military talents of, commented on, 520.

Nominations of, unacted on, withdrawn by, 1876.

Portrait of, 1858.

Proclamation of, convening extraordinary session of Congress, 1876.

Provisions for family of, for expenses incurred in removing to Washington recommended, 1893.

Remains of, removal of, to North Bend, Ohio, for interment, 1907.

Correspondence regarding, 1906.

**Harrod, Benjamin H.**, canal commissioner to Panama, 7400.

**Hartford Convention.**—Hartford, Conn., has been the scene of two historic conventions with almost opposite purposes. In the autumn of 1780 delegates from all the Northern States assembled there to devise means to strengthen the financial system of the Federal Government and to raise and equip troops for the prosecution of the War of Independence. A second convention was held there Dec. 15, 1814-Jan. 5, 1815, and had for its object the denunciation of the war with Great Britain. It consisted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and was held behind closed doors. The New England Federalists were much opposed to the War of 1812, as it wrought great damage to their commercial interests. They denounced the policy of the Government in drafting men for the Army and demanded reforms in the direction of State's rights. Having been accused of an attempt to disrupt the Union, the convention denied "any present intention to dis-

solve the Union," but admitted that "if a dissolution should become necessary by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administration it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent." It laid down the general principle that "it is as much the duty of the State authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers that are delegated." The resolutions of the convention were endorsed by the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts and passed upon by Congress. No attention was there paid to them. They are of interest as showing that secession was contemplated in New England at an early date in our history. The strength of the Federalist party in the States where it had been strongest began to wane after the holding of this convention.

**Hartman, Jesse L.**; b. Cottage, Huntingdon County, Pa., June 18, 1853; received his education in the public and academic schools; engaged in the iron business 1878 to 1891 as general manager of the Hollidaysburg & Gap Iron Works; elected prothonotary of Blair County in 1891, 1894, and 1897; extensively engaged in the quarrying and shipping of ganister rock used in the manufacture of refractory linings for steel furnaces; is president of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg; participated in the last three national conventions of the Republican party; elected to the 62d Congress from Pennsylvania.

**Hartmount, E. Hertzberg**, Dominican consul-general in London, mentioned, 4017.

**Hartranft, John Frederick**; soldier; b. Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; grad. Union Coll., A. B. 1853, A. M. 1856; admitted to bar in 1859; recruited and became colonel of regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; from 1864 was a brigadier-general, he was brevetted major-general and his troops were the first to enter Fredericksburg; elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania 1865; reelected 1868; twice elected governor of Pennsylvania, 1872 and 1875; died Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889.

**Hartranft, John F.:**

Member of Cherokee Commission, death of, referred to, 5481.

Special provost-marshal in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, appointed, 3532.

**Harvey, John**, correspondence regarding—

Imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575.

Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

**Harvey, Thomas H.**, treaties with Indians concluded by, 2273, 2304.

**Hatch, Davis**, imprisonment of, by Dominican Republic referred to, 4004, 4013.

**Hatch, Edward**, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

**Hatchers Run (Va.), Battle of.**—Oct. 27, 1864, in an attempt to seize the South Side Railroad and get nearer Richmond, the Second Army Corps, under Hancock, and 2 divisions of the Fifth Corps forced a passage of Hatchers Run, the termination of the Confederate works on the right, and moved up on the south side of it to the point where the run is crossed by the Boydton plank road. In support of the movement Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James River and attacked the Confederates on both the Williamsburg and York River railroads. The Confederates moved across Hatchers Run and made a fierce attack upon Hancock, but were driven back into their works. During the night Hancock retired to his old position, having lost 1,900 men, one-third of whom were missing. Feb. 5, 1865, Grant made another attempt to turn the Confederate lines at Hatchers Run. The only gain was an extension to the westward of the Federal lines. The losses in the attempt were 2,000 on the Federal and about 1,000 on the Confederate side.

**Hatteras Expedition.**—Aug. 26, 1861, an expedition against forts Hatteras and Clark was sent out from Fortress Monroe under Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler. The naval force consisted of the *Minnesota* and 4 other vessels and transports and the land force about 900 men. Fort Clark was occupied on the 27th without serious opposition. On the morning of the 28th bombardment of Fort Hatteras began, and on the 29th, at eleven o'clock, the fort surrendered. Butler occupied the works with his land forces. Capt. Barron and 615 prisoners were sent north on the flagship *Minnesota*. Twenty-five pieces of artillery, 1,000 stands of arms, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, etc., fell into the hands of the victors.

**Haugen, Gilbert N.**, b. April 21, 1859, in Rock Co., Wis.; was treasurer of

Worth County, Iowa, for six years; elected to the Iowa legislature, two terms; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Iowa.

**Haupt, Herman**, chief of construction and transportation in Department of Rappahannock, 3314.

**Havana, Cuba** (see also Cuba):

Destruction of the *Maine* in harbor of, 6277, 6290, 6305.

Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.

Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.

Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

**Hawaii.**—A dependent territory of the United States consisting of a group of twelve islands (four of which are uninhabited), lying near the middle of the Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54' and 22° 2' north latitude and between 155° and 161° west longitude. From Honolulu, capital of Oahu, to San Francisco the distance is 2,100 miles; to Yokohama, 3,440 miles; to Hong Kong, 4,893 miles. The group was named by Capt. Cook, their discoverer, Sandwich Islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the British admiralty at the time of their discovery, but the natives called them the Hawaiian islands and that term is now officially recognized. The eight principal islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Kahulaui, Molokai, and Niihau. They are mountainous and volcanic. The total area of the group is 6,449 square miles, of which 4,000 is the island of Hawaii.

During the greater part of the nineteenth century the islands formed an independent kingdom. Jan. 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a provisional government was formed, with Sanford B. Dole at the head; and annexation to the United States asked. A treaty of annexation was concluded with President Harrison, but before it could be ratified by the Senate President Cleveland was inaugurated; he at once withdrew it and sent James H. Blount as special commissioner to investigate the affairs of the islands. The restoration of the Queen was attempted, but failed, mainly because she refused to grant an amnesty. On July 4, 1894, a Republic was proclaimed with Mr. Dole as its president. During President McKinley's first term, another treaty of annexation was sent to the Senate, but, pending its consideration, a joint res-



**Hawaii—Continued.**

olution passed Congress annexing the islands. The resolution was approved on July 7, 1898, and the formal annexation occurred on Aug. 12 of the same year. The islands were constituted the Territory of Hawaii in June, 1900, and by act of April 30 of the same year citizenship of the United States was bestowed on all citizens of the former Republic of Hawaii; territorial franchise has been given to those who had been resident in the territory for one year, provided they were able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language. The government rests in a legislature of two houses—a senate of 15 members (elected for four years) and a house of representatives of 30 members (elected for two years). The governor and secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The territory is represented in the United States House of Representatives by a delegate elected biennially.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the city of Honolulu was 39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183.

The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, were valued at \$41,180,195. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at \$21,677,213. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were \$5,190,449, exports \$730,642.

Sugar and rice are the staple products, but coffee, hides, sisal, bananas, pineapples and wool are exported. The sugar crop of 1908 amounted to 521,123 tons. For the year ended June, 1908, the imports from foreign countries amounted to \$4,682,399, and the exports to foreign countries, \$597,640. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to \$15,303,325, and those from Hawaii to the United States to \$41,640,815, of which \$38,603,138 was for raw sugar, \$1,212,926 for refined sugar, \$797,348 for

fruit, \$157,137 for coffee, and \$140,773 for rice.

Several lines of steamers run regularly between Hawaii and the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. There are seventeen steamers plying between island ports. There are 160 miles of railway and 600 miles of telephone line. The city of Honolulu has electric lights and electric street railways.

The total population was found by the census of 1910 to be 191,909.

**Hawaiian Islands:**

American policy in, 6658, 6873, 7051, 7398, 7431, 7611.

Annexation of, to United States, 6332, 6399. (See also Control over, *post.*)

Action of American minister regarding, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.

Discussed by President—

Harrison, Benj., 5783.

McKinley, 6332.

Roosevelt, 7436.

Dispatch of Henry A. Pierce regarding, 4085.

Information regarding, refused, 2691, 2695.

Pearl Harbor, improvement of, urged, 7484.

Shipping interests between Pacific mainland and, discussed, 7484.

Treaty for, transmitted by President Benj. Harrison, 5783.

Withdrawn by President Cleveland, 5825.

Discussed, 5873, 5892.

Cable communication with, recommended, 4565, 5086, 5368, 5751, 6354, 6449, 6661, 6758.

Surveys for, in progress, 5623, 5663, 5679.

Commission to report upon legislation concerning, 6333

Control over—

Must not pass to foreign powers, 2064, 2555, 2650, 3887, 5783.

Not sought by United States, 2064.

Customs relations with foreign powers after annexation to the United States discussed, 6333.

Differences of, with France referred to, 2656.

Discussed by President—

Cleveland, 5085, 5873, 5892.

Fillmore, 2656, 2691, 2695.

Harrison, Benj., 5783.

Johnson, 3887.

McKinley, 6399, 6453.

Taylor, 2555.

Tyler, 2064.

Duties wrongfully levied, 5545.

**Hawaiian Islands—Continued.**

Efforts of, to seek replenishment of population discussed, 4630.

Fortification of, proposed, 7398.

**Government of—**

Change in, and interference of American minister in, discussed, 5873, 5892.

Proposed change referred to, 5181.

Troops landed under direction of American minister in, discussed, 5873, 5892.

Recognition of, by United States, 5958.

**Independence of—**

Desired by United States, 2064, 2555, 2656, 3887.

First recognized by United States, 2656.

Instructions to diplomatic and naval representatives of United States in, transmitted, 5904.

**Insurrection in—**

Report on, transmitted, 5998.

Treatment of American citizens and action of United States Government discussed, 6065.

Invitation to, to attend international conference at Washington, extension of recommended, 5468.

**King of—**

Coronation of, discussed, 4761.

Death of, in United States, 5623.

Visit of, to United States, 4630.

Lease of station to Great Britain by, for submarine telegraph cable, recommendation regarding, 5991.

Lighthouse establishment in, 6947.

Minister of, to United States, recall of, discussed, 6065.

**Minister of United States to—**

Instructions to, and correspondence with, referred to, 5905, 5906, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5910, 5911, 6000.

Letter of Sanford B. Dole to, referred to, 5906, 5907.

Provisional Government recognized by, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.

Mission to, elevation of, recommended, 5468.

**Queen of—**

Referred to, 5623.

Restoration of, to throne discussed, 5783.

Surrender of sovereignty by, discussed, 5903.

Questions between Japan and, settled, 6333.

Relations with, referred to, 5784.

Special commissioner sent to, report of, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.

Transfer of, to United States, 6264, 6332.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2563, 2619, 2870, 2884, 3399, 3664, 3721, 3891, 3996, 4272, 4289, 4296, 4358, 4842, 5783.

Extension of, recommended, 5085.

Proposition regarding, 4805, 4824. Referred to, 5368.

Modification of, discussed, 4716, 4761.

Proclaimed, 4348.

Recommended, 3882.

Referred to, 5121, 5782.

Withdrawn, 5825.

Discussed, 5873, 5892.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 3713.

**Hawkins, Benjamin;** soldier, statesman; b. Warren Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1754; during 1781-84 and 1786-87 he was a delegate in Congress and served during 1789-95 as United States Senator from North Carolina; appointed agent for superintending all the Indian tribes south of the Ohio River in 1796, and retained this office until his death in Hawkinsville, Ga., June 16, 1816; author of "Topography" and "Indian Character."

**Hawkins, Benjamin:**

Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171.

Lands donated to, by Indians as mark of gratitude, 555.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 202.

**Hawkins, Edgar,** captain in Army, mentioned, 2367.

**Hawley, Willis Chatman;** b. near Monroe, Benton Co., Ore., May 5, 1864, of Pioneer parentage; graduated from Willamette University, Salem, Ore., B. S. (1884), A. B. and LL. B. (1888), and A. M. (1891); regularly admitted to the bar in Oregon in 1893, and to the United States courts in 1906; was principal of the Umpqua Academy, Wilbur, Ore., 1884-1886; president of the Oregon State Normal School at Drain, 1888-1891; the remainder of his educational work has been in connection with Willamette University; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Oregon.

**Hay.**—The hay crop of the United States, though an important and profitable one, has shown a falling off in quantity in recent years and a consequent rise in price. The crop of 1911 was exceptionally short, the average yield being but a trifle in excess of one ton to the acre. The total production for the year was 47,444,000 tons, against 60,978,000 tons the year before. The price rose

**Hay—Continued.**

to an average of \$14.64 per ton, bringing the total value of the crop up to \$694,570,000, which was more than \$150,000,000 more than the wheat crop. Great Britain's hay crop in 1911 was about 8,000,000 tons and that of Germany, about 31,000,000 tons, while Canada raised 12,000,000 tons. In United States about one-fifth of the hay crop is alfalfa, q. v.

**Hay, James;** b. in Millwood, Clarke Co., Va.; was educated at private schools in Maryland and Virginia, at the Univ. of Pennsylvania, and Washington and Lee Univ., Virginia, from which latter institution he graduated in law in 1877; moved to Harrisonburg, Va., 1877; elected attorney for the Commonwealth in 1883, 1887, 1891, and 1895; elected to the house of delegates of Virginia in 1885, 1887, and 1889; elected to the Virginia State senate in 1893; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Virginia.

**Hay, John;** lawyer, editor, diplomat, author; b. Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838; became private secretary to President Lincoln in 1861, adjutant and aide-de-camp during Civil War, and was brevetted colonel; employed as an editorial writer on the *New York Tribune* during the years 1870 to 1875; secretary of legation at Paris, France, 1865-67; at Madrid, Spain, 1869-70; chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria, 1867-69; first assistant secretary of State in the Hayes administration, ambassador to Great Britain 1897-98; appointed secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley, 1898; among his writings published in book form are "Pike County Ballads," which include "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches"; "Castilian Days," "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln," in collaboration with John C. Nicolay.

**Hay, John,** Secretary of State, 6492.

Authorized to confer with Great Britain and Germany concerning Samoa, 6596.

Correspondence of, with Gen. Reyes, 6927, 6929.

Death of, announced, 7250.

Proclamation concerning death of, 7250.

Signs Panama Canal Treaty, 6897.

**Hay.** (See also Agricultural Products.)

**Hay-Herran Treaty,** terms of, 6902, 6903.

**Hay-Pauncefote Treaty,** terms of, 6902.

Invoked in opposition to control of Panama Canal, 8138.

**Hayes, Everis Anson,** b. Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis., March 10, 1855; graduated from both the literary and law departments of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B. L. and LL. B.; in 1887 he removed to Santa Clara Co., Cal., and there engaged in fruit raising and mining, and, with his brother, became publisher and proprietor of the San José *Daily Morning Mercury* and *Evening Herald*; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from California.

**Hayes, Rutherford B.** (nineteenth President United States):

Hayes was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, June 14-15, 1876, on the seventh ballot, after a most exciting contest with James G. Blaine. The Republican platform of 1876 pledged the party to the complete pacification of the South and the protection of its people; demanded specie payment; sought improvement in the civil service; recommended non-sectarian schools; advocated tariff for revenue and equalized protection; opposed grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies; advocated naturalization treaties with foreign powers; questioned the moral and material effect of Chinese immigration; sympathized with equal rights for women; denounced polygamy; renewed pledges to soldiers and sailors; deprecated sectional feeling; and severely criticised the Democratic party and its administrations.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, June 27-29, 1876, nominated Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, nominated Peter Cooper, on a platform opposing specie payment. The Prohibition Convention at Cleveland, May 17, 1876, nominated Green Clay Smith. The American party nominated James B. Walker.

The popular vote of thirty-seven States on the election on Nov. 7, 1876, gave Tilden 4,284,757; Hayes, 4,033,950; Cooper, 81,740; and Green Clay Smith, 9,522. The popular vote in Florida and Louisiana was in dispute between the two parties; and Congress passed an act creating an Electoral Commission as a court of last resort to settle the dispute. By a vote of 8 to 7, the Commission decided in favor of Hayes and the electoral vote was declared on March 2, 1877, to stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.



**Hayes, Rutherford B.—Continued.**

*Party Affiliation.*—In his early career, Hayes always voted with the Whig party, supporting Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852. From long-cherished anti-slavery feelings, he joined the Republican party on its organization and supported Fremont in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. General Hayes was in the field when he was nominated for Congress in 1864 by a Republican convention at Cincinnati. To a friend who suggested that he take leave of absence to go home to canvass, General Hayes replied: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." In Congress he voted with his party on reconstruction, voted against repudiation, voted for the impeachment of President Johnson; advocated Civil Service reform. In his career as three times Governor of his State, he strongly advocated the honest money system. In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes laid especial stress upon civil service reform, the currency, and pacification of the South.

*Political Complexion of Congress.*—In the Forty-fifth Congress (1877-1879) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 36 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Independent, and the House of 293 members was made up of 156 Democrats and 137 Republicans. In the Forty-sixth Congress (1879-1881) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 43 Democrats and 33 Republicans; and the House of 293 members was made up of 150 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 14 Nationals, and 1 vacancy.

*Civil Service.*—In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes said "that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people," and that "the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory." In his Inaugural Address (page 4396) he asked for "a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete." He points out that reform was advocated by both great political parties prior to the election, a demonstration of its necessity. In his First Annual Address (page 4418) he says: "I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordi-

nate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily cooperate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character the decisive tests in these matters." The recommendations of the President were not acted upon by Congress and no appropriation was made for the Civil Service Commission. Republican senators and congressmen were dissatisfied with the efforts of the President in this direction and great opposition was experienced.

*Finances.*—The President favored the coinage of silver but only in moderate quantity. In his Third Annual Message (page 4511) he said: "I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4568) the President said: "It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does the coinage of a nominal dollar which in reality is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world." He urges that the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412½ grains of silver be stopped and that silver dollars be made the equivalent of gold.

*Public Debt.*—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Hayes stood as follows:—

July 1, 1877.....	\$2,019,275,431.37
July 1, 1878.....	1,999,382,280.45
July 1, 1879.....	1,996,414,905.03
July 1, 1880.....	1,919,326,747.75

In his First Annual Message (page

**Hayes, Rutherford B.—Continued.**

4415) the President advocated the refunding of the public debt so as to reduce the interest by one-third and the repayment of the debt in gold. He said: "During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for these bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. It was the great merit," he said, "of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin."

**Hayes, Rutherford B.:**

Annual messages of, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.

Arbitrator in boundary question between Argentine Republic and Paraguay, 4449.

Biographical sketch of, 4391.

Bland-Allison Act—

Discussed by, 4511, 4568.

Vetoed by, 4438.

Civil service discussed by, 4396, 4417, 4501, 4502, 4507, 4513, 4555. (See also Civil Service.)

Constitutional amendment regarding election of President recommended by, 4397.

Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 4438, 4448.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5818.

Election of, discussed by, 4398.

Finances discussed by, 4397, 4413, 4422, 4450, 4509, 4523, 4566.

Foreign policy discussed by, 4418, 4420.

Inaugural address of, 4394.

Portrait of, 4391.

Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4445, 4466, 4475, 4484, 4488, 4493, 4497, 4512, 4543, 4544, 4553.

Proclamations of—

Discriminating duties on vessels of China suspended, 4552.

Extraordinary session of—

Congress, 4399, 4472.

Senate, 4591.

Thanksgiving, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551,

Unauthorized occupancy of Indian Territory, 4499, 4550.

Unlawful combinations in—

Maryland, 4400.

New Mexico, 4441.

Pennsylvania, 4401.

West Virginia, 4399.

Reconstruction of Southern States discussed by, 4394, 4410, 4445.

Special session messages of, 4404, 4472.

State of the Union discussed by, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.

Tariff discussed by, 4422, 4511.

Thanksgiving proclamations of, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551.

Veto messages of—

Appropriations—

For judicial expenses, 4493.

For legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, 4488.

For support of Army, etc., 4475.

To pay fees of marshals, etc., 4497.

To supply deficiencies, etc., 4543.

Coinage of standard silver dollars, 4438.

Military interference at elections, 4484.

Mississippi courts, 4440.

Refunding national debt, 4589.

Regulations of pay and appointments of deputy marshals, 4544.

Relief of Joseph B. Collins, 4496.

Restricting Chinese immigration, 4466.

**Haymarket Riot.**—A riot which took place at Haymarket Square, Chicago, May 4, 1886, involving the police and a number of anarchists. An open-air meeting, in which certain labor troubles were under discussion, was in progress. The police attempted to break up the meeting because of the inflammatory utterances of some of the speakers. In the fight which ensued a bomb was thrown and 7 policemen were killed and 60 wounded. Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Michael Schwab, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden and Oscar W. Neebe, prominent anarchists, were arrested and tried for complicity in the outrage. The case attracted universal attention and resulted in the hanging of the first four Nov. 11, 1887. Lingg escaped the gallows by committing suicide in prison. Fielden and Schwab were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Neebe for 15 years. They were pardoned by Governor Altgeld in 1893.

**Hayne, Isaac W.**, bearer of letter from Governor Pickens to President Buchanan, 3195.

**Hayne, Robert Young** (1791-1840); statesman and orator; b. Parish of St. Paul, S. C.; admitted to the bar 1812; speaker of the legislature of South Carolina, 1818; Attorney-General of the State 1818-23; United States senator 1823-32; engaged in the famous debate with Webster on the "States Rights" question; governor of South Carolina 1832-34 and favored moderate nullification.

**Hayti.** (See Haiti.)

**Haytien Republic, The,** seizure and delivery of, referred to, 5390.

**Hazen, William B.,** member of board to consider expeditions to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

**Head, Lafayette,** treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

**Heald, William Henry, b.** at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 27, 1864; was educated in the public schools at Wilmington, and graduated from the high school in that city in 1880; the same year entered the sophomore class of Delaware College and graduated therefrom in 1883; read law with Charles B. Lore, now chief justice of the State; graduated from the law school of Columbian University, of Washington, D. C., in 1888, and in the same year was appointed national bank examiner for the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, where he served four years; commenced the practice of law in 1897, was appointed postmaster of Wilmington by President Roosevelt in 1901, and served one term; was elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Delaware.

**Health, Board of.** (See National Board of Health.)

**Health, Public.** (See Quarantine Regulations.)

**Heap, Samuel D.,** convention with Tunis signed by, 833.

**Heflin, James Thomas, b.** at Louina, Randolph Co., Ala., April 9, 1869; studied law at Lafayette, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1893; elected mayor of Lafayette 1893, holding this office two terms; served in legislature and was elected secretary of State in 1902; later to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Alabama.

**Heine, William,** consular clerk, removal of, and reasons therefor, 4110.

**Helderberg War.**—Demonstrations made at various times between 1839 and 1845, by the Anti-Renters of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, and Otsego counties, N. Y., and the efforts of the State

government to suppress them. Large tracts of land in these counties had been granted by the Government of Holland to the early Dutch settlers or patroons. The patroons sublet the land in perpetuity to tenants who agreed to pay the rent in produce. On the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1839 his tenants, who had long been dissatisfied, refused to pay his successor the rent. Men disguised as Indians terrorized the region. A sheriff and posse who attempted to collect the rents were outnumbered and their efforts proved futile. In 1844 there was again armed opposition to the payment of rent. In 1845 an officer named Steele was shot while trying to collect rent in Delaware County. Governor Wright proclaimed the county in a state of insurrection. Two persons were convicted and sentenced to death for this murder, but they were afterward pardoned. The court of appeals in 1852 rendered a decision which in the main sustained the tenants and practically ended the movement.

**Helena (Ark.), Assault on.**—To strengthen the army before Vicksburg, Grant had withdrawn troops from all the neighboring posts. Helena, Ark., was left in charge of 3,800 men under Gen. B. M. Prentiss. June 26 the Confederate Generals T. H. Holmes and Sterling Price left Little Rock with about 8,000 men to surprise and capture the place. July 4, 1863, the day Vicksburg surrendered, they made an assault on one of the batteries with 3,000 men. They were repulsed with a loss of 1,111 men. Four regiments then attacked a fort on Hindman Hill, but were defeated. A third assault was made by Marmaduke, with 1,750 men, upon a fort on the north side of the place, but was likewise repulsed with a loss of one-fifth of the assailants. The Confederate loss was officially reported as 173 killed, 687 wounded, and 776 missing—in all, 1,636. The Federal loss did not exceed 250 in all.

**Helgesen, H. T., b.** near Decorah, Winnebago County, Iowa, June 26, 1857; educated in the Decorah public schools, normal institute, and business college; after graduating he entered the mercantile business; moved to Milton, N. Dak., where he operated an extensive lumber and hardware business, and extensively engaged in farming; member of the board of regents of the State University; in 1889 he became the first



**Helgesen, H. T.—Continued.**

commissioner of agriculture and labor in the newly admitted State of North Dakota; in the general election held November, 1910, was elected to the 62d Congress from North Dakota.

**Hell Gate Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 7345.

**Helm, Harvey**; b. Danville, Boyle Co., Ky.; graduated A. B., Central University of Kentucky; admitted to the bar, 1892; elected to State assembly, 1893; Lincoln County attorney, 1897 and 1900; member of the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Kentucky.

**Hemp, Russian**, import duties on, referred to, 3990.

**Hempstead, Christopher**, consul at Belize, British Honduras, mentioned, 2574.

**Hendricks, Thomas Andrews** (1811-1885); statesman and twenty-first Vice-President of the United States; b. at Zanesville, Ohio; began the practice of law in Indiana, and became member of Congress 1851-55; United States senator 1863-69; governor of Indiana 1873-77; unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President with Tilden 1876; elected Vice-President with Cleveland 1884, but died in November of his first year.

**Hendricks, Thomas A.**, Vice-President, death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4904, 4905, 4909.

**Henrick, The**, indemnification for loss of claimed, 344, 365, 634.

**Henry, B. H.**, report of agent to Fiji Islands to investigate claim of, transmitted, 6098.

**Henry, E. Stevens**, b. in Gill, Mass., in 1836, moving when 13 years old with his parents to Rockville, Conn.; was a representative in the lower house of the Connecticut general assembly of 1883; State senator in 1887-88; treasurer of the State of Connecticut from 1889 to 1893; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Connecticut.

**Henry, John**, alleged secret agent of Great Britain in United States for fomenting disaffection, 483.

**Henry, Patrick**; statesman, orator; b. Studley, Va., May 29, 1736; chosen in 1765 to the Virginia assembly and elected a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, 1774-76, and signed the Declaration of Independence, the passage of which by the Continental Congress he was influential in bringing about; elected governor of Virginia in 1776, and declined reelection; delegate to the

Richmond Convention (q. v.) in 1777; served in the State assembly from 1780 to 1791, and was again elected governor in 1796 but declined to serve; died Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799.

**Henry, Patrick**, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

**Henry, Robert Lee**; b. May 12, 1864, in Linden, Cass Co., Tex.; graduated M. A. from the Southwestern University of Texas in 1885; valedictorian of his class; elected mayor of Texarkana in 1890; resigned the mayoralty to become assistant attorney-general, holding the latter office for nearly three years; was elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Texas.

**Henry of Prussia, Prince**, reception of, in United States, 6743.

**Henry Crosby, The**, fired upon at Azua, Santo Domingo, 6095.

**Henrys Lake Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 7171.

**Hensley, Walter L.**, b. Jefferson County, Mo., Sept. 3, 1871; educated in the public schools of his county and the law department of the Missouri University; admitted to the bar in 1894; elected to the 62d Congress from Missouri.

**Hepburn vs. Griswold**.—One of the Supreme Court cases involving the constitutionality of the issue of United States legal-tender notes. June 20, 1860, Mrs. Hepburn proposed to pay Mr. Griswold \$11,250 on Feb. 20, 1862. At the time gold and silver only were legal tender. Feb. 25, 1862, the United States issued \$150,000,000 of its own notes, to be received as lawful money in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. This was 5 days after the note became due. Mrs. Hepburn in March, 1864, after suit had been brought, tendered these notes in payment, and they were refused. The notes were then tendered and paid into court in Louisville, Ky. The Louisville court of chancery declared the debt absolved. The Kentucky court of errors and appeals reversed the chancellor's judgment, and the United States Supreme Court at the December term, 1867, affirmed the judgment of the court of errors and appeals. This ruling was afterward reversed. (See *Juilliard vs. Greenman*.) Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "We can not doubt that a law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operation impairs the obligation of

**Hepburn vs. Griswold**—*Continued.*

contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution." "We are obliged to conclude," he continued, "that an act making mere promises to pay dollars in legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted \* \* \* is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution." Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

**Hepner, George**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2830.

**Herbert, Michael H.**, Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5675, 5678.

**Hering, Rudolph**, on committee to report upon sewerage system in District of Columbia, 5487, 5514.

**Hermitage, The.**—The name given by Andrew Jackson to his home, situated about 10 miles from Nashville, Tenn., near the Cumberland River. At this place President Jackson died and is buried. The premises and a portion of his farm have become the property of the State of Tennessee and have been converted into a State home for aged indigent or disabled ex-Confederate soldiers.

**Hermitage, The**, tendered to United States, 2954.

Appropriation for keeping in repair asked, 7484.

**Hermosa, The**, slaves taken from wreck of, and liberated, referred to, 2064.

**Hernon, William L.**, report of, on exploration of valley of the Amazon, transmitted, 2724, 2762.

**Hero, The**, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.

Award in case, 6070.

**Herold, David E.**:

Implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

**Herran, Dr. Tomas**, correspondence of, concerning Panama, 6801, 6802.

**Herschell, Lord**, arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

**Hesse**, convention with, 2169, 2210.

**Hesse-Cassel**:

Convention with, 2297.

Treaty of, with France, 185.

**Hesse, Electorate of**, exequatur issued consuls of, revoked, 3709.

**Hewitt, Abram S.**, commissioner to Paris Universal Exhibition, 3798.

**Heyburn, Weldon Brinton**; b. Delaware Co., Pa., May 23, 1852; admit-

ted to the bar in 1876; in 1883-84 moved to Shoshone Co., Idaho; he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Idaho; chairman of the judiciary committee of that body; was elected to the United States Senate from Idaho, for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and was reelected Jan. 13, 1909.

**Hiatt & Co.**, relief of, draft of bill for, transmitted, 5119.

**Hickey Plot.**—A conspiracy headed by Thomas Hickey, one of Washington's Life Guards, to assassinate the general at New York in 1776. The plot was discovered. Hickey was hanged in June, 1776, and David Matthews, mayor of New York, was imprisoned for his connection with the affair; Governor Tryon was also suspected of complicity.

**Higgins, Edwin Werter**; b. July 2, 1874, Clinton, Conn.; graduated from the Yale law school in 1897, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws; in 1899 he represented Norwich in the general assembly; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Connecticut.

**Higginson, Francis J.**, expedition to Puerto Rico convoyed by fleet under, 6318.

**High License.**—A term generally used to specify a high tax on the retail sellers of intoxicating liquors. The objects of high license are to increase the price of liquor to some extent, so as to limit its consumption and place its sale on a more respectable basis, and to collect large sums of money for public purposes. Several States have passed high-license laws, and some communities have in addition placed local restrictions on the traffic in intoxicants.

**Higher Law.**—William H. Seward, while making an anti-slavery speech in the United States Senate March 11, 1850, in referring to the moral law, declared: "There is a higher law than the Constitution."

**Highlander, The**, watch to be presented to commander of, by British privy council for services rendered, 3400.

**Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve**, proclaimed, 6943.

**Hill, Charles E.**, claim of, against China, referred to, 4436, 4801.

**Hill, Ebenezer J.**; b. Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845; in 1862 he received from Yale University the honorary degree of master of arts; in 1863 he joined the Army as a civilian, and remained until the close of the war; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th,

- Hill, Ebenezer J.**—*Continued.*  
58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Connecticut.
- Hinds, Asher Crosby**; b. Benton, Me., Feb. 6, 1863; graduated from Colby College, 1883; began newspaper work in Portland in 1884; Speaker's clerk, United States House of Representatives, 1890-91; clerk at Speaker's table, United States House of Representatives, 1895-1911; elected to the 62d Congress from Maine.
- Hise, Elijah**, treaty concluded by, with  
Guatemala, 2572, 2686.  
Nicaragua, 2572, 2602.
- Hitchcock, Ethan Allen** (1835-1909); diplomat and cabinet officer; b. Mobile, Ala.; settled in business in St. Louis until 1860; thence in China until 1872; diplomatic representative in Russia as minister 1897-98, and as the first ambassador there 1898-99; secretary of the interior under McKinley until 1907.
- Hitchcock, Frank Harris**, Postmaster-General in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Amherst, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1867; has resided in Massachusetts from early boyhood; graduated from Harvard University in 1891; First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1905 to 1908; chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908, and conducted the Presidential campaign of that year.
- Hitchcock, Gilbert M.**; b. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1859; educated in public schools and by study in Germany and a law course at Univ. of Michigan; grad. 1881; established the Omaha *Evening World* in 1885, which later became, under his management, the Omaha *Morning, Evening, and Sunday World-Herald*; elected to the 58th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Nebraska. Nominated in Democratic primaries for United States Senator, August, 1910; under the Oregon plan was elected and confirmed by the legislature Jan. 18, 1911; his term will expire March 3, 1917.
- Hitt, Robert R.**, member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.
- Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood** (1816-1895); jurist and statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1859-69; attorney-general of United States under Grant 1869-70; member of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington 1871 with Great Britain; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1873-75.
- Hoar, Ebenezer R.**, member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.
- Hoar, George Frisbie** (1826-1904); statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; associated with the Free-Soil party, and later with the Republican party; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1869-77; member of the Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission 1877; United States Senator 1877-1904; noted for his consistent opposition to "imperialism."
- Hobart, Garret Augustus** (1844-1899); statesman and twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States; b. Long Branch, N. J.; began the practice of law 1869; member of the State legislature, 1872; State senator, 1876 and became president of the State senate, 1881; and 1896 he was elected Vice-President of the United States with McKinley.
- Hobby, James M.**, first assistant engineer, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3411.
- Hobkirks Hill (S. C.), Battle of.**—April 25, 1781, Lord Rawdon, with about 950 British, made a sudden attack on the Americans under Greene at Hobkirks Hill, 2 miles north of Camden, S. C. The American force consisted of 1,446 men. Greene was defeated, but both armies withdrew from the field. The British lost 258 in killed, wounded and missing. The total casualties on the American side were 271.
- Hobson, Richmond Pearson**; b. Greensboro, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; was educated at the Southern University, the United States Naval Academy, the French National School of Naval Design; is a naval architect and lecturer; served in the United States Navy from 1885 to 1903; received the degree of LL. D. from Southern University, June, 1906; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Alabama.
- Hobson, Richmond P.**, sinking of the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, by, 6305, 6316.
- Thanks of Congress to, and promotion of, recommended, 6306.
- Hockaday & Leggit**, act for relief of, vetoed, 3201.
- Hodgson, Daniel B.**, recognition of services of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.
- Hodgson, William B.**, conduct of, while in Constantinople, referred to, 2011.
- Holcombe, James P.**, order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.



**Holden, William W.**, provisional governor of North Carolina, appointed, 3510.

**Holidays.**—There are no national legal holidays. The States make laws concerning the observance of holidays within their own boundaries, and the United States makes similar laws for the District of Columbia and the Territories. Christmas, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday are, however, practically universally observed. For the observance of Thanksgiving the President annually issues a proclamation. New Year's Day is observed in all States except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire. Decoration Day (q. v.) is observed under various names in almost all of the States. Holidays of a religious character are, Good Friday, which is observed in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; and All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, observed in Louisiana. Feb. 12th, Lincoln's Birthday, is observed in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming; and Lee's Birthday, Jan. 19th, in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Alabama. Election Days are legal holidays in many of the States, and Labor Day (q. v.), the first Monday in September, in most of the States. Many holidays are observed in only one or two of the States. Louisiana, for example, observes Jan. 8th, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and Mardi-Gras in February. The latter is also observed by Alabama. Texas observes March 2d, the Texan Independence Day, and April 21st, the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto. The day of the President's inauguration is a holiday in the District of Columbia; April 19th, Patriots' Day in Massachusetts; and the second Friday in May (Confederate Day) in Tennessee. North Carolina observes the anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (q. v.) May 20th; the Montana Public Schools celebrate the last Friday in May as Pioneer Day, while Utah observes July 24th. Vermont celebrates Aug. 16th the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, and California, Sept. 9th, Admission Day. Arbor Day is fixed in the different States at various times from Feb. 22d to May 11th; while in other States it is ap-

pointed by the governor. Mississippi alone has no statutory legal holidays, but by common consent, the people observe July Fourth, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Kansas by legal enactment observes only Decoration Day, Labor Day and Washington's Birthday.

**Holland.** (See Netherlands.)

**Holland Company**, treaty of, with Seneca Indians, 335.

**Holland Patent.**—A grant of land made in 1686 by Governor Dongan, of New York, to 6 Dutch patentees. The land was situated in what is now Orange County, N. Y., and was to be held in free and common socage of King James II.

**Holland, Edward E.**; b. Nansemond County, Va., Feb. 26, 1861; educated in private schools in the county, at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., and University of Virginia; mayor of Suffolk from 1885-1887; commonwealth's attorney for Nansemond County (1887-1907), State senator (1907-1911); elected to the 62d Congress from Virginia.

**Holmes, Theophilus Hunter**; soldier; b. Clinton, N. C., Nov. 13, 1804; grad. United States Military Acad. 1829; engaged in frontier service, in the Seminole War and in the occupation of Texas; promoted to Captain in the Mexican War and brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey; on the breaking out of the war he resigned from the army (April 22, 1861) and went to North Carolina and organized the State militia, and when the secession ordinance was passed became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army; after the war he returned to his home and died in Fayetteville, N. C., June 21, 1880.

**Holmes, Theophilus H.**:

Gallant conduct of, in Mexican War, 2370.

Major by brevet, nomination of, and correspondence regarding, 2369.

**Holsey, Robert**, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5026.

**Holstein-Schleswig War** referred to, 2548.

**Holston, Treaty of**, referred to, 118.

**Holt, Joseph**; lawyer, jurist; b. Breckenridge Co., Ky., Jan. 6, 1807; engaged in law practice at Louisville, Ky., 1832-36, and in Vicksburg, Miss., 1836-42; removed to Washington and became commissioner of patents 1857-59; Postmaster-General, 1859-60; Secretary of War, 1860-61; President Lincoln appointed him, in 1862, judge-advocate general of the army; declined the Cabinet positions of At-

**Holt, Joseph—Continued.**

torney-General and Secretary of War; conducted the trials of Fitz-John Porter (charged with disobedience of orders) and of the assassins of President Lincoln; brevetted major-general for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished" services in the bureau of military justice during the war; died Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1894.

**Holt, Joseph:**

Judge-advocate in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.

Secretary of War, authorized to perform duties of, 3190.

**Holy Cross Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7299.**

**Home Department.**—A name given for a time to the office of Foreign Affairs (see Foreign Affairs, Sec. of) which afterward developed into the State Department. The term Home Department was also given for a time to the Interior Department (q. v.).

**Home Squadron,** proposed extension of duties of, referred to, 2129.

**Homestead-Exemption Laws.**—Legislation enacted by most of the States to secure a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual from liability to be sold for the debts of its owner and by restricting his right of free alienation. The purpose of the homestead-exemption laws are to protect the family, secure to it a home, and to provide against its members being deprived thereof by misfortune, improvidence, or incapacity of the head of the family. These laws exist in nearly all the States, varying in their terms and limitations. In 15 States homestead-exemption is part of the constitution.

**Homestead Law.**—A law enacted by Congress May 20, 1862. It provided that any citizen might, upon payment of the nominal fee of \$5 or \$10, enter upon and hold any unappropriated quarter section of the public lands valued at \$1.25 per acre or any one-eighth section valued at \$2.50 per acre, and after 5 years' residence become the sole owner. This measure proved of great value in settling the lands of the West.

**Homestead Laws** (see also Lands, Public, opened to settlement):

Act—

Granting Indians privileges or, recommended, 4428, 4528.

In relation to proof required in homestead entries vetoed, 4383.

To secure homesteads to settlers on public domain vetoed, 3139.

Amendment of, recommended, 5107. Bill to allow Indian homestead entries referred to, 4783.

Confirmation of entries in Michigan referred to, 4665.

Discussed, 3560, 3651, 5484.

Working of, in the West, 6765.

**Honduras.**—One of the Central American republics, lying between 13° 10' and 16° 1' north latitude and 83° 10' and 88° 40' west longitude; bounded on the north and east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Nicaragua, Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Salvador and Guatemala. It has an area of about 46,000 square miles. The surface is varied by numerous mountain chains, especially in the west, and high open valleys and plateaus. The climate is temperate and healthful in the higher altitudes, but hot and miasmatic along portions of the coast.

The republican government was established Jan. 11, 1839, just before the breaking up of the Central American Confederacy. The present charter was proclaimed in October, 1894. The executive branch consists of a President and Council of Ministers, formed of the heads of the departments of the Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice. The legislative branch consists of the Chamber of Deputies (elected every four years by popular vote), one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Honduras is a party to the Treaty of Peace signed at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907, by five Central American republics, under the terms of which they all agreed to submit disputed matters to a High Court of Arbitration at Honduras, the judges of which are to be appointed by the congress of each country, and the decisions of the court to be binding on all the parties.

The chief crops are bananas, coconuts and coffee, and rubber is also gathered, but there is a scarcity of both labor and capital for gathering and transporting the products. Tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, oranges, lemons, indigo and wheat are also grown. Most of the sugar is made into rum. Cattle raising is extensively carried on. The mineral resources include gold, silver, platinum, lead, copper, zinc, iron, antimony,

**Honduras—Continued.**

and nickel, the whole country being rich in minerals. The government grants lands to private persons and companies for agriculture and mining, but labor is scarce. A local industry is weaving straw hats. A foreign company has a concession for working the mahogany and cedar forests.

For the year ended July 31, 1910, the revenue was 4,149,078 pesos, three-fourths of which is derived from liquor taxes and customs. The budget for 1910-11 balanced at little short of eight million pesos. Aug. 1, 1910, the debt was: Internal, 4,053,370 pesos; foreign (of which much has been in dispute), £22,993,875, including arrears of interest from 1872. In March, 1909, a proposition for settlement submitted by the council of foreign bondholders was approved by President Davila, but it failed to receive the approval of the United States Government. Jan. 10, 1911, a convention providing for the conversion of the debt was signed at Washington by the American Secretary of State and a special Honduran envoy, whereby a loan was to be contracted in the United States.

An insurrection fomented by Bonilla in 1910 led to the resignation of Davila, who, in 1911, turned the executive office over to Francisco Bertrand as provisional president, and on Nov. 3, 1911, General Bonilla was elected president.

The population is about 500,000 natives and Spanish.

**Honduras:**

Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 5468.

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4161, 4210.

Imprisonment of American citizens by, 5825.

Postal convention with, 5377.

Refusal of, to receive American commercial agent, 2917.

Report of Thomas C. Reynolds on condition and commerce of, transmitted, 5116.

Ruatan Island, convention of, with Great Britain regarding, 2955.

Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5714.

Discussed, 5747.

Treaty of, with Great Britain referred to, 3170.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3116, 3458, 4161, 4210.

Regarding Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway, 3116.

**Vessels of United States—**

Fired upon by authorities of, and disavowal of act by, discussed, 5869.

Seized and used by insurgents in, questions regarding, 5869.

**Honduras, Treaties with.**—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1864 provides for freedom of commerce, except in the coasting trade, with the customary immunity from higher, other, or discriminating duties, charges, or restrictions. The importation and exportation of goods is conducted upon equal terms by vessels of either nationality. Citizens are protected in all conditions, and under all circumstances have the same rights and privileges as those of the dominions of each of the parties at home. In case of death of a citizen of one country residing in the other the administration of his estate and the protection of his property may be conducted by consular authorities. Privileges in the use of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway are accorded to the United States by this treaty.

**Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties** proposed by President Taft, 8043.

**Hongkong**, consulate at, referred to, 4534.

**Hood, John B.**, victories of Federals over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.

**Hooker, Joseph:**

Commander of corps in Army, 3325. Ordered to take military possession of railroads, 3379.

**Hopkins, George W.**, chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, Portugal, mentioned, 2550.

**Hopkinson, Joseph**, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 256.

**Hops.**—The hop plant can be grown generally throughout the United States, but up to the present its production in commercial quantities has been confined to California, Oregon, New York and Washington. The yield for 1911 was 44,000,000 pounds. The world's production was estimated at 132,000,000 pounds, which is more than 50,000,000 pounds short of the average consumption. The hop crop of Europe shows a decrease, with a consequent rise in price. American hops find ready sale in England, where the consumption is about 66,000,000 pounds against a production of 36,000,000 pounds. A machine has been invented which is capable of picking 60,000 pounds of hops a day.



**Hornet, The.**—An American sloop of war carrying 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Lawrence during the War of 1812. Feb. 24, 1813, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she attacked the British brig *Peacock*, of 18 guns. The *Peacock* was soon in a sinking condition, and struck her colors. Before the wounded could be removed she went down, carrying with her 9 British and 3 American seamen. March 23, 1815, off the Cape of Good Hope, the *Hornet* captured and sunk the British brig *Penguin*, also of 18 guns, the latter losing her commander in the engagement. Shortly after the battle the *Hornet* was chased by the British frigate *Cornwallis*, 74 guns, and only escaped capture by throwing her guns and heavy stores overboard.

**Hornet, The,** British sloop of war destroyed by, 513.

**Horse Shoe Bend (Ala.), Battle of.**—

When Gen. Jackson was informed of the arrival of Creeks in considerable numbers in Tallapoosa County he resolved to strike a decisive blow. He sent his stores down the Coosa River from Fort Strother in flatboats and marched his army against the gathering Indians. March 27, 1814, with 2,000 effective men, he halted within a few miles of the breastworks at the Horse Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River, where 1,200 Indians (one-fourth of whom were women and children) had entrenched themselves with an ample supply of food. The whites and their Indian allies soon surrounded the camp. The Indians fought desperately. They were attacked in front with bayonet and ball, and the torch was applied to their camp in the rear. The battle lasted all day, and in the evening 557 Creek warriors were dead in the little peninsula and some 200 more were killed while trying to escape. The loss to the whites was 32 killed and 99 wounded. The Cherokees lost 18 killed and 36 wounded. Some 300 women and children were taken prisoners. The spirit of the Indians was broken by this battle. Weathersford, the chief, appeared personally before Gen. Jackson and offered to surrender. He was permitted to go free and counsel peace among his dejected followers.

**Horton, Benjamin J.,** telephone concession in Puerto Rico, 6772.

**Hospitals.** (See Marine Hospitals.)

**Hot Springs,** exploration party ascends Washita River, 387.

**Hot Springs Commission** discussed, 4456.

**Hot Springs Reservation, Ark.** (see also Parks, National):

Appropriation for improvement of, recommended, 4661.

Bath houses and bath-house sites at, granting leases of, referred to, 4787.

Condition, occupancy, and area of, referred to, 3665.

Payment of damages to persons in, recommended, 4668.

**Houard, J. E.,** imprisonment of, by Spanish authorities referred to, 4116.

**Hough, Judge,** opinion cited in anti-trust decision, 7511.

**Hours of Labor:**

Referred to, 6348.

Uniform course regarding, recommended, 1819.

Wages of Government employees not to be affected by reduction in, proclaimed, 3969, 4129.

**House of Representatives.**—The lower house of the Congress of the United States. The Constitution provides (Article I, sections 1 and 2) that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. \* \* \* No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." Members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to population as shown at each decennial census, and are elected by a direct vote of the people in Congressional districts fixed by State law. The original proportion was 1 to 30,000; at present it is 1 to 194,182. Each organized Territory is entitled to 1 Delegate in the House of Representatives. Delegates may participate in debate, but may not vote. The sole power of impeachment is given to the House of Representatives, and in this House must originate all general appropriation bills and bills for raising revenue. Members of the House receive a salary of \$7,500 a year, besides mileage. They are privileged from arrest during attendance at the sessions of the House and in going to and returning from the same, and

**House of Representatives—Continued.**

may not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the House. The membership at present (1909) consists of 386 Representatives and 4 delegates. (See also Apportionment; Congress; Gerrymander.)

**House of Representatives.** (See Congress.)

**Houston, James**, district judge, nomination of, 390.

**Houston, Sam**; soldier, statesman; b. Rockbridge Co., Va., March 2, 1793; enlisted in the army in 1813, and served under Gen. Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians; distinguished himself for bravery on various occasions and at the conclusion of the war found himself lieutenant; studied law in Nashville and after holding several minor offices in Tennessee was elected to Congress in 1823 and served till 1827, when he became governor of Tennessee; in 1829, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term he resigned his office and went to take up his abode among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; in 1832 he went to Texas on the invitation of President Jackson to arrange treaties with the Comanches and other Indians; joined in the Texas revolution and was made commander of the military forces; fought the Mexicans with such vigor that the independence of the Texans was conceded and Houston became the first president of the new republic; after an intervening term in Congress he was again elected President of Texas in 1841, while continually advocating annexation to the United States; in 1846 his hopes were realized and Texas became a State of the Union, and Houston was sent to the United States senate; continued in the senate until 1859, when he was elected governor of Texas; advised against secession and was denounced therefor as a traitor to the South; vetoed a resolution recognizing the authority of the Texas State convention of Jan. 28, 1861, and the resolution was passed over his veto and the State seceded from the Union by a vote of 167 to 7; as governor he submitted to the will of the people, but declined to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was deposed from his office of governor; likewise refused a commission of major-general in Federal Army tendered by President Lincoln; died in Huntsville, Walker Co., Texas, July 26, 1863.

**Houston, Sam:**

Commander of Texan army, 1493.

President of Republic of Texas, 2172.

**Houston, William Cannon**; b. Bedford Co., Tenn., March 17, 1852; elected to the legislature in 1876; admitted to the bar in 1878; again elected to the legislature in 1880 and 1882; elected circuit judge in 1894 and 1898; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Tennessee.

**Howard, E. A.**, agent of Ponca Indians, 4583.

**Howard, John E.**; legislative acts of Maryland received from, transmitted, 63.

**Howard, Lieut.**, report of, regarding services of Apache Indians transmitted, 5495.

**Howard, Oliver Otis**; soldier, author; b. Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830; grad. Bowdoin Coll., A. B., 1850; A. M., 1853; graduated U. S. Military Acad., 1854; served through the Civil War, rising successively from lieutenant to major-general; retired Nov. 8, 1894; author of "Donald's School Days," "Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés," "Life of Zachary Taylor," and articles on subjects connected with the Civil War.

**Howard, Oliver O.**, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau:

Directed to effect arrangement between freedmen and landowners, 3549.

Report of his observations of the condition of the seceded States and of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau therein, referred to, 3571.

**Howard, William Schley**; b. Kirkwood, Dekalb County, Ga., June 29, 1875; attended Neel's Academy until 12 years of age; was a page in the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1888-89; calendar clerk of the house in 1890-91; appointed private secretary to United States Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, in 1893; studied law at night and was admitted to the bar at Wrightsville, Ga., 1895; enlisted in the Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry on July 2, 1898, serving during the Spanish-American War as sergeant; on his return from the war moved back to Dekalb County and began the practice of his profession; elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1899; introduced what is now known as the Howard franchise tax act, the first of its kind introduced in the South; married Miss Lucia Augusta du Vinage, of Texas, in 1905; elected to the 62d Congress from Georgia without opposition.

- Howe, Albion P.**, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, 3534.
- Howe, Haughwout**, records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of Civil War offered to United States, 4798.
- Howe, S. D.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.
- Howe, Samuel G.**, imprisonment of, in Prussia, 1136.
- Howe, Timothy O.**, Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4747.
- Howell, Joseph**; b. Feb. 17, 1857, in Boxelder Co., Utah; attended Utah University; mayor of Wellsville, and a member of the board of regents of Utah University; served three terms in the Territorial legislature and one in the State senate; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Utah.
- Howison, Henry L.**, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.
- Howland, Paul**; lawyer; b. Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1865; was liberally educated, holding the degrees of A. B. and M. A. from Oberlin College, and of LL. B. from Harvard University; second lieutenant during the Spanish-American War; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
- Huamantla (Mexico), Battle of.**—Gen. Lane set out from Vera Cruz about the 1st of October, 1847, with 2,000 men to reinforce the garrisons between there and the City of Mexico. Santa Anna, learning of Lane's approach to Puebla, set out to intercept him with 4,000 men and 6 pieces of artillery. On the night of Oct. 8, 1847, the Mexicans were encamped in the city of Huamantla and Capt. Walker was sent forward with a company of cavalry to give them battle. Walker's cavalry fought desperately in the face of superior numbers until the arrival of the infantry put the Mexicans to flight, with a loss of 150. Capt. Walker was killed in the fight and of his company of 75 men only 17 were able to keep the saddle at the close of the engagement.
- Hubbard, Commander J.**, report of, on revolution in Panama, 6912, 6917.
- Hubbard, Elbert Hamilton**; b. Rushville, Ind., Aug. 19, 1849; served as a member of general assembly of Iowa three terms; elected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Iowa.
- Hubbardton (Vt.), Battle of.**—Upon Burgoyne's advance toward Albany, July 6, 1777, Gen. St. Clair, whom Schuyler had left in command at Ticonderoga, being hard pressed by the enemy under the Hessian General Riedesel, began a retreat toward Rutland. The left wing of the British army, under Gen. Fraser, pursued the Americans, and in the afternoon of the 7th came upon Colonels Warner, Francis, and Hale, with about 900 effective men, at Hubbardton, Vt. The British force was officially reported as 858. The Americans maintained their ground with resolution and bravery, but the arrival of Riedesel forced them to retire. Col. Francis was killed and Col. Warner fled toward Rutland. The American casualties were about 360. The British loss amounted to 183, including Maj. Grant.
- Hudson, The**, seizure of, by British authorities referred to, 4114.
- Hudson, The**, thanks of Congress to officers and men of, for rescuing the Winslow at Cardenas, Cuba, recommended, 6302.
- Hudson, N. Y.**, bill for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5521.
- Hudson River**, act to authorize New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct bridge across, at New York, vetoed, 5912.
- Hudsons Bay Company.**—A trading corporation chartered by Charles II. in 1670 to Prince Rupert and other noblemen, to discover a new passage to the South Sea and to trade in the products of British North America. The original charter secured to Prince Rupert and his associates the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined territory which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the regions discovered or to be discovered within the entrance of Hudson Strait. The company afterwards combined with the Northwest Company and became a formidable rival of the United States in claiming the northwestern portion of America. Notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of 1783 vested the right to certain territory in the United States, the Hudsons Bay Company persisted in making settlements therein and discouraging American colonists. Their efforts to hold Oregon by force almost resulted in a war with England, but the boundary was finally settled in 1846.
- Hudsons Bay Company:**  
Claim of, against United States, 3888.



**Hudsons Bay Company—Continued.**

- Award of commission referred to and appropriation for, recommended, 3989.
- Encroachments of agents of, upon trade and territory of Alaska, 3898.
- Extinguishment of rights of, in Oregon Territory, referred to, 2453.
- Fur trade of, referred to, 1097.
- Lands in Oregon Territory granted to, by British Government, 2073.
- Location of, 4056.
- Rights of, in Oregon, 2633.
- Rights of, to navigation of Columbia River, 2811.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 3395, 3401.
- Commissioners appointed under, 3447.
- Value of possessory rights of, referred to, 2866.
- Huebschmann, Francis**, treaties with Indians concluded by, 2773, 2896.
- Huggins, Samuel**, wounding and robbing of, by Mexican soldiers, referred to, 4376.
- Hughes, Charles James, Jr.**; b. Kingston, Mo., Feb. 16, 1853; graduated from Richmond, Mo., College in 1871; received the degree of LL. D. both from the University of Missouri and the University of Denver; began the practice of law in August, 1877; Senator Hughes, while engaging generally in the practice of the law, has given special attention to mining and irrigation litigation; for many years professor of mining law in the University of Denver; elected United States Senator from Colorado Jan. 20, 1909.
- Hughes, Dudley Mays**; b. Oct. 10, 1848, in Twiggs Co., Ga.; elected State senator, serving one term, retiring voluntarily; for twenty years has been connected with the educational interests of his State, being trustee of his home school, of the State Normal Institute, and the University of Georgia; elected to the 61st and 62d Congresses from Georgia.
- Hughes, James Anthony**; b. in Corunna, Ontario, Feb. 27, 1861; in July, 1873, moved with his parents to Ashland, Ky.; elected to represent the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the legislature of Kentucky 1887 and 1888; the bulk of his business interest having drifted to the adjoining State of West Virginia, necessitated the removal of his residence to that State; here, as in Kentucky, he was called on to be a representative in the legislature, the Sixth senatorial district having by a large majority sent him, the first Republican senator, to repre-

sent it in the term of 1894-1898; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from West Virginia.

**Hughes, William**; b. in 1872; served in the Spanish-American War; elected to the 58th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from New Jersey.

**Hugh McCulloch, The:**

Mentioned, 6297.

Recognition of services of commander of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.

**Huguenot Society of America.**—This Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

**Hull, Cordell**; b. Oct. 2, 1871, Overton (now Pickett) Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; member of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature two terms; served in the Spanish-American War, with the rank of captain; later was first appointed by the governor, and afterwards elected, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Tennessee; elected to the 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Tennessee.

**Hull, Isaac**; naval officer; b. Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773; took to the sea in early life and joined United States Navy March 9, 1798; in 1804 he commanded the brig *Argus*, one of the vessels of Commodore Preble's fleet in the Mediterranean; made captain in 1806 and put in command of the frigate *Constitution*; his capture and destruction of the British frigate *Guerriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, was the first naval victory of the second war with England and won fame and fortune for Hull; Congress voted him a gold medal and \$50,000; later commanded the *Ohio*, flagship of the European squadron; retired in 1841 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1843.

**Hull, Isaac:**

Letters of Andrew Stevenson to, referred to, 1953.

Victory of the *Constitution* under command of, over the *Guerriere*, 502.

**Hull, William**; soldier; b. Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; grad. Yale, 1772, and admitted to the bar in 1775; captain of a company of militia in the uprising against England; was an active officer during the Revolutionary War, and at its close was second in command of the only regiment not

**Hull, William—Continued.**

disbanded, Gen. Heath being its colonel; in 1784 he was ordered to take possession of the frontier forts of Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, and others on the great lakes, but they were not surrendered until after the Jay treaty was signed; appointed governor of Michigan Territory by President Jefferson in 1805; at the outbreak of the War of 1812 the Territory was unprepared for hostilities and Hull was defeated and taken a prisoner to Montreal; later exchanged and convicted of cowardice, and neglect of duty by a court-martial; he was sentenced to death, but pardoned by President Madison; published a vindication in 1824; died Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825.

**Hull, William:**

Letter of, regarding Indians referred to, 421.

Official conduct of, referred to, 430.

Surrenders fort and town of Detroit to the British, 500.

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 422.

**Hülsemann, Chevalier**, chargé d'affaires of Austria, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.

**Humaco, Puerto Rico**, land reserved for custom house at, 6840.

**Humphreys, Benjamin Grubb**; b. Claiborne Co., Miss., Aug. 17, 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar November, 1891; when war was declared against Spain, in April, 1898, he raised a company and was elected first lieutenant; served under Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Florida during the entire war, being mustered out with his regiment at Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Mississippi.

**Humphreys, David**, minister to Portugal, nomination of, 90.

**Humphrey, William E.**; b. March 31, 1862, near Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.; grad. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1887; was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Crawfordsville; in 1893 moved to Seattle, Wash.; in 1898 was elected to the office of corporation counsel of Seattle; reelected in 1900; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from Washington.

**Hundred.**—An ancient English subdivision of a county. It was used to a limited extent in the American Colonies, notably Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The chief officer of the hundred was the constable. It corre-

sponds roughly to the present township.

**Hungary** (see also Austria-Hungary): Agent of United States sent to, during war with Austria, referred to, 2550, 2579, 2632.

Exiles from, report on, 2612.

Kossuth liberated. (See Kossuth, Louis.)

War of, with Austria, sympathy of American Government with Hungary, 2550, 2579.

**Hunkers.**—A name applied to a faction of the Democratic party of New York and later to the conservative element of that party in other States. The name came into use in 1844. The Hunkers in New York opposed the Locofocos, the Barnburners, and the Radicals.

**Hunkpapa Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Hunt, Alexander C.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3663, 3827.

**Hunter, David**; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1822; served in the Mexican War, and in February, 1861, was assigned to accompany President-elect Lincoln from Springfield, Ill., to Washington; made brigadier-general and served through the Civil War and was mustered out as brigadier-general in 1866; retired from the regular service six months later; died Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1886.

**Hunter, David:**

Command of corps formerly under Gen. Burnside, assumed by, 3325.

Member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Proclamation of, for freedom of slaves in certain States declared void, 3292.

**Hunter, Lieut.**, report of, on establishment of steamship lines referred to, 2173.

**Hunter, Robert M. T.**, member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 3461.

**Hunter, W.**, Acting Secretary of State, 3487, 3504.

**Hunter, W. M.**, court-martial of, 889.

**Huntington, Samuel** (about 1732-1796); politician; b. at Norwich, Conn.; member of Congress, 1777, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; governor of Connecticut, 1786-96; received the two electoral votes from his own State in the first election for President in 1789.

**Hurlbut, Stephen A.**, minister to Bogota, mentioned, 4011.

**Hutchins, Charles**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

**Hyde vs. Continental Trust Co.** (See Income Tax Cases, also Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.)

**Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon,** claims of members of, against Panama, 6099.

**Hydrographic Office,** transfer of, to Navy Department recommended, 5973.

**Hygienic Congress at Turin,** 4626.

**Hylton vs. United States.**—This was a case first coming before the United States Supreme Court in the May term, 1795, involving the question of direct or indirect taxes. Hylton was indicated before the circuit court for the district of Virginia for refusing

to pay duty upon certain carriages which he claimed were kept for his own private use. The decree was against the defendant. When the case came before the Supreme Court the argument turned upon the question of the tax being direct or indirect. The justices read their opinions seriatim. Judgment was affirmed for defendant. Justice Wilson briefly stated that he upheld the constitutionality of the law of 1794, under which the case arose. The other justices differed in their treatment of the law, whether to deny its constitutionality in express terms or not. (See Income Tax Cases.)



**Idaho.**—One of the United States; motto, "Esto perpetua" ("May it last forever"). It lies between lat. 42° and 49° north, and long. 111° and 117° 10' west. The area is 84,800 square miles. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Washington and Oregon. The Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains form the eastern border. It also contains the Salmon River Mountains. It was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Later it formed part of Oregon Territory and was also at one time part of Washington Territory. In 1863, together with the present Montana and part of Wyoming, it was organized as a separate Territory. It was admitted as a State in 1890.

The State has constructed 3,789 miles of irrigating ditches to reclaim the arid lands and the Federal Government has supplemented this work with 300 miles. In this way 3,346,386 acres have been rendered productive and the reclamation of 400,000 acres more is under way. Wheat is the most important crop, 232,000 acres being sown to this cereal in 1908. The yield amounting to 6,960,000 bushels, valued at \$5,150,000. Other breadstuffs produced the same year were 5,588,000 bushels of oats, 2,132,000 bushels of barley, besides potatoes and hay. Some 25,000 tons of beet sugar are manufactured. Live stock is extensively raised. In 1908 the number of sheep reported was 3,575,000, from which 5,692,000 pounds of scoured wool was clipped, valued at \$3,757,000.

The State has about 20,000,000 acres of timber lands, which supply the raw material for 260 lumber mills, one of these, at Potlatch, having a capacity of 750,000 feet daily, the largest in the world.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 30,807, as compared with 17,471 in 1900, comprising 5,183,604 acres, and valued, with stock and improvements, at \$305,317,185. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$49,775,309; including 453,807 cattle, valued at \$11,330,639; 197,772 horses, \$19,832,423; 4,036 mules, \$481,301; 178,346 swine, \$1,398,727; 3,010,478 sheep, \$15,897,192. In 1911, 15,860,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$10,468,000, was produced on 517,000

acres; 14,564,000 bushels of oats, \$5,826,000, on 331,000 acres, and 330,000 bushels of corn, \$280,000, on 11,000 acres.

The value of mineral products in 1910 was \$15,437,403. In 1911 the production of gold was 56,563 ounces, valued at \$1,169,261. The silver output for 1911 was 7,507,802 fine ounces, valued at \$4,129,291.

The manufacturing establishments reported for the calendar year 1909 were 725, engaging 9,909 persons, employing a capital of \$32,477,000 and turning out finished products to the value of \$22,400,000, of which \$12,480,000 represented the increase added to raw material by manufacture.

The receipts of the State for the fiscal year 1911 were \$3,792,000; disbursements, \$2,946,000; balance Dec. 31, 1911, \$1,699,283. The outstanding bonded debt of the State at the end of the fiscal year was \$2,402,750.

#### **Idaho:**

Admission of, into Union discussed, 5553.

Governor of, removal of, referred to, 3794.

Insurrection in, proclamation against, 5723.

#### **Lands in—**

Opened to settlement, 6026.

Set apart as public reservation, 6213, 6218, 6697, 6700, 6842, 7157, 7167, 7171, 7175, 7179, 7191, 7207.

Partial organization of, referred to, 3451.

Town sites reserved in, 6962, 6963.

Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 5723, 5932.

**Ikisima Island, Japan,** Japanese subjects in, injured by target practice of American vessel, recommendations regarding, 5367, 5386.

**Illegal Combinations** (see also *Amelia Island*; *Arizona*; *Arkansas*; *Boston*; *Burr, Aaron*; *California*; *Colorado*; *Dorr's Rebellion*; *Expeditions Against Foreign Powers*; *Harpers Ferry, Va.*; *Idaho*; *Illinois*; *Kansas*; *Ku-Klux-Klan*; *Louisiana*; *Maryland*; *Mississippi*; *Montana*; *New Mexico*; *New York*; *North Dakota*; *Pennsylvania*; *Rifle Clubs*; *Secret Lodges*; *South Carolina*; *Utah*; *Washington*; *West Virginia*; *White Leagues*; *Wyoming*):

Discussed, 424, 4153.

Legislation for suppression of, recommended, 4640.

Proclamation against, 438.

**Illinois.**—One of the United States; nickname, "Prairie State," or "Sucker State"; motto, "National

**Illinois—Continued.**

Union; State Sovereignty." It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan and Indiana, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Missouri and Iowa (separated by the Mississippi River). It has an area of 56,650 square miles. The surface is generally level. It is one of the leading States in the production of wheat, corn and oats. Though it is mainly an agricultural State, it has many flourishing manufactures, taking third rank among the manufacturing States. Its chief industries are slaughtering, meat packing, distilling, iron-founding, and the manufacture of general and agricultural machinery. It is the second State in the Union in the extent of its railways and the third in population. It was settled by the French in 1682; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and part of Indiana Territory in 1800. It was made a separate Territory in 1809 and admitted into the Union in 1818.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 251,872, a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with 1900, and comprising 32,522,937 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$3,905,321,075, an increase of \$1,901,004,178. The average value of land per acre was \$95.02. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$308,804,431, including 2,440,577 cattle, valued at \$73,454,745; 1,452,887 horses, \$163,363,400; 147,833 mules, \$18,140,335; 4,686,362 swine, \$36,210,179; 1,059,846 sheep, \$4,843,736. In 1911, 334,950,000 bushels of corn was produced on 10,150,000 acres, and was valued at \$184,222,000; 121,536,000 bushels of oats, \$51,045,000, on 4,220,000 acres; 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, \$37,380,000, on 2,625,000 acres; 6,900,000 bushels of potatoes, \$6,210,000, on 138,000 acres; 1,948,000 tons of hay, \$33,116,000, on 2,376,000 acres.

The mineral products, consisting of coal and petroleum, in 1910 were valued at \$141,809,121, a decrease from the previous year. The production of coal in the State in 1910 was 42,900,246 short tons, valued at \$52,405,897, as against 50,904,990 tons in 1903. The State was the scene of a strike of the mine workers which be-

gan April 1, 1910, and tied up the industry in most of the mining districts for nearly six months. As a result of the strike Illinois lost to West Virginia second place as a producer of coal. During the year 67,218 men out of a total of 72,264 mine operators were idle an average of 136 days.

For the biennial period ending Sept. 30, 1910, the State treasurer reported receipts of \$21,611,919, and disbursements, \$21,046,572, balance in treasury, \$4,424,610. The bonded debt of the State outstanding Oct. 1, 1910, was \$17,500, consisting of bonds which have been called in by the governor and have ceased to draw interest, but have not been surrendered. The tax levy for 1909 was \$83,269,865.

Chicago, next to New York the largest city in the United States, and one of the greatest in the world, is a port on Lake Michigan, and has an immense trade through the great lakes.

The population, by the official United States census of 1910, was 5,638,591.

**Illinois (see also Chicago):**

Admission of, into Union, 615.

Bill relating to division of, into judicial districts, etc., returned, 5122.

Canal in, recommendations regarding, 3334.

Decisions of Supreme Court requested by legislature of, 2212.

Defalcation of officers in, 941.

Illinois and Michigan Canal tendered United States by, 4783.

Lands in, ceded to United States by Indians, 1257.

Mineral lands in, referred to, 2218.

Unlawful combinations in—

Discussed, 4424.

Proclamation against, 5931.

Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

**Illinois and Michigan Canal tendered United States by Illinois, 4783.**

**Illinois Central Railroad, transportation of mails over, referred to, 2896.**

**Illinois Indians, treaty with, 127.**

**Immigration.**—No official statistics of immigration were kept previous to 1820. By the act of Congress of March 2, 1819, collectors of customs were required to keep a record and make a return to the Treasury Department of all passengers arriving in their respective districts from foreign ports. As early as 1700 large numbers of Germans from the districts along the Rhine emigrated to America, most of them settling in

**Immigration—Continued.**

Pennsylvania. Some 5,000 are said to have arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1729.

The outbreak of the Revolution of course retarded immigration for a time. Then the breaking out of the European wars and their continuance until 1815 absorbed nearly all the surplus population for about 40 years. Various estimates have been made of the number of immigrants coming to the United States prior to 1820. These range from an average of 4,000 to 7,800 a year, some of the calculators, however, basing their estimates on returns for only a part of the time. Dr. Loring, of the United States Statistical Bureau, calculates that 250,000 immigrants came to the United States between 1775 and 1820. This is an average of 5,500 per year. In 1820, the first year of record, there were 8,385 arrivals. The following years showed a steady increase up to 1854, when the number reached 427,833. Almost every year's figures show an increase over those of the preceding year. After 1854 there was a gradual falling off, until during the first year of the Civil War the number was reduced to 91,920—but little more than half the number of arrivals for the preceding year. The following year (1862) showed but 91,987, but this number was nearly doubled the next year, notwithstanding the result of the war was yet in doubt. After the war the tide of immigration again set toward our shores and in 1882 the arrivals reached 788,992.

The total immigration from Jan. 1, 1820, to the close of 1893 was more than 20,000,000. This large influx of foreigners so disturbed the existing social conditions that remedial legislation was demanded. By an act of Congress in 1882 a head tax was laid upon every immigrant by sea, and commissioners were appointed to inspect vessels entering American ports, who should have the power to prevent the landing of any "convict, lunatic, idiot, or person likely to become a public charge." Such persons were to be returned to the port from which they came at the cost of the owners of the vessels bringing them to this country. A further law, passed in 1885, makes it unlawful to pay the transportation or to encourage in any way the immigration of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor or service in the United States. The penalties attached

to this act are \$1,000 fine upon the person so encouraging such immigrant and \$500 upon the captain of a vessel who knowingly transports the laborers.

The immigration laws were amended in 1887, 1888, 1891, and 1892 in the direction of protecting American workingmen from the ruinous competition with foreign pauper labor. These laws have served to reduce the number as well as to improve the class of arrivals. The report for 1901 showed only 487,918 arrivals against 603,322 in 1883.

Since 1901 the tide of immigration has steadily increased. In the year 1903 more immigrants were admitted than during any previous year, 857,046 arriving through the period. In 1904, according to the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 840,714 aliens entered the United States, 812,870 of whom were immigrants; for the year ending June 30, 1908, 585,969 immigrant aliens arrived at the port of New York. Among the countries furnishing at present the largest numbers Italy stood first, with 121,477.

Immigrants arriving in the United States in 1911 numbered 878,587, a decrease from the figures of 1910, when 1,041,570 foreigners arrived at American ports. Reports show Italy to have been the previous home of the majority, 182,882 arriving from that country and the adjacent islands of Sicily and Sardinia in 1911, and 215,537 in 1910. The Russian Empire and Finland contributed 158,721 in 1911. Austria and Hungary each averaged more than 100,000 a year for the two years. Arrivals of Jews are not reported as such, but are credited to the country whence they embark for America. Chinese to the number of 5,107 arrived in 1911, and 4,282 Japanese. During the fiscal year 119,753 persons left the United States for Canada, while 105,512 emigrated from Canada to the United States.

The problem of immigration is one of much concern to the public mind because of the accretion to our population of many undesirable elements in spite of existing restricting laws. In his fourth annual message (Dec. 6, 1904), President Roosevelt made a plea for the better regulation of the service. While there is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind, he said, in effect, "we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose



**Immigration—Continued.**

personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker, and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of add to the sum of the good citizenship of the country.” (7046.)

**Immigration:**

Act to amend laws regarding, vetoed, 6189.

Amendments recommended, 7386.

**Chinese—**

Act to execute certain treaty stipulations approved and discussed, 5215.

Acts regarding, vetoed, 4466, 4699.

Conventional regulation of passage of laborers across borders proposed to Mexico and Great Britain, 5544.

**Discussed by President—**

Arthur, 4716.

Cleveland, 4914, 4968, 4975, 5083, 5194, 5215, 5868.

Grant, 4242, 4309.

Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5476, 5632.

Hayes, 4521, 4540.

McKinley, 6240.

Execution of acts regarding, 5495.

Head tax collected from Chinamen entering Canada, 5476, 5632.

Registration of Chinese laborers required—

Extension of time for, 5838, 5868.

Law regarding, sustained by Supreme Court, 5868.

Reports on, referred to, 4973, 4975.

Through Canada and Mexico discussed, 5476, 5632.

Treaty regarding, 4561, 4581, 5195, 5908, 5956.

Discussed, 4629, 4823, 5194, 5386.

Referred to, 4691, 5212, 5215.

Rejected by China, discussed, 5367, 5386, 5387, 5469.

Violation of laws restricting, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4762, 5632.

Consular reports on emigration and, referred to, 5121.

Convention for protection of emigrant passengers proposed, 3990.

**Discussed by President—**

Cleveland, 5370, 5877, 6157.

Lincoln, 3383, 3447.

Roosevelt, 6755, 6862, 7045, 7345.

Inland passage tickets for emigrants referred to, 3061.

Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, and paupers to United States discussed, 4219, 4588.

Laws, amendment of, recommended, 6649, 6862, 7045, 7046, 7386, 7387.

Legislation for protection of immigrants recommended, 4108, 4120, 4650.

Measures for health and safety of immigrants discussed, 2772, 2775, 4120.

Of citizens of United States into Turkey referred to, 3661.

Dissatisfied citizens of United States into Mexico referred to, 3571.

Laborers and *padroni* system discussed, 6055.

Mormons, laws to prevent, recommended, 4947.

Pardons granted foreigners on condition of emigration to United States discussed, 3653.

Paupers introduced into United States discussed, 1686, 2368.

Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.

Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.

Questions with Switzerland regarding, 4520, 4627.

Southern States, to, to be encouraged, 7387.

Treaties regarding, information respecting conflict of Senate bill with, transmitted, 5768.

Treaty regarding, with—

Bavaria, 3834.

China. (See Chinese, *ante*.)

Germany and claims arising under, discussed, 4419.

Prussia, 3827.

**Immigration, Superintendent of, report of, discussed, 5877.**

**Impeachment.**—The exhibition of charges of maladministration against a civil officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States. The Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments. The Chief Justice presides at the trial of a President. A two-thirds vote is necessary to convict. Most States have similar regulations regarding impeachment. This mode of trial of public officials comes to us from England, where impeachments are made by the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords.

In the history of the United States Government there have been only 8

**Impeachment—Continued.**

cases of impeachment. Senator William Blount of Tennessee, was impeached by the House in 1797 for treasonable negotiations with Great Britain for the transfer of New Orleans. The Senate acquitted him.

March 3, 1803, Judge John Pickering, of the Federal Court of New Hampshire, was impeached and removed from the bench for drunkenness and profanity.

Samuel Chase, of Maryland, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was impeached on Nov. 30, 1804, for misconduct at the trials of persons charged with the breach of the Sedition Laws; acquitted March 1, 1805.

At a trial lasting May 11-30, 1830, and from Dec. 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831, Judge James H. Peck, of the Federal Court of Missouri, was impeached for punishing as contempt of court a criticism of his opinions. He was acquitted.

On May 22, 1862, Judge West H. Humphreys, of the United States District Court of Tennessee, was impeached and afterwards removed upon the charge of aiding the rebellion. The voting on this occasion being 32 for guilty against 4 for not guilty.

On March 30, 1868, the House impeached President Andrew Johnson, for having removed Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the tenure-of-office act, for having appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War contrary to the same act, for conspiracy with Thomas and others for the intimidation of Stanton and the unlawful disbursement of the War Department's moneys, and for inducing Gen. Emory to disobey orders. The House adopted the impeachment resolution by a vote of 126 to 42. President Johnson was acquitted by the Senate by a vote of 35 to 19 (3907).

On March 2, 1876, Secretary of War W. W. Belknap was impeached on the charge of bribery in making appointments. He resigned a few hours before the impeachment resolution passed the House, and the President accepted his resignation. Aug. 1, 1876, he was acquitted by a vote of 36 for conviction to 25 for acquittal, the minority holding that, being out of office, he was not liable on impeachment proceedings.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida was impeached

for misconduct in office; the trial lasted from Feb. 6-27, 1905, and resulted in an acquittal by 55 against 37 votes.

**Impeachment of President Johnson:**

Articles of, exhibited by House of Representatives, 3907.

Answer of President, 3926.

Replication of House of Representatives, 3951.

Letter of Chief Justice Chase respecting proper mode of procedure, 3916.

Proceedings of Senate sitting for trial of, 3918.

Verdict of acquittal, 3955.

**Imperial Mexican Express Co.**, organization of, referred to, 3575.

**Imperialism.** (See Expansion, Territorial.)

**Import Duties.**—The following paragraphs show the rates of import duties imposed by the tariff act of 1913 on the principal articles of commerce. The entire act contains 659 paragraphs.

(Abbreviations—n. s. p. f., not specifically provided for; n. e., not enumerated.)

**Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils, and Paints.**

Boric acid,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.

Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol, n. s. p. f., 15 per cent.

Alum, 15 per cent.

Cream of tartar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Blacking, 15 per cent.

Drugs, 10 per cent.

Glue, valued between 10 and 25 cents per pound, 15 per cent.

Olive oil, 30 cents per gallon.

Red lead, 25 per cent.

Borax, refined,  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent per pound.

**Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware.**

Fire brick, not glazed, weighing not more than 10 pounds each, 10 per cent.

Quarry tiles, 20 per cent.

China clay or kaolin, \$1.25 per ton.

Fluor spar, \$1.50 per ton.

Earthenware—

China, painted, etc., 55 per cent.

Common, 15 per cent.

Window glass, not exceeding 150 square inches, valued at more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

Plate glass, cast, polished, above 720 square inches, 12 cents per square foot.

**Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures of.**

Pig iron, Free.

Slabs, Free.

Beams, girders, joists, valued above 9-10 cent per pound, 10 per cent.

Antifriction balls, ball bearings, 35 per cent.

Tin plates, 15 per cent.

Wire, 15 per cent.

Motor cycles, 25 per cent.

Razors and parts of, 35 and 55 per cent.

Copper in plates, sheets, etc., 5 per cent.

Lead in sheets, pipes, etc., 25 per cent.

**Import Duties—Continued.***Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures of.*

Veneers of wood, 15 per cent.  
 Casks, barrels and hogsheds, empty, 15 per cent.  
 Toothpicks, 25 per cent.  
 House furniture, 15 per cent.

*Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures of.*

\*Sugar,  
 Saccharine, 65 cents per pound.  
 Candy and confectionery.  
 Valued at not more than 15 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound.  
 Valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 25 per cent.

*Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures of.*

Wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent. of wrapper tobacco, \$1.85 per pound.  
 Filler, n. s. p. f.—  
 Unstemmed, 35 cents per pound.  
 Stemmed, 50 cents per pound.  
 Manufactured tobacco, 55 cents per pound.

*Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.*

Cattle, 1 year old or over—  
 Valued at not more than \$14 per head, Free.  
 Valued at more than \$14 per head, Free.  
 Horses—  
 Valued at \$150 each or less, 10 per cent.  
 Valued at over \$200 each, 10 per cent.  
 Sheep—  
 Less than 1 year old, Free.  
 1 year old or over, Free.  
 Barley, 15 cents per bushel.  
 Macaroni, vermicelli, etc., 1 cent per pound.  
 Rice, cleaned, 1 cent per pound.  
 Wheat, Free.  
 Cheese, 20 per cent.  
 Eggs, Free.  
 Hay, \$2 per ton.  
 Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe, 10 cents per bushel.  
 Figs, 2 cents per pound.  
 Walnuts, not shelled, 2 cents per pound.  
 Poultry, live, 1 cent per pound.  
 Mustard, 6 cents per pound.  
 Vinegar, 4 cents per gallon.

*Schedule H—Spirits, Wines, and Other Beverages.*

Brandy, \$2.60 per proof gallon.  
 Champagne in bottles containing not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$9.60 per dozen.  
 Malt liquors in bottles or jugs, 45 cents per gallon.

*Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.*

Waterproof cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 25 per cent.  
 Nottingham lace window curtains, nets, nettings, etc., 35, 40 and 45 per cent.  
 Clothing, ready-made, 30 per cent.

\* Reduction of rate to begin March 1, 1914, and diminish gradually until free.

Shirt collars and cuffs, 30 per cent.  
 Plushes, velvets, etc., 40 per cent.  
 Handkerchiefs, 30 per cent.  
 Stockings, hose and half-hose, 20 to 50 per cent.  
 Men's and boys' knitted gloves, 35 per cent.  
 Underwear of every description, 30 per cent.  
 Cotton table damask, 25 per cent.  
 All other manufactures of cotton, 30 per cent.

*Schedule J—Flax, Hemp, and Jute, and Manufactures of.*

Flax, not hackled or dressed, Free.  
 Hemp, not hackled or dressed, Free.  
 Single jute yarns not finer than 5 lea or number, 15 per cent.  
 Cables or cordage of hemp, tarred or untarred, 1 cent per pound.  
 Hose, hydraulic or flume, 7 cents per pound.  
 Oilcloths for floors, 20 per cent.  
 Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, etc., 35 per cent.  
 All woven fabrics, n. s. p. f., 35 per cent.

*Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures of.*

Raw wool, Free.  
 Yarns, 18 per cent.  
 Blankets, 30 per cent.  
 Flannels for underwear, 30 per cent.  
 Women's and children's dress goods, 35 per cent.  
 Ready-made clothing and wearing apparel, 35 per cent.  
 Webbing, suspenders, braces, etc., 35 per cent.  
 Aubusson, Axminster, etc., carpets, 35 per cent.  
 Saxony, Wilton, etc., velvet carpets, 30 per cent.  
 Brussels carpets, 25 per cent.  
 Tapestry velvet carpets, 30 per cent.  
 Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20 per cent.  
 Treble ingrain carpets, 20 per cent.  
 Druggets, 20 per cent.

*Schedule L—Silk and Silk Goods.*

Spun silk or Schappe silk yarn, 35 per cent.  
 Sewing silk, twist, floss, etc., 15 per cent.  
 Silk goods, n. s. p. f., woven in the piece, Handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemstitched, 50 per cent.  
 Ribbons (n. s. p. f.), bandings, 45 per cent.  
 Artificial silk yarns, 35 per cent.

*Schedule M—Pulp, Papers, and Books.*

Printing paper, valued at over 2½ cents per pound, 12 per cent.  
 Copying paper, stereotype paper, etc., 30 per cent.  
 Bags, envelopes, etc., 35 per cent.  
 Surface-coated paper, 40 per cent.  
 Parchment and imitation parchment papers, 25 per cent.  
 Photographic paper, 25 per cent.  
 Writing paper, 25 per cent.

*Schedule N—Sundries.*

Trimmed hats, 45 per cent.  
 Brooms, 15 per cent.  
 Gunpowder (under 20 cents per pound), Free.  
 Matches, friction or lucifer, in boxes containing not more than 100 matches per box, 3 cents per gross.  
 Furs not on the skin, 15 per cent.



**Import Duties—Continued.**

Haircloth known as hair seating cloth,  
15 cents per square yard.  
Indurated fiber ware, 25 per cent.  
Jewelry, 60 per cent.  
Precious stones, uncut, 10 per cent.  
Manufactures of leather, n. s. p. f., 35  
per cent.  
Manufactures of straw and grass, 25 per  
cent.  
Manufactures of India rubber, 10 per  
cent.  
Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan,  
5 cents per square yard.  
Pencils, lead, 25 per cent.

**Import Duties** (see also Revenue, Public):**Act—**

In relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods returned, 5502.

Regulating duties on copper, vetoed, 3903.

To extend for limited period present laws for laying and collecting, vetoed, 2033.

To provide revenue from imports etc., vetoed, 2036.

Protest of President Tyler against action of House in adopting report assailing his conduct regarding, 2043.

**Ad valorem duties—**

Offer strong temptations to fraud, 2620, 2662, 2706.

Recommended, 629, 667, 757, 870, 923, 952, 977.

Amount of, and statement in regard to, 1159, 1246, 1895, 4633.

Change of rate of, causes halt in business, 7760.

Collected by Great Britain and United States in contravention of treaty discussed, 596, 2274, 2296.

Commercial tariff should be regulated, 470.

Commission to revise, recommended, 4636, 4722.

Complaints of Spain and Portugal against operations of revenue act, 1956.

Compromise act, diminution of duties under, referred to, 1955.

Constitutionality of tariff questioned, 1086.

Correspondence with foreign governments regarding laws of, 2086.

**Discussed by President—**

Adams, J. Q., 979.

Arthur, 4636, 4721, 4839.

Buchanan, 2964, 3052, 3181.

Cleveland, 4926, 5093, 5169, 5359, 5890, 5984, 6173.

Fillmore, 2619, 2659, 2661, 2705.

Grant, 3984, 4061, 4102, 4201, 4247, 4303.

Harrison, Benj., 5473, 5556, 5626, 5744.

Hayes, 4422, 4511.

Jackson, 1012, 1086, 1119, 1160, 1247, 1380, 1470.

Jefferson, 397.

Johnson, 3773.

Madison, 470, 552.

Monroe, 675, 760, 784.

Pierce, 2747, 2871, 2941.

Polk, 2253, 2301, 2348, 2366, 2403, 2497, 2506.

Roosevelt, 7463.

Taft, 7663.

Taylor, 2556.

Tyler, 1934, 1955, 1961, 2033, 2036, 2053, 2119.

Van Buren, 1752.

Effect of, on treaties with foreign powers, 2086.

Frauds in importation of foreign merchandise, discussed, 989, 4797.

**Free List—**

Increase in, recommended, 4102, 4247, 4723, 5474.

Sugar placed on, discussed, 5626.

Imposition of, as war measure, proposed, 2352, 2366.

Increase in, recommended, 760, 1961.

Laws levying, repealed. (See Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)

Moderate schedule of, recommended, 2054, 2620, 2662.

On American vessels. (See Vessels, United States.)

British vessels returned. (See Great Britain.)

Cotton from British North American colonies, 996.

Distilled spirits. (See Distilled Spirits.)

Flour, 1115.

Foreign mail matter, recommended, 4527.

French vessels. (See France.)

Hawaiian commodities wrongfully levied, discussed, 5545.

Luxuries discussed, 397.

Rice discussed, 1243, 1931, 2112, 2181, 2274.

Russian Hemp, and treaty obligations regarding, discussed, 3990.

Salt discussed, 397, 1470.

**Tea and coffee—**

Recommended by President—

Grant, 4303.

Hayes, 4422, 4511.

Polk, 2366, 2405.

Repeal of, recommended, 4062.

Tonnage repealed. (See Vessels, Foreign.)

Wines, 1131, 1321, 2127, 2250.

Wools discussed, 1247, 4247.

Works of foreign artists discussed, 4794, 4824, 4924, 5091.

Payment of amount due Great Britain, recommended, 568.

**Import Duties—Continued.**

Protective tariff discussed. (See Discussed, *ante*.)

Protest of Germany against discriminating duty on sugar, recommendations regarding, 5957.

Reduction in, 1707, 1752, 2349, 2497, 4765.

Recommended by President—

Cleveland, 4926, 5093, 5165, 5359, 5374, 5890, 5984.

Grant, 4102, 4247.

Harrison, Benj., 5473.

Jackson, 1013, 1119.

Johnson, 3773.

Pierce, 2747, 2871, 2941.

Polk, 2253, 2301.

Taft, 7749, 7760.

Revision of Dingley act recommended, 7663.

Salt, rice and luxuries on, considered and discussed, 397.

Specific duties recommended, 2556, 2620, 2661, 2706, 3052, 3181, 4422.

Tariff discussed—

Of 1816, 760.

1842, 2254, 2301, 2349, 2402, 2497.

1846, 2402, 2497, 3051.

1890, 5556, 5626.

1894, 5984, 5998.

1909, 7998, 8005, 8011.

Tariff unsatisfactory, 980, 1013, 1961, 2253, 2301.

Warehousing system discussed, 1015, 2053, 2119, 2405.

**Import Duties, Foreign.** (See Foreign Import Duties.)**Imported Goods, misbranding of, 8108.****Imports:**

Duties on. (See Import Duties; Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)

From France referred to, 768.

Increase in, 1155.

Into Cuba, modification of laws regarding, 2869.

Indemnity for, discussed, 2869.

Prohibition on—

Proclamation removing, 6025.

Recommendations regarding, 399, 527.

Reduction in, 1707.

Restrictions upon. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Value of, for year ending June—

1845, 2252. 1885, 4925.

1846, 2346. 1886, 5092.

1847, 2401. 1891, 5626.

1848, 2496. 1892, 5743.

1851, 2658. 1893, 5875.

1852, 2705. 1894, 5964.

1877, 4422. 1896, 6155.

1881, 4633. 1899, 6357.

1884, 4830. 1900, 6439.

**Impressment.**—The act of compelling persons to enter the public service,

usually applied to the seizure of sailors for service on naval vessels. Great Britain has always claimed the right to levy land and naval forces in time of war by compulsory process. This method has been limited in the case of land forces to times of actual invasion; but that country still claims the right to impress British seamen into service wherever they may be found. The exercise of this claim was among the causes that led to the War of 1812. Great Britain refused to allow the right of her seamen to change their allegiance by naturalization and claimed the right to search neutral vessels and decide by her visiting officers who among the crew of such neutral vessels were British subjects. Many American sailors were in this way wrongfully impressed into the British navy. Although by the treaty of Ghent Great Britain did not relinquish this claim, it has been abandoned so far as United States vessels are concerned. She has acceded to the doctrine of Webster that in every regularly documented American vessel the crew who navigate it will find protection in the flag which is over them. (See also Ghent, Treaty of.)

**Impressment.** (See Naturalized Citizens; Seamen, American.)

**Imprisonment:**

Citizens of United States and claims arising out of, in—

Algiers, 80, 90, 115, 140, 169, 192, 197, 199, 539.

Argentine Republic, 632.

Austria, 2742, 2889.

Brazil, 970, 2779.

Colombia, 4798.

Cuba, 329, 2538, 2676, 2677, 2765, 3115, 4023, 5516, 6068, 6100, 6181, 6182, 6184, 6345. (See also Spain.)

Persons claiming to be American citizens, 6180, 6183.

Released, 6367.

Ecuador, 4856.

Released, 4915, 4990.

Treaty to settle claim regarding, 5369.

France, 6060.

Great Britain, 963, 969, 990, 1123, 1575, 1622, 1687, 1909, 1928, 2521, 3590, 3718, 3827, 3897, 4005, 4602, 4674, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699, 6101.

Colonies of. (See the separate British Colonies.)

Correspondence regarding. (See Greely, Ebenezer S.)

Released, 1110.

**Imprisonment—Continued.**

- Trial and conviction of, referred to, 3800, 3827, 3833, 3834, 4782.
- Haiti, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5120, 5123, 5369, 5869, 6099.
- Honduras, 5825.
- Ireland, 2521, 3590, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699.
- Released, 3902, 4713.
- Trial and conviction of, referred to, 3800, 3827, 3833.
- Mexico, 2720, 2834, 2837, 4376, 4672, 4678, 4692, 4696, 4852, 4991, 5086.
- New Brunswick, 963, 969, 990, 1575, 1622, 1687.
- Paraguay, 3884, 3898.
- Peru, 5988, 6092, 6335.
- Portugal, 3884.
- Prussia, 1136.
- Russia, 4162, 4789, 4793.
- Santo Domingo, 4004, 4013.
- Spain, 594, 2643, 4116, 5905. (See also Cuba.)
- Pardon of, discussed, 2689, 2692.
- Release, 6367.
- Tripoli, liberated, 373.
- Venezuela, 4789, 4803, 5198.
- For debt. (See Imprisonment for Debt.)
- Jails, use of, granted to United States, 103.
- Of loyal citizens by forces in rebellion, 3235.
- Prisoners—
  - Duties of sheriffs regarding, 67.
  - Provision for, recommended, 183.
- Imprisonment for Debt:**
  - Abolition of, except in case of fraud, recommended, 1017, 1119.
  - Referred to, 251.
- Improvements, Internal.** (See Internal Improvements.)
- Inaugural Addresses of President—**
  - Adams, John, 218.
  - Adams, J. Q., 860.
  - Arthur, 4620.
  - Buchanan, 2961.
  - Cleveland, 4884, 5821.
  - Garfield, 4596.
  - Grant, 3960, 4175.
  - Harrison, Benj., 5440.
  - Harrison, W. H., 1860.
  - Hayes, 4396.
  - Jackson, 999, 1222.
  - Jefferson, 309, 366.
  - Johnson, 3503.
  - Lincoln, 3206, 3477.
  - McKinley, 6236, 6465.
  - Madison, 451, 509.
  - Monroe, 573, 655.
  - Pierce, 2730.
  - Polk, 2223.
  - Roosevelt, 6638.
  - Taft, 7748.
  - Taylor, 2542.

Tyler, 1889.

Van Buren, 1530.

Washington, 43, 130.

**Inauguration Day.**—After the ratification of the Constitution by the several States the Congress of the old Confederation fixed upon the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of electors, the first Wednesday in February for the voting of the electors, and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration of the President. The latter day fell on the 4th in that year, and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution settled upon this as the legal date. Bills have been frequently introduced in both Houses of Congress to change Inauguration Day from March 4 to various dates, some as late as April 30. There has also been some agitation to make the date of inauguration considerably earlier, the advocates of this proposition claiming that the interval between election and inauguration is dangerously long.

**Incendiary Speeches** and mob violence discussed by President Roosevelt, 7412.

**Income Tax.**—A form of direct tax upon annual incomes in excess of a specified sum. According to the doctrine of Adam Smith, "the subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenues which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." In pursuance of this principle all incomes should be taxed, but it is generally conceded among the advocates of such a tax that incomes below a certain amount should be exempt.

Aug. 5, 1861, Congress, to secure funds to suppress the rebellion, authorized a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes over \$800 per annum. July 1, 1862, an act was passed taxing all incomes under \$5,000 5 per cent., with an exemption of \$600 and house rent actually paid. Incomes of more than \$5,000 and less than \$10,000 were taxed 2½ per cent. additional, and on incomes of more than \$10,000 5 per cent. additional with no exemptions. A tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of Americans living abroad and of 1½ per cent. on incomes from United States securities was levied, expiring in 1865. In 1864 a special tax of 5 per cent. was imposed on all incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 and 10 per cent. on incomes of more than \$5,000. This law was repealed in



**Income Tax—Continued.**

1872. The amount collected under it was \$346,911,760.48. In August, 1894, the Wilson tariff law imposed a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of \$4,000. The Supreme Court in 1895 declared this law unconstitutional. (See Income-Tax Cases.)

Income taxes have been collected in England since 1799, when Mr. Pitt carried a proposition through Parliament for a graduated tax on all incomes in excess of £60 per annum. In 1803 the rate was fixed at 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150. Sir Robert Peel's bill, passed in 1842, imposed a tax of 7d. per pound on annual incomes of £150 and upward, for three years. This law has since been extended at each period of its expiration, and the rate and exemptions frequently changed, but the law remains essentially the same in principle to-day as passed in the early forties. The rate has varied from 4d. the pound (in 1865-67-70) to 1s. the pound (in 1904); yielded a revenue increasing irregularly from £571,055 in 1842, to £38,800,000 in 1903, and falling back to £31,860,000 in 1908. The immediate effect of Sir Robert Peel's measure was to cause the repeal of about £12,000,000 of direct taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his sixth annual message, Dec. 3, 1906 (pg. 7424), questioned the constitutionality of an income tax, and the next year (pg. 7463) hoped one might be devised which the Supreme Court would declare constitutional. In a special message of June 16, 1909 (pg. 7772) Mr. Taft recommended an amendment to the Constitution which should permit the federal government to levy and collect an income tax without apportionment among the States according to population. Feb. 25, 1913, three-fourths of the States having approved such a proposition, it was certified as part of the Constitution. (See Amendments.)

**Income Tax:**

Constitutional amendment proposed, 7770, 7771.

Doubtful constitutionality of, 7770.

Power to levy without apportionment among States in proportion population sought by constitutional amendment, 7770, 7771.

Recommended by—

Grant, 3984.

Roosevelt, 7424, 7463.

Taft, 7770.

Upon certain corporate investments discussed, 5892.

Upon consuls to United States discussed, 3383.

Upon corporations, 7762.

**Income-Tax Cases.**—Famous cases involving the income-tax provision of the tariff law of Aug. 28, 1894. The first to come before the Supreme Court was that of *Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.*, on appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, decided April 8, 1895. The suit arose on a bill filed by Charles Pollock, a citizen of Massachusetts, on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the defendant company similarly situated, against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of the State of New York, and its directors.

Omitting the mere technical points involved in this case, the Supreme Court held that in the adjudicated cases referred to in this case, beginning with *Hylton vs. United States*, February, 1796, and ending with *Springer vs. United States*, October, 1880, taxes on land are conceded to be direct taxes, and in none of them is it determined that a tax on rent or income derived from land is not a tax on land. A tax on the rents or income of real estate is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. A tax upon income derived from the interest of bonds issued by municipal corporation is a tax upon the power of the State and its instrumentalities, and is consequently repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

So much of the act cited as provides for levying taxes upon rents or incomes derived from real estate or from the interest on municipal bonds is repugnant to the Constitution and is invalid.

The justices who heard the argument were divided upon each of the other questions, as follows, and rendered no opinion as to them: (1) Whether the void provision as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act; (2) whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as levying direct taxes; and (3) whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion. Justice Field's opinion went further. He said: "The present assault upon capital is but the

**Income-Tax Cases—Continued.**

beginning. \* \* \* Our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich—a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness. \* \* \* I am of opinion that the whole law of 1894 should be declared void and without any binding force.” Justices White and Harlan dissented.

The Supreme Court made the same decree and the justices were aligned just as in the case of *Hyde vs. Continental Trust Co.* This also was an appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. This case, with *Pollock vs. Farmers’ Loan and Trust Co.*, was accorded a rehearing and was decided May 20, 1895. In delivering the opinion of the court the Chief Justice alluded to the broadening of the field of inquiry. The whole case was reviewed, but the court did not retravel the entire ground covered in the former decision. It was held that taxes on rents or incomes of real estate are direct taxes. Taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes. The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting an entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid. Dissenting opinions were rendered by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White.

**Incorporation Act, National,** recommended by President Roosevelt, 7454.

**Independence Day,** order regarding celebration of, 5079.

**Independence, Declaration of.** (See Declaration of Independence.)

**Independent State of Congo.** (See Congo Free State.)

**Independent Telegraph Co.,** ran between Philadelphia and Boston, and in 1863 military possession of it was taken as a precaution.

**Independent Treasury.** (See Subtreasury System.)

**India.**—The name India is and has been used with very different meanings. Passing over its ancient use and signification, the name is now ordinarily used to mean British India, or the Indian Empire, officially called India. This includes a large number of provinces, or minor divisions, having an area of about 1,089,445 sq. miles and

a population (1911) of 244,267,542. In addition to the above there are the feudatory native States, with an area of 683,723 sq. miles and a population of about 70,864,995. The most important exports of India are: wheat, rice, cotton, opium, oil seeds, jute, hides, tea, and indigo. The government is vested in a secretary of state for India (in London), with a council of 10 (also in London). The government is administered by a Governor-General, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, a council with a centralized system of governors for provinces, and commissioners and deputy commissioners for divisions and districts. The administration was transferred to the Crown in 1858, and Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877.

In 1909-1910 some 254,000,000 acres were cropped in British India, of which about 34 per cent. was under rice, 11 per cent. wheat, 41 per cent. other food grains, 6 per cent. oil seeds, and 7 per cent. cotton, jute, and other fibres. Cotton and jute textiles are the most important manufactures. The sea carrying trade of 1911 was the largest on record.

The percentages shared by leading countries in the imports of merchandise (total £86,240,000) and the exports (total £136,582,000) were in 1911: Great Britain, 61.1 of the imports and 24.9 of the exports; China, 1.9 and 9.3; Germany, 4.0 and 9.0; United States, 2.7 and 6.5; France, 1.6 and 7.6; Belgium, 4.5 and 5.3, and Japan, 2.6 and 6.3.

Dec. 2, 1911, King George and Queen Mary of England visited India and were crowned respectively Emperor and Empress of India at the coronation durbar in the presence of 100,000 Indian subjects. On this occasion the King-Emperor announced the transfer of the seat of government from Calcutta to the ancient capital, Delhi.

**India,** coined silver and products of, referred to, 5908.

**Indian Affairs.** (See Interior, Department of.)

**Indian Affairs, Bureau of:**

Appropriations for, recommended, 2832, 4656, 4777.

Referred to, 1645, 3590, 5104, 5885, 5977.

Commission to cooperate with, appointed and regulations for, 3977.

Contracts, purchases, etc., for, referred to, 4214.

Creation of new office in, recommended, 4659.

**Indian Affairs, Bureau of—Continued.**

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4641.

Cleveland, 5103, 5977.

Harrison, Benj., 5761.

Employees in Indian service referred to, 4311, 4314.

Employment of physicians by, 7021.

Expenditures of, referred to, 650, 682, 4214, 4942.

Irregularities in, referred to, 1901.

Medical inspector for Indian service, bill creating office of, referred to, 4656.

Salaries of employees, increase recommended, 7042.

System of, recommendations regarding, 3333, 3388, 3451, 4641, 4942.

**Indian Affairs, Commissioner of:**

Appointment of, 7042.

Bill to increase salary of, referred to, 4659.

Commission to perform duties of Assistant Commissioner and, recommended, 6168.

Letter from, regarding salary of officers referred to, 1807.

**Indian Agencies:**

Appointment and transfer of, 2557.

Buildings for Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., recommended, 4692.

Deficiencies in supplies at Red Cloud Agency, Nebr., 4312, 4313.

Removal of, from Fort Wayne, Ind., referred to, 967.

**Indian Agents:**

Appropriation for, recommended, 2840.

Detail of army officers for, recommended, 5976.

Influence and disposition of, discussed, 4941.

Term of office of, referred to, 4677.

**Indian Appropriation Bill, necessity of passing, discussed, 4033, 6272.****Indian Commission to perform duties of Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommended, 6168.****Indian Commissioners, appointment of 6 recommended, 4942, 5105.****Indian Commissioners, Board of:**

Appropriation for defraying expenses of, recommended, 4656.

Report of, referred to, 4076, 4314, 4666, 4743, 4972.

**Indian Commissions. (See Commissions.)****Indian Corn, introduction of products of, into Europe, discussed, 5764.****Indian Depredations (see also Indian Wars):**

Abuses in prosecution of claims for, 5885.

Referred to, 74, 87, 96, 118, 122, 163, 1645, 2410.

**Indian Hostilities. (See Indian Wars.)**

**Indian Inspectors, term of office of, referred to, 4677.**

**Indian Lands. (See Lands, Indian.)****Indian Reservations:**

Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians—

Act providing for, etc., 5498.

Discussed, 5381, 5480, 5552, 5637, 5761, 5976.

Recommended, 561, 4528, 4576, 4643, 4730, 4779, 4783, 4955, 5106.

Remonstrations against, 4669.

Survey necessary for, 4943.

Chehalis, allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4779.

**Cheyenne and Arapaho—**

Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5710.

Appropriation for, recommended, 5638.

Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.

Chippewa, disposition of timber on, referred to, 5566.

Choctaw, right of way for railroads through, 4653, 4655.

Colville, agreement for cession of lands on, 5648.

Crimes committed on statute for punishment of, recommended, 4837.

Crow, opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.

**Crow Creek. (See Sioux.)**

Devils Lake, right of way for railroads through, bill for, 4952, 5177.

Disposition of damaged timber on, referred to, 4663.

Establishment of, opposed, 5483.

**Fort Berthold—**

Agreement for cession of portion of, 5018.

Allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4783.

Portion of, opened to settlement by proclamation, 5579.

Fort Hall, agreement for disposal of lands on, 4655, 5187.

Compensation not paid by railroad, 4953.

Gila Bend, removal of Indians on, bill for, 5499.

Grande Ronde, bill for relief of Indians on, 4780.

Iowa, bill providing for sale of, 4959.

Improvement of condition of Indians on, referred to, 4656.

Jicarilla Apache, payment for improvements at, recommended, 4696.

**Lake Traverse—**

Agreement with Sioux for purchase of lands on, discussed, 5498.

Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707.



**Indian Reservations—Continued.**

Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4788, 4954, 5178.

Lemhi, agreement for sale of lands on, 4779.

Malheur, referred to, 4669.

Menominee, sale of timber on, referred to, 4659.

Mescalero, payment to settlers for improvements on, recommended, 4982.

Old Winnebago, restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declaring void, 4890.

Discussed, 4943.

Otoe and Missouri—

Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4681.

Sale of, bill for, referred to, 4656.

Pawnee, enlargement of, bill for, 4695.

Proceeds of, bill providing for use of, for Indians, 4973.

Pyramid Lake, agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

Reduction of—

Bill providing for, discussed, 5180.

Discussed, 5552, 5637.

Negotiations regarding, 5180.

Restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.

Discussed, 4943.

Right of way for railroads through—

Acts regarding, vetoed, 5057, 5278, 6003, 6008, 6012, 6014.

Compensation to be paid for, referred to, 5178.

Referred to, 5362.

Timber depredations on, referred to, 4665, 4775.

Unauthorized occupancy of, proclamation against, 4892.

Round Valley—

Allotments of lands in severalty to Indians on, bill for, 4955.

Payment for improvements on, recommended, 4692.

Reduction of, bill for, discussed, 5178, 5494.

Sac and Fox—

Bill providing for sale of, 4959.

Cession of portion of, to United States proclaimed, 5591.

Referred to, 4972.

San Carlos, coal lands on, referred to, 4683.

Shoshone, agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

Sioux—

Division of portion of, into separate reservations, etc., proclaimed, 5529.

Compensation to for losses sustained in, 5568.

Purchase of lands from, recommended, 4837.

Restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.

Discussed, 4943.

Right of way for railroad through, 4775.

Uncompahgre, act to change boundaries of, vetoed, 5522.

Walker River, right of way for railroad through, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.

Yakima, lands on, to be used by Northern Pacific Railway, 4864, 4954, 5178.

**Indian Scouts** employed in pursuing hostile Indians, 5501.

**Indian Territory.**—Thomas Jefferson first suggested that Congress set apart a certain portion of the public lands for the use of the Indians. Accordingly, after a long interval, by the act of June 30, 1834, all the country west of the Mississippi, which was not included in Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas was devoted to the use of the Indian tribes which had moved thither from various parts of the United States. This territory has been diminished by the organization of various States and Territories until the name came to be applied specifically to the territory occupied by the five principal civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws. It was bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado, on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas and on the west by New Mexico and Texas. It was never a territory in the official sense, as it had no common local government or a representative in Congress. It was simply an area of contiguous reservations ruled by principal chiefs, tribal counsels, and ancient customs, under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By successive treaties with the Indians portions of the territory were bought and thrown open to white settlers, and March 2, 1890, the western portion was organized as a Territory of the United States under the name of Oklahoma. The land was rapidly occupied and cities came into existence as fast as they could be built. Application was made for admission to the Union, and on June 16, 1906, the enabling act was passed admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to the Union as one State. (See Oklahoma.)

**Indian Territory** (see also Oklahoma.)

Acts of United States marshals, etc., in, referred to, 4122.

Affray at court-house in Going Snake district, referred to, 4119.

Boundary line with Texas, commission to mark, 4902, 4904.

Proclamation against selling lands in dispute, 5325.

Constitution adopted by tribes in, and government of, discussed, 4073.

Departmental abuses in, 6938.

Education in, recommendations regarding, 6346.

Extension of laws of Arkansas over, recommended, 4643.

Federal court for, recommended, 5969.

Government of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5482, 6346.

Homestead laws for, recommended, 4254.

Indian hostilities in, discussed, 4933, 4943.

Judicial district within, recommended, 4119.

**Lands in—**

Acquired by treaty of 1866, referred to, 4474, 4853.

Issuance of patents for, referred to, 4779.

Negotiations regarding cession of Indian, 5506.

**Opened to settlement—**

Action of Creeks regarding, 4855.

Discussed, 4659, 5392, 5482.

Proclaimed, 5450.

Questions regarding, 4853.

Survey of, referred to, 4435.

Population of, 5482.

Proposed admission to Statehood, 7400.

Right of way for railroads through, referred to, 4653, 4986.

Bill granting, referred to, 4655.

Territorial government for, recommended, 4073, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254.

Unauthorized occupancy or invasion of, referred to, 4214, 4473, 4529, 4832, 4933.

Penalty for, recommended, 4742.

Proclamations against, 4499, 4550, 4811, 4888.

**Indian Treaties.** (See Indians, treaties with.)

**Indian Tribes:**

**Abnaki** or **Tarrateen**.—A confederacy of tribes of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who originally inhabited the northeastern part of the United States, including the present State of Maine and parts of adjoining States, and a portion of Canada. The Abnaki included the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, and the Amali-

cite tribes. They assisted the French in their wars with the English and were expatriated by the latter. The name is interpreted as meaning "the whitening sky at daybreak," i. e., Eastern people.

**Algonquin**.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. At the time of the advent of white settlers into America the Algonquian linguistic division occupied by far the largest area of any of the Indian nations. The name means "those on the other side of the river"—that is, the river St. Lawrence. They were spread over the territory from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains and from Hudsons Bay to Pamlico Sound. Though this territory was not exclusively peopled by Algonquian Indians, some of their tribes had wandered to the west and south through hostile nations and established their family beyond the limits of the present stock. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes had strayed westward to the Black Hills and finally into Colorado, and the Shawnees had penetrated into South Carolina and Tennessee. There were hundreds of divisions of these Indians into tribes and confederacies, the principal of which were the Abnaki, Illinois, Pennacook, Powhatan, and Siksika confederacies and the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Sac, Fox, Conoy, Cree, Delaware, Kickapoo, Mahican, Massachusetts, Menominee, Miami, Micmac, Misisaga, Mohegan, Montagnais, Montauk, Munsee, Nanticoke, Narraganset, Nauset, Nipmuc, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pamlico, Pequot, Piankishaw, Pottawatomi, Shawano, Wampanoag, Wappinger, and Algonquin tribes. The latter tribe, from which the stock takes its name, occupied the basin of the St. Lawrence and its northern tributaries in Canada. They allied themselves with the French in the early wars. About 5,000 of this tribe are now located in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Algonquian stock numbers about 95,000 at this time, of whom some 60,000 are in Canada and the remainder in the United States.

**Apache**.—A confederation of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, consisting of a dozen or more tribes. In 1598 they inhabited northwestern New Mexico, and later spread over the valley of the Gila River. By 1800 their range extended from the Colorado River eastward to central Texas, and later they made incursions into Mexico as far south

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

as Durango. They were the terror of the early Spanish settlers, and since the annexation of their territory to the United States they have given the Government much trouble under the leadership of such famous braves as Cochise, Mangus, Colorado, and Geronimo (1731). White settlers opposed the plan of the Government to remove the Apaches to a reservation in New Mexico, and on April 30, 1871, over 100 of the Indians were massacred at Fort Grant, Ariz. The Apaches, numbering some 6,200, are now confined to reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

**Arapaho.**—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians living on the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers, also ranging from the Yellowstone to the Rio Grande. The name is said to signify "tattooed people." They are at present divided between two reservations, one (the Arapaho) in Indian Territory, and the other (the Shoshone) in Wyoming.

**Aztecas or Aztecs.**—A branch of the Nahuatl stock of Indians, supposed to be the original inhabitants of Mexico. They appeared in the valley of Mexico about the middle of the 13th century, and are said to have been journeying southward for 600 years. The conquest of Mexico by Cortez in 1519 put an end to the power of the confederacy between the Aztecas, Tezcucans, and the Tecpanecans. From analogy of language it is probable that they crossed the Pacific Ocean by way of the Aleutian Islands from Asia. There are, however, various theories as to their origin. They founded Tenochtitlan on the present site of the City of Mexico in 1325, and ruled an empire of 30,000,000 people. They were well advanced in the arts and sciences, as is evidenced by the remains of their temples, roads and waterways. Only about 2,000,000 pure-blooded Aztecas are left in the mountains of Mexico. In stature they are small and somewhat resemble the Egyptians.

**Blackfeet.**—A savage and warlike tribe of the Siksika Confederation of the Algonquian stock of Indians, now confined to their reservation in the State of Montana. When not fighting among themselves they are generally at war with their neighbors. They formerly belonged to the Kena tribe, but separated from them and wandered up the Missouri River. The Sishasapa, an independent tribe under

the leadership of John Grass, was also known as the Blackfoot or Blackfeet Indians.

**Carib.**—A powerful and warlike tribe of Indians who occupied the northern part of South America and the Windward or Caribbee Islands. Columbus encountered them at Guadeloupe and had a battle with them at Santa Cruz in 1493. After many disastrous wars with the Europeans and becoming mixed with fugitive negro slaves, they were transported to the vicinity of Honduras, where their descendants, the Black Caribs, now live.

**Cayuga.**—A small tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of Indians (also called the Six Nations). They originally inhabited the district in the vicinity of Cayuga Lake, N. Y. During the Revolution they joined the British in making war on the colonists. They annoyed Gen. Clinton on his march to join Sullivan in 1779 and their villages were destroyed. After the war they ceded most of their lands to the State of New York and the tribe became scattered and almost totally disappeared. There are remnants of them in the Indian Territory, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. Their number is now insignificant.

**Cherokee.**—An important tribe of the Iroquoian stock of Indians. The name means "upland field." When first known to Europeans they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. In 1755 they ceded lands to Governor Glen and permitted the erection of forts within their territory. As the country about them filled up with whites they made repeated cessions of their territory until by the treaty of 1835 they sold all the remainder of their lands and removed west of the Mississippi River. The Cherokees rendered important service to Jackson's army in the War of 1812. They are now the most important and highly civilized tribe in the Indian Territory, numbering some 17,000. A small band which remained in western North Carolina now numbers some 2,000.

**Cheyenne.**—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The word means "enemies." About 1800 they inhabited a region in and about the Black Hills and along the Platte River in Nebraska and the Cheyenne River in Dakota. In 1825 Gen. Atkinson made a treaty of peace with them. After this the tribe separated,



**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

and while the northern band located on the Tongue River Reservation, in eastern Montana, and remained peaceable, numerous encounters occurred between the settlers and the soldiers and the southern section of the tribe. Failure to fulfill their treaty obligations led to war in 1861. While negotiations for peace were being conducted in 1864, Col. Cheynton attacked the Sandy Creek village and massacred 100 Cheyennes. A bloody campaign followed. In 1865 the Indians agreed to go on a reservation, but the Dog Soldiers, whose village was burned by Gen. Hancock in 1867, kept up the warfare until defeated by Gen. Custer at Washita. A band of Cheyennes now live at the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota. There are now about 3,000 of them in all.

*Chickasaw.*—A tribe of the Muskogean stock of Indians, originally inhabiting the southern portion of the United States, mostly in the present States of Mississippi and Tennessee. In the eighteenth century their villages were about Pontotoc County, Miss., and their principal landing place Memphis. The treaty of 1786 fixed their northern boundary at the Ohio River, and as early as 1800 a part of the tribe migrated to Arkansas. In the early colonial wars they took the part of the English against the French, and in 1739 entered into friendly relations with Gen. Oglethorpe. In 1765 they met the Choctaws and whites at Mobile and entered into friendly trade relations. During the Indian wars generally they continued peaceful, aiding the whites against the Creeks in 1793. By treaties of 1805, 1816, and 1818 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi. In 1832 and 1834 they ceded the remainder of their lands and went to live with the Choctaws, with whom they dwelt harmoniously until 1855, when they were separated. During the early days of the Civil War they sided with the South. They now number about 3,500.

*Chippewa.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, also known as the Ojibwa. They lived on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and extended westward to North Dakota. They allied themselves with the British during the Revolution, but made peace in 1785 and 1789. The confederacy formed by the Ojibwas, the Ottawas, and Pottawattomis was

called the Three Fires. Having joined in the Miami uprising and been subjugated by Gen. Wayne, they again made peace in 1795. They renewed hostilities in 1812, but again came to terms in 1816, relinquishing all their lands in Ohio. Other treaties ceding lands were made, and by 1851 most of the tribe had moved beyond the Mississippi River. They number more than 30,000, about equally divided between the United States and Canada.

*Choctaw.*—A tribe of the Muskogean stock of Indians, originally occupying lands along the Gulf of Mexico. They were generally considered a friendly tribe, having acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States as early as 1786. They served in the war against England and in the Creek War. In 1820 they ceded part of their lands to the Government for territory west of Arkansas. In 1830 they ceded the remainder of their lands and moved west. Georgia assumed control of their lands in the East, granting them rights as citizens. New treaties were made in 1866. They are now gathered in the southeastern angle of the Indian Territory to the number of 18,000, of whom about 10,000 are said to be pure bloods.

*Cœur D'Alene.*—A small tribe of the Silisan stock of Indians now living in Idaho and Washington. They call themselves Skitswish. Part of the tribe broke out into hostilities in 1858, but was subjugated and became peaceful. In 1867 a reservation was set apart for those in Idaho, and in 1872 a band in Paradise Valley was removed to a reservation between the Okinagan and Columbia Rivers. They numbered only about 427 in 1892.

*Comanche.*—A savage tribe of the Shoshonean stock of Indians, who were early engaged in disastrous wars with the Spanish settlers. In 1724 they were on the Upper Kansas River and later were south of the Red River, in Texas. Their recent territory was the extensive plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the Indian Territory and Texas, and they raided the country from Kansas southward as far as Durango, Mexico. They were expelled from Texas and became bitter enemies of that State. After harassing the settlers of the Southwest for some time they were finally located in the western part of Indian Territory. In 1868 they numbered about 2,500.

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

*Creek.*—A powerful confederacy of the Muskogean stock of Indians, which in the early days of American history inhabited Alabama, Georgia, and part of Florida. At the instigation of Spaniards the Yamasi tribe made several attacks upon the settlers during the 18th century. They aided the British in the War of the Revolution, attacking Gen. Wayne in 1782. In 1790 they signed a treaty of friendship, but broke it 2 years later. In 1802 and 1805 they ceded lands to the whites. They joined the British in the War of 1812, and Aug. 30, 1813, they attacked Fort Mims and massacred 400 people. March 27, 1814, they were completely subjugated by Gen. Jackson and ceded the greater part of their land to the whites. The Seminoles, a renegade body of Creeks, made war upon the United States from 1835 to 1843. Part of the Creeks moved to Louisiana and part to Texas. Later Gen. Scott subjugated them, and they were removed to a reservation between the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers. In 1866 they ceded a large tract of land to the Government. The Creeks now occupy lands in Indian Territory, are well organized, and have a population, including mixed bloods, of about 15,000.

*Delaware.*—A confederacy of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They called themselves the Lenni-Lenape ("original men" or "preeminent men") and the French called them Loups (wolves). William Penn found them dwelling peaceably in the valley of the Delaware. He cultivated friendly relations with them and purchased much of their land. Their chief council fires blazed on the site of the present city of Philadelphia. In 1726 they refused to join the Iroquois in a war against the English and were stigmatized as "women." Later they became quite warlike, but were driven beyond the Alleghanies. Near the close of the Revolution a large number of Christian Delawares were massacred by Americans. The remnants of the tribe dwelt temporarily in Ohio, and in 1818 migrated to Missouri, in 1829 to Kansas, and in 1868 to the Indian Territory, where they live among the Cherokees and are well civilized. They number about 1,600.

*Fox.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They followed the example of many other red men in joining with the British forces dur-

ing the Revolutionary War. In 1804 they made a treaty ceding valuable lands to the Government. They renewed their alliance with the British in 1812. In 1824 and 1830 they ceded large tracts of land, and after taking part in the Black Hawk War (q. v.) were compelled to cede more of their territory by a treaty made with Gen. Scott. They have been successively driven from one place to another until the remainder of the tribe now occupies a small part of Oklahoma. They were incorporated at an early date with the Sac tribe.

*Gros Ventre.*—Two separate tribes of wandering Indians. The Gros Ventres of the prairie claim to have separated from the Arapahoes. After their separation they joined first one tribe and then another, and because of their infidelity suffered many hostile attacks from their neighbors. In 1824 they settled with the Blackfeet, near the Milk River. Their greatest chief was Sitting Squaw. Treaties were made with them in 1851, 1853, 1855, 1865, and 1868. In 1870 they were joined by their kindred, the Arapahoes, and are now occupying a portion of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana. They number about 1,500.

*Iroquois.*—One of the great families of American Indians (formerly sometimes called the Five Nations and later the Six Nations), composed of many tribes speaking languages of a common lineage. Most of the Iroquois tribes dwelt in early colonial days in the region of the Great Lakes, in what are now the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the States of New York and Pennsylvania. A small group of them (the Tuscaroras, etc.) occupied the region about the head waters of the Roanoke, Neuse, and branches of the Cape Fear Rivers, in North Carolina and Virginia. Intellectually and physically they were the foremost of American Indians. They were almost constantly at war with their neighbors or the whites. In the struggle for American independence nearly all of the Iroquois sided with Great Britain. They now have reservations in the Dominion of Canada. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras are now settled on reservations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. (See also Cherokee Indians.)

*Kickapoo.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who early inhabited the valleys of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. The name was used

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

by the Indians to describe smooth running rivers without rapids. In 1779 they allied themselves with the Americans against the British, but later turned and fought the new government until they were subjugated by Wayne in 1795, when they ceded part of their lands to the whites. In 1802, 1803, and 1804 the Kickapoos ceded more territory. They joined Tecumseh and fought against the whites at Tippecanoe in 1811. They united with the British in the War of 1812, but were badly defeated. By treaties made in 1815, 1816, and 1819 they ceded still more of their territory. Portions of them became roving bands. Some of them were removed to Kansas, and afterwards a portion of the tribe migrated to Mexico, whence about 400 were in 1873 returned by the Government and placed upon a reservation in the Indian Territory. In 1894 their number in the United States and Mexico was estimated at 762.

**Klamath.**—A tribe of Indians numbering some 600, distributed among 11 settlements in the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon. They formerly occupied a part of California, but the influx of whites led to trouble in 1851. Peace was soon restored. In 1864 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government and settled on a reservation.

**Mahican.**—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. The name is interpreted both as "wolf" and "seaside people." When first known to the whites they occupied both banks of the Hudson River, extending from near Albany to Lake Champlain. They were a distinct tribe from the Mohegans of the Connecticut River. The two tribes are generally confounded under the name of River Indians. The Mahicans were friendly to the English during the French and British struggles for supremacy in America. They assisted the colonists during the Revolution. Afterwards some of them became citizens.

**Mandan.**—A tribe of the Siouan family of Indians. They were almost exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors consolidated, and now occupy villages in common with the Hidatsa and Arikara, on the Fort Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota. These Indians are of a light complexion. They now number about 250.

**Massachuset.**—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians formerly inhabiting the eastern portion of the present State of Massachusetts and the basins of the Neponset and Charles Rivers. In 1617 they were much reduced by pestilence. The Massachuset Indians in 1650 were gathered into the villages of the Praying Indians and lost their tribal identity. They were always friendly to the whites.

**Menominee.**—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians, which since it first became known to the whites has occupied lands in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, chiefly along the Menominee River and the west side of Green Bay, and extending south to the Fox River and west to the Mississippi. The name means "wild rice men," from their principal article of food. The French translated the name into "Folles Avoines," by which the Menominees are sometimes known. They now number about 1,300 at the Green Bay (Wis.) Agency. In the early Indian wars they sided with the British.

**Modoc.**—A tribe of the Lutunian family of Indians, which, with the Klamaths, formerly occupied the region of the Klamath Lakes and Sprague River, Ore., and extended southward into California. They began attacks on the whites as early as 1847. Hostilities continued until 1864, when they ceded their lands and agreed to go on a reservation. The Modocs became notorious through their conflict with the Government in 1872-73. They refused, in 1872, to go to the Klamath Reservation, but instead took up strongly fortified positions in the lava beds near Fort Klamath, where in April, 1873, they murdered Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, who had been sent to induce them to go to the reservation. War followed, and soon the Government troops compelled the Indians to surrender. Captain Jack, their leader, and two associates were executed and about 80 of his followers were removed to Indian Territory. The remainder, some 150, reside on the Lower Colorado River, in Arizona.

**Mohave.**—A tribe of the Yuman Indians. They live along the Lower Colorado River in Arizona. About a third of them are on reservation ground. They number in all some 2,000.

**Mohawk.**—A tribe of the Iroquois family of Indians. The name is said to be derived from the Algonquian



**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

word "maqua" meaning bears. Early settlers found them occupying the territory now included in New York State, extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Delaware River watershed and from the Catskills to Lake Erie. Their villages were along the Mohawk River. They were known as one of the Five Nations, and were the first tribe of the region to obtain firearms. The Mohawks were allies of the English in their wars with the French and Americans. In 1784, under Brant, they retired to Upper Canada.

**Mohegan.**—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. They once lived chiefly on the Thames River, in Connecticut. The Mohegans claimed territory extending eastward into Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After the destruction of the Pequots, in 1637, they claimed the latter's lands. The death of King Philip, in 1676, left them the only important body of Indians in Southern New England. They finally became scattered, some joining the Brotherton Indians in New York. The Mohegans are often confounded with the Mahicans and called River Indians.

**Narraganset.**—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians which originally occupied a part of Rhode Island. They were friendly toward the early colonists, their wars being waged mostly against other tribes. Canonicus, their principal chief, gave Roger Williams a large tract of land and otherwise befriended him. Canonicus died in 1647, and King Philip, of the Pequots, induced the Narragansets to join him in a raid on the white settlements in violation of their treaty. King Philip and his allies, having ravaged the valley of the Connecticut in 1675 and 1676, returned to the land of the Narragansets, where the women and children of the tribes had been quartered and where supplies for the winter had been collected. They were surrounded by the whites and their villages were burned. Many of the Indians perished in the flames. Canonechet, the last chief of the Narragansets, was captured and killed. The few surviving Narragansets intermarried with the colonists and became civilized.

**Navajo.**—An important tribe of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of Indians. From the time of their earliest discovery by the whites they have occupied the country along

and south of the San Juan River, in northern New Mexico and Arizona, and extending into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded by the Apache tribes except on the north, where the Shoshones were their neighbors. The Navajos are at present confined to the Navajo Reservations in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

**Nez Percé.**—The leading tribe of the Shahaptian stock of Indians. They are also known as the Chopunish, Nimapu, Shahaptan, and Sahaptin. They were found by Lewis and Clark in 1804 inhabiting the country now comprised in western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington, and along the Columbia and Snake Rivers. They were good horsemen, but knew nothing of agriculture. The Nez Percés were always warlike. They derive their name from their custom of piercing the flesh of the nose for the reception of rings and ornaments. In 1877 the Nez Percés went to war with the whites in a vain attempt to defend their possessions. During this war Chief Joseph and White Bird gave orders to their people not to molest noncombatants, including women and children. October 1, Joseph and 500 of his followers were captured by United States soldiers. They now number about 1,500 on the Nez Percé Reservation, in Idaho.

**Nipmuc.**—A general name for the Indians of several tribes inhabiting in early colonial days south central Massachusetts and extending into Connecticut and Rhode Island. The majority of the Nipmucs did not at first join Philip in his war against the colonists, but were active against the English during the struggle in Connecticut in 1675. In January, 1676, the remnants of Philip's tribe, with the Narraganset, the Quaboag, and River Indians, joined the Nipmucs, and on the defeat of Philip fled north and west. Elliot's translation of the Bible is in the Natic dialect of the Nipmuc language. The word Nipmuc means "fresh-water fishing place."

**Ojibwa or Chippewa.**—A large tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. In the early history of the country their hunting grounds were along the shores of Lake Huron and Superior and across the State of Minnesota into the mountains of Dakota. Their name means "A puckering up" and is variously contended to refer to a puckering of the lips in speaking or

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

drinking, a peculiar seam in the moccasins, and the appearance of the flesh of roasted victims. They were known by the early French explorers as *Saulteurs* ("People of the falls"), having been first met with at Sault Ste. Marie. They were connected in a loose confederacy with the Ottawas and Pottawatomies and known as the Three Fires. After learning the use of firearms they greatly extended their territory by successful wars upon the Sioux, Foxes, and Iroquois. They joined Pontiac and were allies of England in the Revolution. They also participated in the Miami uprising. The Ojibwas ceded lands on Lake Erie in 1805. They again broke out into hostilities in 1812 and by the peace of 1816 relinquished all their lands in Ohio and retreated westward. By 1851 the remainder of the tribe in the United States was west of the Mississippi River. They now number about 30,000 in Canada and the United States, about one-half in each.

**Omaha.**—A tribe of the Dhegiha division or confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name means "Those who went against the current." In 1815 and 1820, they ceded lands at Council Bluffs to the whites. In 1825 and 1830 they made similar treaties. In 1854 they gave up more of their lands and removed to a reservation in northeastern Nebraska. They number about 1,200.

**Oneida.**—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. They formerly occupied lands east of Oneida Lake, N. Y., and the head waters of the Susquehanna River to the south. The name means "Standing stone," or "People of stone." They usually acted independently of the other Iroquois and were not prominent in the confederacy. The early French settlers, with whom they were generally friendly, called them *Oneiout*. They took part with the Colonies in the Revolution. For this the British destroyed their villages. By a treaty in 1794 the Government made compensation for their losses. In 1785 and 1788 they ceded lands to New York State. In 1833 most of them removed to Green Bay, Wis., where they still remain, and others went to Canada. They number about 3,000.

**Onondaga.**—The leading tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their original hunting grounds were along the shores of the creek and lake in New York which bear their name.

They claimed all the country between Lake Ontario and the Susquehanna River. The name is translated to mean "On the top of the mountain." In the councils of the Iroquois Confederacy they were called by a name meaning "They who keep the council fire." They fought on the side of the British in the Revolution and in the French wars. In 1788 they ceded all their land to the State of New York except a small portion, which they still hold. They number about 900.

**Osage.**—A tribe of the Dhegiha confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. They are divided into the Great or Highland Osage and Little or Lawland Osage, respectively, referring in the native tongue to those who camped at the top of the hill, and those who camped at the foot of the hill, "wacace" in the Siouan language denoting a camp on a hill. This has been corrupted into Osage. Through wars with the whites and Indian tribes of their own stock they were driven southward into Arkansas. In 1808 they ceded lands to the Government and made further cessions in 1815, 1818, 1822, 1825, and 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War about 1,000 of them went to the Indian Territory, and in 1865 and 1868 treaties were made looking to the removal of the remainder of the tribe. The last of their lands was ceded in 1870 to the Government and they went to their reservation in Oklahoma. They number about 1,600.

**Ottawa.**—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The Ottawas were first found along the Upper Ottawa River, in Canada. They were steadfast allies of the French. In 1646 they suffered defeat at the hands of the Iroquois and were driven westward along the southern shore of Lake Superior. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Ottawas established themselves about the site of the present city of Chicago, whence they spread in all directions. In 1763 they combined with other tribes in the South and West in an unsuccessful move against the English. During the Revolution they aided the British. They signed treaties in 1785 and 1789, but joined in the Miami uprising soon afterwards. They again made peace in 1795. Numerous treaties ceding territory to the United States followed, and a part of the tribe went south of the Missouri and soon lost their identity. Some of those living in Ohio migrated to the

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

Osage country in 1836. In the same year the Michigan Ottawas ceded all their lands except reservations. In 1870 those in the Southwest were collected in the Indian Territory. They number about 5,000.

*Pawnee.*—A confederacy of tribes of the Caddoan stock of Indians. They formerly inhabited the plains of Kansas and Nebraska and the banks of the Platte and Republican Rivers. This confederation has always been friendly to the Americans. By a treaty in 1833 they sold their lands south of the Nebraska. They were afterwards attacked by the Sioux and the remainder of their hunting grounds was devastated. In 1857 the Pawnees sold more of their lands, and, the depredations of the Sioux continuing, the remnants of the Pawnee confederation were removed to a reservation in Oklahoma. There are now some 800 individuals, divided into 4 tribes—the Teawi or Grand Pawnee, the Pitahauerat or Tapage, the Republican Pawnee, and the Skidi or Pawnee Loup.

*Pequot or Pequod.*—A former tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The name is translated “destroyers” or “ravagers.” They were the most dreaded of all the southern New England Indians. When first known to the whites the Pequots formed one tribe with the Mohegans under Sassacus, but they seceded under Uncas and occupied a narrow strip of coast in southern Connecticut from the Niantic River to the Rhode Island boundary. They never numbered more than 3,000, though their estimated strength was much greater. In 1634 the Pequots entered into a treaty with the colonists at Boston, but failed to keep the peace. Expeditions were sent against them and they in turn attacked Wethersfield and massacred many settlers. In 1637 they were surprised at a fort near the present site of Groton, Conn., and in the battle which ensued and the subsequent one at Fairfield Swamp the tribe was nearly annihilated. Many of them were sold as slaves and the others were scattered.

*Pottawatomie.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. When first known (about 1670) they lived on the Noquet Islands, in Green Bay, Wis. At the close of the seventeenth century they were established on the Milwaukee River, at Chicago, and on the St. Joseph River. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they

possessed the country around the head of Lake Michigan from the Milwaukee River, Wis., to the Grand River, Mich., extending south into Illinois and in Indiana to the Wabash River. They took a prominent part in Pontiac's War and in the War of the Revolution, when they fought on the British side, as they also did during the War of 1812. The name Pottawatomie signifies “firemakers,” and has reference to their secession from the Ojibwas and making fires for themselves. A large tract was assigned to them on the Missouri. In 1867, 1,400 of them became citizens, but the Prairie Band continued under the Indian Department. Their present number in the United States and Canada is about 1,500.

*Pueblo.*—A common name for several distinct tribes and nations of Indians occupying western New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, Texas and the valleys of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers. The Zuñis inhabit the largest pueblos or villages. They are distinct nations. When discovered by the Spaniards they occupied 7 villages, known as the Seven Cities of Cibola, on the site of one of which stands the present pueblo of Zuñi. The Tañao are also a distinct stock of Indians and comprise several tribes of closely allied dialects. The Tusayan is a confederacy of tribes inhabiting northeastern Arizona. The Pueblo Indians have always been friendly. The Supreme Court declared them citizens in 1857. The name was also applied by Spaniards to the early colonies established in California by authority of Philip II. Pueblo lands were vested either by proprietary right in the individual or in companies reserving to them certain rights as citizens and colonists. The first settlers were also allowed money and supplies and permitted to elect their own magistrates, of whom the chief was the alcalde. They were allowed common use of the pasture lands reserved to the Crown outside the pueblo grants.

*Sac.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians who formerly lived near the mouth of the Ottawa River and along the Detroit River. They were driven thence by the Iroquois and settled about Green Bay, Wis. They allied themselves with the Fox tribe. About 1765 the Sacs took possession of land on both sides of the Mississippi, which they had conquered from the Illinois. From this time their history is the same as that



**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

of the Foxes. By 1810 they had overrun a large territory in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They aided Pontiac, and during the Revolution supported the English. They fought against the United States in 1812. In 1832 a part of the tribe, led by Black Hawk, rebelled and was defeated and removed to the Indian Territory, where most of the remainder of the two tribes, numbering less than 1,000, still live. The name Sac is a corruption of the Indian word "osagi," meaning "People at the mouth of the river," and refers to their early habitat.

**Seminole.**—A tribe of the Muskogean stock of Indians. The tribal name is translated to mean "renegade" or "separatist," and refers to their having separated from the Creek confederacy during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries and settled in Florida. During the War of 1812 the British were materially aided by the Seminoles, and in 1817-18 they made many depredations on the settlements of Georgia and Alabama. By a treaty ratified in 1834 they ceded all their lands in the eastern part of the United States to the General Government and agreed to move to the Indian Territory. Their refusal to comply with the terms of this treaty led to a long and bloody war. (See Seminole Wars.) The number of Seminoles finally removed in 1843 was officially reported as 3,824. They became one of the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory. In 1898, including negroes and adopted whites, they numbered some 3,000.

**Seneca.**—A tribe of the Iroquois confederacy of Indians. The name is foreign to the language of the tribe, and is probably a corruption of a word meaning "red paint." They called themselves by a name meaning "people of the mountain." When first known they occupied lands in western New York between Seneca Lake and Genesee River. They allied themselves with Pontiac, destroyed Venango, attacked Fort Niagara, and cut out an army train near Devils Hole in 1763. They were conspicuous in the wars west of Lake Erie. On the defeat of the Erie and Neuter tribes they took possession of the territory westward to Lake Erie and southward along the Allegheny River into Pennsylvania, receiving by adoption many of the conquered tribes,

which act made them the largest tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. They sided with the British in the Revolutionary War and their territory was devastated by the Americans. Peace was made with them in 1784. In the War of 1812 the tribe divided, those in New York taking part with the Americans and those in Ohio joining the hostile Western tribes. These were removed to the Indian Territory in 1831, the friendly tribes remaining in New York. In 1893 they numbered about 3,000.

**Shawnee.**—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. From their wanderings and the difficulties of identification their real habitat is uncertain. They seem to have wandered farther south than any other of the Algonquian tribes and to have been driven westward by the Iroquois. The name is translated to mean "Southerners." They were early known in the Cumberland Valley, in Tennessee, and along the Upper Savannah River, in South Carolina. About the middle of the eighteenth century they united in the Ohio Valley and were almost constantly at war with the whites. At first they aided the French, but were won over by the English. The Shawnees joined Pontiac, and from time to time continued hostilities until the peace of 1786. They took part in the Miami uprising, but were reduced by Gen. Wayne and submitted under the treaty of 1795. In 1812, under the leadership of Tecumseh, this tribe joined the English in their war against the Americans. They became scattered, and the Missouri band ceded their lands in 1825, the Ohio band in 1831. The main band ended their tribal relations in Kansas in 1854. They number about 1,500.

**Shoshone.**—The most northerly confederation of the Shoshonean stock of Indians. They are sometimes known as Snake Indians. There are some 20 known tribes of Shoshones. The division formerly occupied western Wyoming, part of central and southern Idaho, part of eastern Oregon, western and central Nevada, and a strip of Utah west of the Great Salt Lake. The Snake River region of Idaho was their principal hunting ground. In 1803 they were on the head waters of the Missouri in western Montana, but they had earlier ranged farther east on the plains, whence they had been driven into the Rocky Mountains. Some of the

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

bands near Great Salt Lake began hostilities in 1849. In 1862 California volunteers nearly exterminated one tribe. Treaties were made with various tribes later. They number some 5,000, of whom nearly 1,000 are at Fort Hall Agency and 350 at Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

*Sioux or Dakota.*—The principal division of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is translated to mean "The snakelike ones." The early habitat of the Siouan family included parts of British America and the following States and Territories: Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The Dakotas, generally known as the Sioux, have always been the most warlike of the stock. They have been hostile not only to whites and to Indians of other stocks, but also to tribes of their own stock. The principal divisions of the family are the Dakota, Dhegiha, Teiwere, Winnebago, Mandan, Hidatsa, Tutelo, Biloixi, and Kataba. The present number of the Siouan stock is nearly 45,000, about 2,000 of whom are in British America. The Sioux proper, or Dakotas, are divided into 7 council fires, and they are sometimes known by an Indian name signifying that fact. They aided the English in 1812. In 1837 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the Government and in 1851 made further grants. In 1854 they engaged in war against the whites, but were subjugated in 1855. In 1862 a general Sioux uprising occurred, in which many whites and Indians were killed. They were defeated and scattered by Government troops, and a treaty was made with them by Gen. Sherman in 1868. Nevertheless, Sitting Bull and some of the other chieftains were unreconciled. June 25, 1876, Gen. Custer and 276 men were surprised by a force of 9,000 Sioux on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, and massacred. (See also Custer Massacre.)

*Six Nations.*—A confederation of the Indian tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family. They originally occupied the territory now included in New York State and southern Canada. The five original nations were the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas. In 1712 the Tuscaroras, a branch of the Iroquois living in North Carolina, re-

turned northward after their defeat by the white colonists, and joined their kindred. The confederation then became known as the Six Nations.

*Susquehanna or Conestoga.*—A tribe of the Iroquoian stock of Indians, now extinct. They formerly lived in Pennsylvania and Maryland, along the Susquehanna River and at the head of Chesapeake Bay. They were close allies of the Dutch and Swedes, but treacherous in their dealings with the English. The Susquehannas were overthrown by the Iroquois in 1675, after a desperate struggle. A remnant of the tribe was massacred by whites at Lancaster, Pa., in 1763.

*Tuscarora.*—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their name means "Unwilling to be with others." They early separated from the parent stock and emigrated to the South. They were first known to Europeans on the Neuse River, in North Carolina. In 1711 they attacked the whites and were almost annihilated. The survivors returned to the Iroquois in New York and became one of the Six Nations (q. v.). They number now about 700, about equally divided between New York and Canada.

*Utah (Uta, Ute, or Youta).*—A division of the Shoshonean family of Indians. They formerly occupied the central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portions of Utah. The Utahs are divided into about 15 tribes and have been generally friendly to the whites. Some disturbances occurred between them and the Mormons, and also the miners of Pike's Peak. In 1865 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government. They now number about 2,800.

*Wampanoag.*—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. Their early habitation was the country to the west of Narragansett Bay. They also ruled the country from the bay to the Atlantic, including the island of Martha's Vineyard. The name means "Eastern lands." The Wampanoags were sometimes styled Pokanokets, after their principal village. They were at first very kindly disposed toward the whites. In 1621 they entered into a friendly compact with the Plymouth settlers, and Massasoit, the chief of the tribe, was on good terms with Roger Williams. They resisted all attempts to convert them to Christianity. Philip, the son of Massasoit, began a war against the whites in 1675, which, after great

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

loss to the whites, resulted in the extermination of the tribe.

**Winnebago.**—A tribe of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is a corruption of a word meaning "dirty water." They called themselves Hotcangara, meaning "parent speech." Early in the history of the Northwest Territory the Winnebagoes migrated eastward, but were forced back to the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. They were nearly exterminated through wars with neighboring tribes in the seventeenth century. They aided the French in the wars between France and England and were allies of the British during both the Revolution and the War of 1812. The Winnebagoes were active in the Indian war of 1793-94 and were subdued by Gen. Wayne. A treaty of peace was made with them in 1816. In 1826 and 1827 treaties were made fixing the boundaries of their hunting grounds. In 1829 they ceded large tracts of land to the General Government, and after several removals they were in 1866 settled upon reservations in Nebraska and Wisconsin. Their number in 1893 was 2,184.

**Wyandotte.**—A tribe of the Iroquoian family of Indians. When first known to the whites they occupied a narrow strip of land in Ontario, but between 1615 and 1650 they were almost exterminated in war with neighboring tribes. They joined with another tribe and soon spread along the south and west shores of Lake Erie and acquired considerable influence. The Wyandottes sided with the French till the close of Pontiac's War and aided the British in the War of 1812. The word "Wyandotte" means "calf of the leg," and refers to the manner in which they cut their meat. They were called "Hurons" by the French on account of the arrangement of their hair, which resembled the bristles of a wild boar. They now number about 700, mostly at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.

**Indian Tribes:**

Absentee Shawnee, agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5514.

Proclaimed, 5591.

Alabama, encouraged to reduce themselves to fixed habitation, 446.

**Apache—**

Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.

Appropriation for support of, etc., recommended, 4692.

Imprisonment of, by Government discussed and recommendations regarding, 5374, 5485, 5501, 5968. Suppression of hostilities among, discussed, 4524, 4637, 4943, 5099, 5374.

Treaty with, 2727, 2762, 3394, 3573, 3796.

War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Apalachicola, treaty with, 1256.

**Arapaho—**

Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5565.

Lands acquired under, opened to settlement, 5710.

Appropriation to, recommended, 5761.

Disarming of, discussed, 4849.

Lands set apart for, referred to, 4680, 4778.

Treaty with, 3234, 3573, 3796, 3835.

Arickaree, allotment of lands in severalty to, referred to, 4783.

**Bannock—**

Agreement with, for disposal of lands for use of railroads, 4655, 4779.

Treaty with, 3898.

War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Belantse-Etoa. (See Minnetaree.)

Blackfeet, treaty with, 2895, 3898.

**Caddo—**

Memorial from, regarding claims to lands in Oklahoma, 5671.

Treaty with, 1407.

Cahokia, treaty with, 616.

Calapona, treaty with, 2836.

Carmanchee, treaty with, 1407.

Cayuse, treaty with, 2914.

Chasta, treaty with, 2836.

Chayenne. (See Cheyenne.)

**Cherokee—**

Act directing payment of certificates of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2182.

Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5671.

Bill for payment of money claimed by Eastern, 4971.

Bill securing to, proportion of proceeds of public lands, 4971.

Boundary line with United States, 1037.

Canal through country of, referred to, 987.

Citizenship solicited by, 442.

Commission to negotiate with, regarding claims to lands. (See Cherokee Commission.)

Commissioners' negotiations with, in the Indian Territory, 6271.

Conflict between Federal and Cherokee courts, 2909.

Convention with, referred to, 556, 834.



**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

Difficulties among, 2262, 2279, 2308, 4743, 4744.  
 Enforcement of payment of taxes on products of, referred to, 4005.  
 Investigation of alleged frauds in affairs of, discussed, 2073.  
 Lands—  
   Containing iron ore relinquished to United States, 431.  
   Granted to, 1716.  
   Relinquished to United States, 108, 375, 384, 436, 808, 887, 1274, 1716.  
 Legal services rendered, payment of, recommended, 4694.  
 Neutral lands, treaty regarding, 3717.  
 New government to be formed by, 965.  
 Payment of—  
   Interest due, referred to, 2832.  
   Money to, 1716, 1823.  
     For lands ceded to United States, requested by, 4670, 4739.  
 Referred to, 1039, 4743, 4781.  
 Removal of, referred to, 1692, 1714, 4671.  
 Town of, destroyed, proclamation regarding, 129.  
 Treaty with, 71, 98, 103, 118, 167, 250, 271, 320, 378, 385, 389, 556, 566, 567, 589, 616, 811, 834, 968, 992, 1256, 1274, 1444, 1445, 1449, 1475, 1823, 2307, 3592, 3717.  
   Appropriation for, referred to, 2434.  
   Claims arising under, 2073, 2410.  
   Communication and agreement with Comanche, 5768.  
   Modification of, referred to, 1694.  
   Proclamation regarding, 72.  
 Trespasses upon lands of, by citizens of Georgia, 1039.  
 Troubles apprehended from, prevented, 1473.  
 War with. (See Indian Wars.)  
**Cheyenne—**  
 Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5565.  
   Lands acquired under, opened to settlement, 5710.  
 Appropriation to, recommended, 5761.  
 Authority to use certain funds for subsistence of, recommended, 4989.  
 Condition of, referred to, 4951, 5503.  
 Disarming of, discussed, 4849.  
 Disorderly conduct of, discussed, 4943.  
 Lands set apart for, referred to, 4680.

Title to, referred to, 4778.  
 Treaty with, 887, 912, 3234, 3573, 3796, 3835.  
 War with. (See Indian Wars.)  
**Chickamauga**, depredations committed by, 118.  
**Chickasaw—**  
 Agreement with Choctaws referred to, 2835.  
 Appropriation to pay claim of, for lands ceded, recommendations regarding, 5637, 5664, 5761.  
 Boundary line with Choctaws, 2838.  
 Claims of, referred to, 2286, 2287.  
 Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.  
 Deed for release by, of lands, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.  
 Funds of, to be invested, 1406, 2719, 2726, 2736, 2808, 2828, 2893.  
 Lands ceded to, 108.  
 Lands ceded to United States by, 375.  
 Lands of, sold, 1810.  
 Removal of, 1715.  
 Stock of, to be transferred to Choctaws, referred to, 1837, 2271.  
 Subsistence to be granted, 1725.  
 Treaty with, 320, 378, 385, 566, 567, 614, 616, 1170, 1172, 1271, 1499, 2692, 2885, 3583.  
   Proclamation regarding, 72.  
**Chippewa—**  
 Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5781.  
 Agreements with, referred to, 5123.  
 Allotment of lands in severalty to, bill for, 4776.  
 Commission to negotiate with, 5500.  
 Disposition of bonds and funds of, referred to, 4660.  
 Negotiations with, for improvement of condition of, 4956.  
 Outbreak among, 6346.  
 Relinquishment of agreement with Ottawas, referred to, 3900.  
 Removal of, 1715.  
 Treaty with, 378, 422, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 635, 650, 913, 931, 940, 961, 963, 989, 996, 1027, 1029, 1257, 1345, 1444, 1447, 1498, 1612, 1622, 1646, 1733, 2063, 2304, 2414, 2829, 2835, 2838, 2884, 2954, 3110, 3363, 3397, 3400, 3403, 3411, 3460, 3581, 3718, 3835, 3900, 6286.  
   Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.  
   Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.  
**Chippeway**. (See Chippewa.)  
**Cho-bah-ah-bish**, treaty with, 2912.  
**Choctaw—**  
 Agreement with Chickasaws referred to, 2835.

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

Appropriation to pay claim of, for lands ceded, recommendations regarding, 5637, 5664, 5761.  
 Balance remaining from sales of orphan reservations of, 2910.  
 Boundary line with—  
   Chickasaws, 2838.  
   United States, 331, 338.  
 Claim of, to Greer County, 6122.  
 Claims of, referred to, 1348, 1353, 1613, 2286, 4463.  
 Opinion of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 2433.  
 Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.  
 Deed for release by, of lands, discussed, 5637, 5664, 5761.  
 Lands of, proposition regarding cession of, 422.  
 Memorial from, regarding alleged violation of treaty by United States, 2003.  
 Proceedings of commission referred to, 2129.  
 Proceeds of sales of lands to be invested for, 1406.  
 Referred to, 1125.  
 Removal of, 1715.  
 Stock of Chickasaws to be transferred to, referred to, 1837, 2271.  
 Treaty with, 326, 351, 426, 448, 566, 567, 650, 770, 852, 856, 936, 989, 1092, 1095, 1105, 1499, 2885, 3583.  
 Advice of Senate regarding treaty for cession of lands east of Mississippi, requested, 1041.  
 President declines to appoint commission to conclude, 989.  
 Proclamation regarding, 72.  
 Referred to, 1093.  
 Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.

**Christian—**  
 Claims of, against United States, 1031.  
 Treaty with, 2953, 3110, 3400, 3835.

**Cœur d'Alène,** commission to negotiate with, for purchase of lands, 5493.

**Cohnawaga,** treaty with, referred to, 189.

**Comanche—**  
 Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.  
 Claim of, discussed, 5762.  
 Treaty with, 2304, 2762, 3394, 3573, 3796.

**Creek—**  
 Charges against United States agent for, referred to, 965.  
 Commerce with, 69.  
 Commissioners to treat with, for cession of lands, discussed, 6271.

Conflicting claims of Georgia and, to lands. (See Georgia.)  
 Convention with, 378.  
 Court of inquiry relative to campaign against, 1508.  
 Opinion of, disapproved, 1508.  
 Proceedings of, transmitted for action thereon, 1510.  
 Difficulties of, with Seminoles, 2828, 2897.  
 Difficulties with, 143.  
 Frauds practiced upon, in land sales, 1622, 1697.  
 Hostilities of, ended, 1472, 1473.  
 Referred to, 1499.

**Lands—**  
 Ceded to United States by, 331, 362, 375, 960, 5450.  
 Amount of cession, 5481.  
 Proposition regarding, 4659, 5392.  
 Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450.  
 Purchased for Seminoles from, 4786.  
 Additional proposition regarding, 5505.  
 Purchased from, title to, discussed, 4853.  
 Murdered by outlaws, 143.  
 Proposition of, to cede lands in Indian Territory, 4659, 5392.  
 Cession of, 5450.  
 Protection for lands of, invoked, 936.  
 Removal of, referred to, 1274, 1332, 1715.  
 Sales of reservations of deceased, 1733.  
 Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 62, 68, 70, 71, 103, 159, 167, 191, 202, 385, 539, 654, 856, 872, 890, 909, 911, 936, 960, 964, 965, 968, 1072, 1132, 1256, 1733, 2214, 2775, 2916, 3394, 3591, 3900, 5392.  
 Correspondence regarding, 886.  
 Proclamation regarding, 72.  
 Ratified by proclamation, 6723.  
 Rights of, under, 936.  
 War with. (See Indian Wars.)

**Crow—**  
 Agreement with—  
   For sale of lands, 5567.  
   For use of railroads, 4657.  
   Regarding individual allotments, 4957.  
 Appropriation for supplies for, recommended, 4781.  
 Treaty with, 913, 3835.

**Crow Creek.** (See Umpqua.)

**Dakota.** (See Sioux.)

**Delaware—**  
 Lands ceded to United States by, 360, 362, 1693.

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

- Lands to be conveyed to Wyandottes, 2129.
- Payment of amount of trust fund to, recommended, 5117.
- Treaty with, 351, 361, 365, 378, 385, 463, 464, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1173, 2773, 3127, 3233, 3413, 3592.
- Agreement with, for abrogation of article of, 3199.
- Dwámish, treaty with, 2912.
- Eel River—
  - Payment to, in lieu of annuities, 5115.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 463, 464.
- Five civilized tribes—
  - Discussed, 6270, 6346.
  - Relation of, to United States discussed, 5637, 6167.
  - Representation in Congress recommended, 5637.
- Flathead—
  - Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 2913.
- Fox—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5510.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Hostile aggression of, 1251.
  - Treaty with, 363, 365, 554, 752, 888, 913, 1105, 1170, 1484, 1498, 1612, 2063, 2773, 3109, 3274, 3284, 3395, 3668, 3900.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.
  - War with. (See Indian Wars.)
- F'peekskin, treaty with, 2836.
- Great Osage. (See Osage.)
- Gros Ventre—
  - Allotment of lands in severalty to, referred to, 4783.
  - Treaty with, 3898.
- Hunkpapa, treaty with, referred to, 912.
- Illinois, treaty with, 127.
- Iowa—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5511.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Treaty with, 913, 1484, 1612, 1729, 1733, 2773, 3274, 3900.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.
- Iowa. (See Iowa.)
- Kansas—
  - Lands of, accounts for advertising sale of, 4664.
  - Treaty with, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 2273, 3109, 3277, 3413, 3717, 3965.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.
- Kaskaskia—
  - Lands ceded to, 353.
- Lands ceded to United States by, 347, 351.
- Treaty with, 347, 351, 353, 616, 2775, 3270, 3716.
- Ka-ta-ka, treaty with, 1612.
- Kaw. (See Kansas.)
- Kickapoo—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5649.
  - Settlement of estates of deceased, referred to, 4657, 4776, 4953.
  - Treaty with, 351, 464, 554, 566, 567, 635, 650, 654, 1173, 2773, 3284, 3716.
- Kik-i-állus, treaty with, 2912.
- Kiowa—
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.
  - Claim of, discussed, 5762.
  - Treaty with, 1612, 2762, 3394, 3796.
- Klamath, treaty with, 3470.
- Kootenay—
  - Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 2913.
- Little Osage. (See Osage.)
- Lower Brulé, selling and trading of annuity goods by, 4671.
- Maha, treaty with, 650, 888, 913.
- Makah, treaty with, 2913.
- Mandan—
  - Allotment of land in severalty to, referred to, 4783.
  - Treaty with, 888, 913.
- Menominee—
  - Lands ceded to United States by, 2501.
  - Referred to, 2838.
  - Sale of timber on reservation of, referred to, 4659.
  - Treaty with, 589, 913, 963, 996, 1104, 1198, 1491, 2501, 2521, 2773, 2896.
- Me-sée-qua-guileh, treaty with, 2912.
- Miami—
  - Distribution of money to western band of, 4660.
- Funds of—
  - Bill authorizing application of, to relieve necessities of, 4958.
  - Consolidation of, 4661.
  - Payment to, in lieu of annuities recommended, 5115.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 463, 464, 539, 554, 616, 931, 940, 964, 970, 1588, 1724, 1841, 2775, 3716.
  - Correspondence regarding, 1841.
- Michigamia, treaty with, 616.
- Minnetaree, treaty with, 913.
- Mission—
  - Bill for relief of, 4786, 4954.
  - Commission to treat with, 5661.
- Missouria—
  - Right of way of railroad through lands of, referred to, 4681.



## Indian Tribes—Continued.

- Treaty with, 913, 1256, 1484, 1695, 2763, 2830, 3274, 3901.  
Withdrawn, 4001.
- Modoc—  
Correspondence during war with, referred to, 4215.  
Treaty with, 3470.
- Mohawk, treaty with, 255.
- Mo-lal-la-las, treaty with, 2914.
- Mo-l-el. (See Mo-lal-la-las.)
- Mosquito, correspondence regarding territory claimed by, referred to, 2722, 2894.
- Munsee, treaty with, 378, 385, 1496, 1646, 1683, 1773, 2896, 3716, 3835, 3900.
- Muscogee. (See Creek.)
- Navajo—  
Practicability of restraining, within present reservations, etc., reports on, 5782.  
Treaty with, 2571, 3834.
- Nesqually, treaty with, 2836.
- New York—  
Cession of lands for benefit of, 1127.  
Removal of, discussed, 1778.  
Treaty with, 1496, 1684, 1729, 1778, 3394, 3896, 3897.  
Withdrawn, 3667.
- Nez Percé—  
Campaign against, referred to, 4424.  
Relief of, bill for, 4737, 4780.  
Treaty with, 2914, 3403, 3893.  
War with. (See Indian Wars.)
- Noo-whá-há, treaty with, 2912.
- Nook-wa-cháh-mish, treaty with, 2912.
- Northern Cheyenne. (See Cheyenne.)
- N'Quentl-má-mish, treaty with, 2912.
- Ogallala, treaty with, 912.
- Old Settler. (See Cherokee.)
- Omaha—  
Act to extend time of payment to purchases of land of, vetoed, 5525.  
Claims of, against Winnebagoes, 4851.  
Relief of, bill for, 4972.  
Treaty with, 1484, 1695, 1729, 2768, 3574.
- Oneida—  
Lands of, proposition to sell, 256, 326.  
Treaty with, 335, 1684.
- Oregon, treaty with, 2839, 3593.
- Osage—  
Decline to accede to terms reducing price of lands, 4673.  
Lands relinquished to United States by, 1693.  
Payment of interest due, referred to, 4691.
- Treaty with, 464, 474, 554, 614, 616, 767, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 3393, 3578, 3833, 3843.  
Referred to, 3578.  
Withdrawn, 4001.
- Osette, rewards to, for rescuing crew of the *Umatilla* recommended, 4803.
- Otoe—  
Right of way of railroad through lands of, referred to, 4681.  
Treaty with, 589, 888, 913, 1256, 1484, 1695, 1729, 2768, 2830, 3901.  
Withdrawn, 4001.
- Ottawa—  
Disposition of bonds and funds of, referred to, 4660.  
Relinquishment of agreement with Chippewas referred to, 3900.  
Removal of, 1715.  
Treaty with, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 888, 989, 991, 1027, 1029, 1124, 1199, 1257, 1345, 1444, 2304, 2884, 3283, 3716, 6271.  
Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.  
Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.
- Passamaquoddy—  
Fought for liberty of American people, 1026.  
Memorial of, presented to Congress in behalf of, 1026.
- Pawnee—  
Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5768.  
Aid for, recommended, 4314.  
Treaty with, 616, 888, 913, 1256, 2521, 2995.
- Peoria, treaty with, 616, 1173, 2775, 3270, 3716.
- Piankeshaw—  
Lands ceded to United States by, 362, 375.  
Treaty with, 351, 362, 365, 389, 544, 1173, 2775, 3270, 3716.
- Piegán, engagement of Col. Baker with, referred to, 4004.
- Pi-Ute, agreement with, for right of way for railroad, 4736, 4776.
- Ponca—  
Commission appointed to investigate condition, etc., of, and report of, discussed, 4582.  
Treaty with, 887, 912, 3015, 3263.
- Poncarar, treaty with, 589.
- Pottawatomie—  
Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5514.  
Proclaimed, 5591.  
Location of lands ceded to Indiana by, 1098.  
Removal of, 1715.

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

- Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 463, 554, 566, 567, 590, 616, 888, 913, 931, 940, 961, 988, 989, 991, 996, 1027, 1029, 1170, 1257, 1345, 1354, 1446, 1491, 1498, 2304, 3262, 3356, 3580, 3717.
- Complaints regarding, 3263.
- Instructions to commissioners negotiating, 6271.
- Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.
- Puyallup—**
  - Commission to treat with, 5663.
  - Treaty with, 2836.
- Quapaw, treaty with, 616, 848, 855, 2829, 3716.**
- Qui-nai-elt, treaty with, 2913.**
- Quil-leh-ute, treaty with, 2913.**
- Ricara, treaty with, 888, 913.**
- River Crow, treaty with, 3898.**
- Rogue River, treaty with, 2762, 2836.**
- Sac—**
  - Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5510.
  - Proclaimed, 5591.
  - Annuities proposed to, 363.
  - Hostile aggression of, 1251.
  - Treaty with, 363, 365, 554, 566, 567, 767, 913, 1105, 1170, 1484, 1498, 1612, 2063, 2773, 3109, 3274, 3284, 3395, 3669, 3900.
  - Withdrawn, 4001.
- War with. (See Indian Wars.)**
- Saginaw, treaty with, 1489.**
- Sa-heh-wamish, treaty with, 2836.**
- Sah-ku-méhu, treaty with, 2912.**
- St. Regis, treaty with, 1684.**
- Sam-áhmish, treaty with, 2912.**
- Scotian, treaty with, 2836.**
- Seminole—**
  - Authority to use certain funds in purchase of lands for, recommended, 5197.
  - Court of inquiry relative to campaign against, 1511.
  - Difficulties with Creeks, 2828, 2897.
  - Hostilities of, 1447, 1448, 1472, 1833, 2583.
- Lands—**
  - Purchased for, 4786, 5450.
  - Additional proposition regarding, 5505.
  - Purchased from—
    - Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450.
    - Title to, discussed, 4853.
  - To be relinquished by, proposition regarding, 5392, 5396.
  - Cession of, 5450, 5482.
- Removal of, arrangements made for, 1332, 2583, 2707, 2720.**
- Separation of from Creeks referred to, 1727.**
- Setting apart of land for, suggested, 1727.**
- Treaty with, 789, 1256, 2214, 2916, 3591.**
- War with. (See Seminole War.)**
- Seneca—**
  - Conveyance made by, 940.
  - Memorial from, referred to, 2278.
  - Money held in trust for, 1019.
  - Portion of, opposed to treaty of Buffalo, 1784.
  - Remonstrance of, against allotment of lands in severalty to, 4668.
  - Treaty with, 203, 249, 335, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1105, 1124, 1198, 2010, 2829, 3716.
- Seven Nations. (See Cohnawaga.)**
- Shawanese, treaty with United States, 3717.**
- Shawnee—**
  - Distribution of moneys to band of, referred to, 4659.
  - Lands of, treaty with, for purchase of, 1797.
  - Treaty with, 351, 378, 448, 539, 590, 616, 883, 1124, 1125, 1197, 1797, 2775, 2829, 3402, 3579, 3716, 3717.
- Sheepstealer—**
  - Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 3898.
- S'Homanish, treaty with, 2836.**
- Shoshone—**
  - Agreement with, for disposal of lands, 4655, 4779.
  - Treaty with, 3397, 3898.
- Sioune, treaty with, 912.**
- Sioux—**
  - Agreement with, for purchase of lands, discussed, 5498.
  - Proclaimed, 5707.
  - Commission to treat with, for—
    - Cession of lands, 5480, 5496.
    - Modifications of treaties, 5742.
  - Concessions obtained from, referred to, 4368.
  - Hostile demonstrations of, referred to, 4327.
  - Lands of—
    - Opening of, to settlement refused by, 5381.
    - Relinquished to United States, 5480.
  - Outbreak among, discussed, 5636.
  - Pursuit of hostile bands of, into Hudsons Bay territories, referred to, 3399.
  - Removal of, to—
    - Indian Territory, 4367.
    - Nebraska, 3587.
  - Report on condition of, referred to, 3897.
  - Right of way for railroad through reservation of, 4775, 4780.
  - Sioux expedition, referred to, 2912.

**Indian Tribes—Continued.**

Treaty with, 887, 888, 913, 1484, 1499, 1612, 1912, 2005, 2564, 2707, 3016, 3064, 3573, 3898, 3901.

Reasons for concluding, 1912.

War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Sisseton, treaty with, 3668.

**Six Nations—**

Conference with, 103, 166, 651.

Depredations of, 57, 60, 61, 74, 76, 78.

Negotiations with, 326.

Opinion of Senate concerning treaty with, requested, 54.

Referred to, 147.

Treaty with, 54, 98, 159.

Skágit, treaty with, 2912.

Skai-wha-mish, treaty with, 2912.

S'Kallams, treaty with, 2913.

Sko-pe-áhmish, treaty with, 2912.

Sk-táh-le-jum, treaty with, 2912.

Sk-táhl-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Smalhamish, treaty with, 2912.

Snake, treaty with, 3579.

Sno-ho-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Snoquálmoo, treaty with, 2912.

Soc, treaty with, 888.

**Southern—**

Commissioners to, recall, 263.

Negotiations with, 63.

Treaty with, President meets Senate for discussion of, 53.

Squawksin, treaty with, 2836.

Squi-aitl, treaty with, 2836.

Squin-áh-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Ste'h-chass, treaty with, 2836.

Steilacoom, treaty with, 2836.

St-káh-mish, treaty with, 2912.

**Stockbridge—**

Proceedings for relief of, referred to, 2167.

Treaty with, 1496, 1646, 1683, 1773, 2529, 2896, 3716.

Stoluck-whá-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Suquámish, 2912.

Swin-á-mish, treaty with, 2912.

Tamarois, treaty with, 616.

Ta-wa-ka-ro, treaty with, 1612.

Teton, treaty with, 912.

Tonawanda, treaty with, 3014.

Tonkawa, agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5649.

**Turtle Mountain—**

Agreement with, for cession of lands, 5781.

Referred to, 5382.

Tuscarora, treaty with, 344.

Umatilla, treaty with, 2914.

Umpqua, treaty with, 2762, 2836.

**Upper Pend d'Oreille—**

Agreement with, for sale of lands, 4740, 4779.

Treaty with, 2913.

Utah, treaty with, 2571, 3393, 3577, 3663.

**Ute—**

Agreement with, referred to, 4538, 4542, 4576.

Appropriation for Ute Commission recommended, 4672.

Negotiations with, referred to, 4464, 4465.

Payments to, referred to, 4434, 4533.

Removal of, 4637.

Suppression of hostilities among, 4524, 4528.

Treaty with, 3827.

**Wabash—**

Expeditions against, 104, 107, 118, 126, 159.

Treaty with, 127.

Instructions to commissioner in concluding with Indians, 6271.

Troops must be called forth to suppress, 53, 74.

Wahpeton, treaty with, 3668.

Walla Walla, treaty with, 2513, 2514.

Wascoe, treaty with, 2513.

**Wea—**

Convention with, 463, 464.

Treaty with, 566, 567, 616, 650, 2775, 3270, 3416.

Trust lands of, referred to, 3400.

**Wichita—**

Agreement between Cherokee Commission and, 5638, 5648, 5671.

Lands of, title to, referred to, 4778.

**Winnebago—**

Agent for, recommended, 4959.

Claim of Omahas against, 4851.

Treaty with, 913, 961, 963, 989, 991, 996, 1027, 1029, 1170, 1612, 2771, 2775, 2839, 3109, 3574.

**Wyandotte—**

Lands to be conveyed to, by Delawares, 2129.

Treaty with, 351, 378, 385, 422, 427, 448, 539, 554, 590, 616, 1132, 1445, 2010, 2662, 2834, 6271.

Opinion of Senate concerning, requested, 54.

Referred to, 2837.

Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 6271.

Yakama, treaty with, 2914.

Yancton, treaty with, 912.

Yanctonie, treaty with, 912.

**Indian Wars:**

Apache, discussed, 4524, 5099.

Bannock, discussed, 4454.

Cherokee, discussed, 1453, 1472.

Cheyennes, threatening attitude of, 4943.

Chippewa outbreak discussed, 6346.

**Creek—**

Discussed, 1453, 1472.

Probability of, 148.

Discussed by President—

Adams, J. Q., 953.



**Indian Wars—Continued.**

- Arthur, 4625, 4723, 4767.  
 Cleveland, 4933, 4943, 5099.  
 Fillmore, 2623, 2668.  
 Grant, 4360.  
 Harrison, Benj., 5636.  
 Hayes, 4424, 4454, 4524, 4528.  
 Jackson, 1166, 1251, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1511.  
 Johnson, 3774.  
 Lincoln, 3333, 3345.  
 Madison, 481, 524, 548.  
 Monroe, 600, 610, 611, 617, 781.  
 Polk, 2410, 2494.  
 Tyler, 1933, 1944, 2007, 2051.  
 Van Buren, 1833.  
 Washington, 53, 74, 96, 107, 126, 132, 148, 159, 177.
- Fox—**  
 Discussed, 1166.  
 Termination of, 1251.
- Gen. Gaines's requisition for volunteers in, not approved by President, 1453.**
- Instructions to Gen. St. Clair authorized him in 1789 to employ militia against the Wabash and Illinois.**  
 Referred to, 1433, 1499, 1647, 2911, 3355, 4004, 4215, 4433, 4435, 4436.  
 Requisition for volunteers in, by Gen. Gaines not approved, 1453.
- Statement of number of soldiers, Indians, etc., killed in, transmitted, 4580.**
- Surrender of Geronimo discussed, 5099.**
- Surrender of Sitting Bull discussed, 4625.**
- Treachery of Indians referred to, 1834.**
- Troops in, should be compensated, 1454.**
- Modoc, correspondence regarding, referred to, 4215.**
- Nez Percé—**  
 Discussed, 4424.  
 Referred to, 4433.
- Northern Cheyenne, discussed, 4454.**
- Piegán, engagement of Col. Baker with, referred to, 4004.**
- Ricaree, discussed, 781.**
- Sac—**  
 Discussed, 1166.  
 Termination of, 1251.
- Seminole—**  
 American forces in, and officers commanding, discussed, 611, 1472, 1833.  
 Appropriation for suppression of, recommended, 1473.  
 Brevet rank for officers of Army participating in, 2008.  
 Discussed, 600, 611, 617, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2051.  
 Massacre of Maj. Dade's command, 1834.

Origin of, referred to, 1944.

Spain furnishes aid to enemy in, 611.

Termination of, 2051.

Troops in, rations furnished, referred to, 594.

Troops under Gen. Jackson referred to, 611.

Sioux, discussed, 3333, 4360, 5636.

Ute, discussed, 4524, 4528.

Wabash, troops must be called for to suppress, 53, 74.

**Indiana.**—One of the United States; nickname, "The Hoosier State." It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Illinois. The capital is Indianapolis. It was settled by the French (at Vincennes) in 1702 and was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and was made a separate Territory in 1800, and was admitted to the Union Dec. 11, 1816. Area, 36,350 square miles. About 94 per cent. of the total area of the State is devoted to farming.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 215,485 (a decrease of 6,412 since 1900), comprising 21,299,823 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$1,809,135,238. The average value of land per acre was \$62.36. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$173,860,101, including 1,363,016 cattle, valued at \$39,110,492; 813,644 horses, \$87,118,468; 82,168 mules, \$9,678,014; 3,613,906 swine, \$23,736,586; 1,336,967 sheep, \$5,908,496. In 1911, 174,600,000 bushels of corn was produced on 4,850,000 acres, and was valued at \$94,284,000; 34,354,000 bushels of wheat, \$30,575,000, on 2,337,000 acres; 47,068,000 bushels of oats, \$20,239,000, on 1,640,000 acres; 1,000,000 bushels of rye, \$800,000, on 73,000 acres; 5,162,000 bushels of potatoes, \$4,491,000, on 89,000 acres; 1,737,000 tons of hay, \$29,182,000, on 1,848,000 acres, and 20,020,000 pounds of tobacco, \$1,561,000, on 22,000 acres.

The mineral products, consisting of coal, lime, cement, stone, clay products, and petroleum, produced in 1910 were valued at \$59,039,303, of which \$20,813,650 was coal. Only about 60 per cent. of the miners were affected by the coal strike of 1910, and these were idle only thirty-four days. Near-

**Indiana—Continued.**

ly half the coal was mined by machines. The average production per man (841 tons) was the greatest of any of the coal producing States.

The population, according to the census of 1910, was 2,700,876.

**Indiana:**

Boundaries of, referred to, 959.

Lands granted to, in aid of Wabash and Erie Canal discussed, 1725.

Lands in, referred to, 332.

Laws of, transmitted, 344.

Lead mines in, 359.

Location of lands ceded to, by Potawatommies, 1098.

Sale of lands in, suspension of, requested, 1434.

Volunteers from, national thanks tendered, 3442.

**Indians.**—When Europeans first came to this hemisphere they called the natives Indians on the supposition that the land was India. This was soon found to be an error, but the name Indians has continued to be applied to the people of both North and South America. As the Indians were mostly barbarous, and as those who were partially civilized possessed no written records or reliable tradition, their origin and history became a problem for the ethnologist.

Morton makes two grand divisions of the South American Indians—the Toltec nations, who were civilized, and the barbarous tribes, the former embracing the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians and the latter all the uncivilized tribes. The Mayas of Yucatan built pyramids and had a literature. Some ethnologists claim that the American Indian is a distinct type of the human race, as indigenous to this continent as its fauna and flora, and as having subsisted as such from the earliest ages of the world. Others regard them as a branch of the Mongolian race which, at a remote period of their history, wandered from Asia to the American continent, and there remained for thousands of years separated from the rest of mankind and passing through various stages of progress or retrogression. Dr. Robert Brown says in his "Races of Mankind": "Not only are the western Indians in appearance very like their nearest neighbors, the northeastern Asiatics, but in language and tradition it is confidently affirmed there is a blending of the people. The Eskimo on the American and the Tchukcheis on the Asiatic side understand each other

perfectly." Anthropologists also admit that between the various tribes from the Arctic Sea to Cape Horn there is greater uniformity of physical structure and personal characteristics than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. Though the red men of Canada differ in many respects from the wandering Guranis of Paraguay and both from the Aztecs of Mexico, all exhibit strong evidence of belonging to the same great branch of the human family, notwithstanding the wide diversity of language. Generally the physical characteristics are a low broad forehead; full face; back of head flattened; powerful jaws; full lips; prominent cheek bones; dark, deeply set eyes; hair long and wavy; no beard; copper-colored skin; erect and slender figure; about the average in height.

In Mexico and Peru the aboriginal inhabitants were a rich, powerful, and highly civilized people dwelling in walled cities. They had fixed laws and were acquainted with some of the higher arts and the sciences. Taking similarity of language as a basis of grouping, the Indians of North America were divided into some sixty linguistic stocks. These stocks were composed of many tribes of varying dialects, and tribes sometimes united temporarily for purposes of offense or defense into confederations. The most important of these stocks were the Eskimaun, Athapasean, Algonquian, Siouan, Iroquoian, Salishan, Shoshonean, Muskogean, Caddoan, Yuman, Piman, Sahaptian, Kiowan, and Timuquanan. The different tribes with which the United States have had dealings are mentioned under separate headings.

The total number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, on June 30, 1910, was 304,950, of whom more than 100,000 are members of the five civilized tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, living on their own lands in Oklahoma and are practically self-supporting. About one-third the number wear citizen's dress and one-fourth the number read, write and converse in English.

The activity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has always been directed toward two main ends—the improvement of the Indian's health and his education in self-supporting activity. In twenty-two western reservations demonstration farms have been established for the benefit of the In-

**Indians—Continued.**

- dians, and in some places the State authorities have cooperated with the Federal bureau in teaching. In the Yakima Reservation fifty-six Indians raised 23,000 bushels of wheat, while others raised alfalfa. Among the Nebraska Winnebagoes the value of the crops for 1911 was estimated at \$90,000. For the education of children the Federal bureau maintains 223 day schools, seventy-nine boarding schools on reservations, and thirty-five non-reservation boarding schools. The enrollment for 1910 was 24,500. Carlisle (Pa.) and Hampton (Va.) Indian schools are the largest.
- Indians:**
- Act—**
- Making laws of States and Territories applicable to reservations recommended, 4643.
- To establish peace with, referred to, 3796.
- To transfer custody of trust funds of, vetoed, 4332.
- Action recommended to enable Iroquois, Delaware and Abenaki, in Canada, to attend Exposition held at Omaha, Neb., 6304.
- Act to refer claims for depredations by, to Court of Claims, vetoed, 6462.
- Additional troops for Indian country recommended, 4330.
- Agencies appointed. (See Indian Agents.)
- Agents among. (See Indian Agents.)
- Agricultural and manufacturing among, should be encouraged, 340, 347, 1391.
- Allotment of lands in severalty to, recommended. (See Lands, Indian.)
- Annual allowances given, 114, 347, 363, 378, 1031, 1391.
- Annuities given, who fought with Great Britain against United States referred to, 1131.
- Arms and ammunition furnished, orders and proclamation prohibiting, 3480, 4352, 4403.
- Attempts to alienate affections of, discussed, 241, 245, 247.
- Citizens, number of Indian, 6672.
- Citizenship of, discussed, 7394.
- Civilization of—
- Appropriation for, 1334, 1391.
- Discussed and referred to, 114, 177, 347, 415, 460, 648, 682, 683, 684, 825, 830, 1020, 1717, 2052, 2991, 4940.
- Claims of, against United States (see also the several tribes)—
- Appropriation for, recommended, 1031.
- Settlement of, referred to, 2410.
- Colonization of, recommended, 2991.
- Commerce with, 96, 121, 133, 178, 251, 322, 347.
- More capital should be employed in, 361.
- Commission for settlement of differences with, recommended, 51.
- Condition of—
- Bill providing for improvement of, referred to, 4656.
- Discussed by President—
- Adams, J. Q., 981.
- Arthur, 4641, 4730.
- Cleveland, 4940, 5103, 5375, 5380, 5885, 5976, 6167.
- Grant, 3992, 4106, 4206.
- Harrison, Benj., 5480.
- Hayes, 4427, 4454, 4528, 4575.
- Jackson, 1020, 1082, 1117.
- Monroe, 648.
- Van Buren, 1715.
- In Florida referred to, 894.
- Report on, transmitted, 2609.
- Control of Government over, must be complete, 615.
- Conventions with. (See Treaties with, *post.*)
- Corps of Indian auxiliaries recommended, 4454.
- Crimes of—
- Trial and punishment for, referred to, 4955.
- Trial in United States courts recommended, 2279.
- Debts due by, payment of, should be limited, 1446.
- Depredations of, referred to, 74, 87, 96, 118, 122, 163, 1645, 2410.
- Abuses in prosecution of claim, 5885.
- Difficulties with, reports on, referred to, 4012.
- Disarming of, law for, and compensation to, for weapons taken recommended, 4849.
- Education of (see also Indian Schools), 6672, 6766, 7394.
- Employed by Great Britain in war against United States, 500, 520.
- Tribes receiving annuities after war referred to, 1131.
- Enlistment and organization of, into companies discussed, 5631.
- Enslaved in New Mexico, 3540.
- Exhibition at Omaha, 6304.
- Expeditions among, 2898.
- Expenditures for. (See Indian Affairs, Bureau of.)
- Farm lands for, recommendations regarding, 4528.
- Frontiers must be protected from. (See Frontiers.)
- General allotment Act, 6672.
- Gospel propagated among, 981.



**Indians—Continued.**

Government established by, within States would not be recognized, 1020.

Government for, council at Ocmulgee for, 4073.

History and condition of, investigated, 2609.

Homestead entries for. (See Homestead Laws.)

Hostile attitude of Creeks, 1472, 1473. Hunkpapa treaty with, 912.

Hostile disposition of, 128, 143, 3774.

Hostilities against United States, should be restrained by France from committing, 600.

Hostilities of. (See Indian Wars.)

Hostility of, to United States due to influence of British Government, 489, 500.

Hunting, should be encouraged to abandon, 340.

Husbandry, practice of, introduced among, 314.

Intermeddling of foreign powers with, referred to, 1728, 1806.

**Lands—**

Ceded to United States by. (See Lands, Indian; the several tribes.)

Donated to Jackson and Hawkins by, as mark of gratitude, 555.

Granted to, by United States. (See Indian Reservations; Lands, Indian; the several tribes.)

Lands to be reserved for, 3881, 4576.

Lands, tribal, 6672, 6979.

Laws regarding, modifications in, recommended, 2279.

Legal services for, rendered, payment of, recommended, 4694.

Liquors, prohibition of sale of—  
To allottees, recommended, 6167.

To, requested by, 322.

Management of, committed to Society of Friends, 3992, 4063, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254, 4306.

Military execution, death by, preferred to hanging, 322.

Military post among—  
Increase in, recommended, 1475, 1940.

To be established, 436.

Militia sent to suppress. (See Indian Wars.)

Money invested for, 249.

Moral improvement of, 981.

Arrangements made for, 1391.

Neutral lands, treaty regarding, 3717.

Number of, in United States, 2991, 4940, 5885, 6167.

Pacific relations with, desired, 1332.

Paper from Society of Friends on affairs of, referred to, 4075.

Peace among, attempts made to preserve, 2117.

Peace policy, appropriation to carry out, recommended, 4106.

Persons charged with murder convicted by, 442.

Police force of, organized, 4575.

Population of, 2991, 4940, 5885, 6167.

Increased by enlargement of boundaries, 2623, 2664.

Presents to, from Great Britain, referred to, 2129.

Proceeds of reservations, bill providing for use of, for relief of, 4973.

Progress of, slow, 7041, 7042.

Public lands must be protected from. (See Frontiers.)

Referred to, 96, 100, 103, 107, 114, 117, 122, 123, 127, 133, 136, 159, 163, 178, 179, 191, 199, 346, 360, 374, 386, 395, 600, 651, 825, 1082, 1099, 2956.

Removal of, to lands lying westward—

Army engaged in, 1833.

Progress made in, discussed, 1128, 1167, 1332, 1390, 1472, 1475, 1608, 1714, 1833, 2261, 2355, 2410, 3388, 3587.

Recommended by President—  
Fillmore, 2710, 2720.

Jackson, 1021, 1039, 1082, 1104, 1117, 1132, 1167, 1251, 1274, 1390.

Monroe, 759, 849.

Polk, 2279, 2303.

Tyler, 2007, 2201.

Van Buren, 1608, 1692, 1714, 1724, 1778.

Referred to, 4367.

Treaty regarding, 1251, 1475.

Rights of, citizens infringing, must be punished, 129, 177, 183, 937, 1099.

Schools provided for. (See Indian Schools.)

Supplies for, increase of items for transportation of, recommended, 4680.

Teachers sent among, 5375. (See also Indian Schools.)

Territorial government for, recommended, 4073, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254.

Trade with, 773, 1099.

Act to regulate, discussed, 1099.

Trading establishments among, 766, 767, 849.

Recommended, 340, 342, 347, 436.

Treaties with (see also the several tribes), 1094, 2410, 2501, 2681, 2687, 2694, 2884, 2956, 3573, 3652, 3881, 4006.

Appropriation for fulfillment of, recommended, 2907, 2912.

Obligation of Congress to make, referred to, 4005.

**Indians—Continued.**

- Appropriation made for concluding, 872.
- Compensation paid persons for negotiating, referred to, 1745, 1808.
- Discussion of, in executive session referred to, 4006.
- Exclusion of reservations from, discussed, 1724.
- Instructions to commissioners negotiating within Indian Territory, 6271.
- Irregularities in, discussed, 1901.
- Laws regarding, modifications in, recommended, 2832.
- Must be ratified by Government, 53.
- Peace Commission of 1867 referred to, 4005.
- Appropriation to carry out policy of, recommended, 4106.
- Persons violating, shall be punished, 93, 129, 177, 183, 242.
- Printed copies of, referred to, 1135.
- Rejected by Senate, referred to, 2707.
- Transmitted for exercise of powers for fulfilling, 285.
- War between the States, attitude of tribes in. (See Civil War.)
- Wars with. (See Indian Wars.)
- Indigent Insane**, act making grant of lands to States for benefit of, vetoed, 2780.
- Industrial Conditions**, 6643, 6645.
- Industrial Education**, report on, transmitted, 5782.
- Discussed by President—  
Roosevelt, 7424.  
Taft, 7664.
- Industrial Exhibitions**. (See Exhibitions.)
- Industrial Peace Committee**.—The committee of the Norwegian Storthing entrusted with the distribution of the Nobel prize money in 1906 awarded to President Roosevelt that portion allotted to the person who should do the most to promote peace and fraternity among nations. The value of the prize was about \$40,000. The President expressed a wish that this award be made the nucleus of a fund for the promotion of industrial peace at home, and Congress passed an act which he approved March 2, 1907, creating the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. This law provided that the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and their successors in office, together with a representative of labor and a representative of capital and two per-

sons to represent the general public, to be appointed by the President of the United States, be created trustees of an establishment by the name of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, with authority to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the President and by him devoted to this foundation, and to administer it in accordance with the purposes defined, viz.: to invest and reinvest the principal of this foundation, to receive any additions which may come to it by gift, bequest, or devise, and to invest and reinvest the same; and to pay over the income from the foundation and its additions, or such part thereof as they may from time to time apportion, to a committee of nine persons, to be known as "The Industrial Peace Committee," to be selected by the trustees, three members of which committee shall serve for the period of one year, three members for the period of two years, and three members for the period of three years; three members of this committee to be representatives of labor, three to be representatives of capital, each chosen for distinguished services in the industrial world in promoting righteous industrial peace, and three members to represent the general public.

That the Industrial Peace Committee shall arrange for an annual conference in the City of Washington, D. C., of representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems, with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees; it shall call special conferences in case of great industrial crisis, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable, and take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees. The committee shall receive suggestions for the subjects to be discussed at the annual or other conferences and be charged with the conduct of the proceedings at such conferences. The committee shall also arrange for the publication of the results of the annual and special conferences.

That all expenditures authorized by the trustees shall be paid exclusively from the accrued income and not from the principal of the foundation.

That the trustees named are au-

**Industrial Peace Committee—Continued.** thorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia to an amount not exceeding three million dollars, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of this foundation.

That the principal office of the foundation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the trustees and committees may be held in other places, to be provided for in by-laws to be adopted from time to time by the trustees, for the proper execution of the purposes of the foundation.

That the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, to cooperate with any institutions or societies having similar or like purposes.

**Industrial Relations,** Commission on, 8105.

**Industrial Property,** international convention at Paris for protection of, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.

**Information, International Bureau of,** establishment of, at Washington recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

**“In God We Trust.”**—“In God We Trust” first appeared on the copper two-cent issue of 1864, and was the first use of the word “God” in any Government act. The sentence was introduced by James Pollock, Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. It appeared on the 1866 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half-dollar, and nickel five-cent piece, in lieu of the long existing motto of “E Pluribus Unum.” In the Trade Dollar issue (1873) both mottoes were retained, “In God We trust” appearing on the obverse.

Some of the coinage of 1907 appearing without the customary legend, much criticism was aroused and Congress on May 18, 1908, passed the following act, restoring the motto to the coins: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the motto, “In God We Trust,” heretofore inscribed on certain denominations of the gold and silver coins of the United States of America, shall hereafter be inscribed upon all such gold and silver coins of said denominations as heretofore.

**Inheritance Tax,** recommended by President—

Roosevelt, 7423, 7463.

Taft, 7750, 7760.

**Initiative, Referendum and Recall.**—

Under these terms are comprised several propositions for bringing the entire body of voters into closer and more active participation in making and enforcing laws. In the opinion of many persons of various political faiths these ideas comprehend a simpler and more advanced form of democracy than at present obtains in most representative governments.

The initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the legislative body.

Reference of proposed laws to the people for their final acceptance or rejection is known as the referendum. The initiative is always coupled with the referendum.

The recall is a provision for the recall of an elective officer before the expiration of his term of office by petition of a certain proportion of those who voted for him and demanding another election.

The principle of the referendum has been employed in the United States as far back as 1778, when the legislature of Massachusetts submitted a constitution to the people, requiring a two-thirds majority for its ratification. This failed of passage at the hands of the voters, and in 1779 a popular vote was taken on whether to hold a constitutional convention. This proposal carried and a convention was called which framed a new constitution which was later submitted to the people and ratified. Constitutions have been referred to the people for ratification by nearly all the States.

The broader idea of the referendum as popularly advocated in the United States is copied from the Swiss republic, whence it dates back to the fourteenth century. About 1890 interest in this form of law-making was aroused. Its introduction was one of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, and later of the People's party. It was thought that in this way legislation could be taken from the control of party politicians.

In 1898 South Dakota so amended its constitution as to require the submission to popular vote of any measure proposed by petition of five per cent. of the qualified voters. Upon



### Initiative, Referendum and Recall— *Continued.*

petition of the same percentage of voters any measure enacted by the legislature was required to be submitted to the people, provided such measure was not necessary to the immediate preservation of the public health, peace or safety for the support of the government or its existing institutions. South Dakota's adoption of the initiative and referendum was followed by Utah in 1900 and by Oregon in 1902. The Oregon plan seems to have been the model after which other States formed their initiative and referendum laws. It requires that an initiative petition must be signed by eight per cent. of the legal voters as shown by the vote for supreme judge at the last preceding general election, and filed with the Secretary of State four months before election. A referendum petition need only be signed by five per cent. of the voters and filed with the Secretary of State ninety days after the final adjournment of the legislature passing the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The legislature may also refer to the people any act passed by it. The veto power of the governor does not extend to referendum measures passed on by popular vote. It is also provided that the Secretary of State shall, at the expense of the State, mail to registered voters a printed pamphlet containing a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be voted on, and the proponents and opponents are permitted to insert in the pamphlet, at the actual cost to themselves of paper and printing only, such arguments on the subject as they desire to present. The Republican legislature of Oregon was directed by the referendum to elect Governor Chamberlain, a Democrat, to the United States Senate.

Oklahoma was the first State to embody the initiative and referendum in its original constitution. Eleven States have adopted the initiative and referendum—Arkansas, California (including the recall of judges), Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nevada (referendum only), Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. The legislature of Massachusetts has rejected the referendum. The States of Idaho, Florida, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington and Wyoming will vote upon the question during the year 1912.

The initiative and referendum is being largely used in cities, towns and counties to decide questions of public improvements, franchises, liquor traffic, etc. Los Angeles, Cal., adopted a form of initiative and referendum in 1902, and many other California cities have followed its example.

**Injunctions.**—Judicial writs forbidding specified persons doing certain things, the commission or continuance of which would, in the opinion of a judge, work irreparable injury before the complaint could be settled in a court of equity were borrowed by the early English chancellors from Roman law to supplement the common law where inadequate to meet the ends of justice. The scope and application of these writs, now known as injunctions, have been broadened until to-day the injunction is one of the most widely used processes of the courts of equity.

Injunctions, which are summary proceedings, are only rightfully issued in cases where the remedy at law will be inadequate to give a party who is wronged the complete relief to which he is entitled. Popular interest has been aroused in the subject of injunctions by their employment in labor disputes, where labor union members and their friends and sympathizers have been enjoined from inducing or coercing other working people to quit work, thus inflicting damage or injury to their employers, and thereby forcing the employers to grant concessions demanded by the labor union members.

Injunctions have also been granted restraining labor unions from advising members of their own or allied organizations to withdraw their profitable patronage or services from employers against whom they have a grievance. (See Boycott.)

Dec. 18, 1907, Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, granted a temporary injunction against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, restraining them from publishing the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in their paper, *The American Federationist*, under the heading, "We Don't Patronize," or "Unfair List." This injunction was made permanent March 23, 1908, the judge declaring that, although individuals may refuse to patronize a firm, the inciting of others to do so constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade. It restrained Samuel Gom-

**Injunctions—Continued.**

pers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison from "publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatever calling the attention of the complainant's customers, or of dealers or tradesmen, or the public, to any boycott against the complainant, its business or its product," and from advising any one not to purchase or handle the complainant's goods or by any other form of representation or statement interfering with his business. This injunction was violated and the defendants were sentenced by Judge Daniel Wright to imprisonment for one year, nine months and six months respectively. The case was appealed.

In 1893 the engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad went out on strike. The engineers on connecting lines of road refused to handle cars of that road. An injunction was granted by Judge Taft (later President), forbidding the employees of other roads to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan road. This was the first judicial decision outlining the rights and duties of organized labor in interstate commerce. This opinion, while conceding the right of the engineers and employees of the Toledo Company to quit work, denied the right of the employees of other companies to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo Company when offered them, such refusal being deemed part of a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce.

In 1894 the American Railway Union struck against the Pullman Car Company. Members of affiliated unions on all railways refused to handle the Pullman cars. The Cincinnati Southern Railway insisted on its employees hauling the cars, and an officer of the union was sentenced to jail for endeavoring to induce the men not to handle Pullman cars after an injunction had been granted by Judge Taft forbidding such refusal, on the ground of interference with interstate traffic.

In September, 1908, Judge Van Devanter, of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, Mo., granted the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and other roads operating in Arkansas, an injunction restraining the Arkansas State Railroad Commission from enforcing the two-cent-a-mile rate of fare law, on

the ground that such rate was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional.

In 1908 the Chicago Typographical Union was enjoined by the Illinois Supreme Court not to practice "picketing." The union appealed the case and continued the practice complained of. The violators were fined by the court, who held that an appeal does not justify the violation of an injunction.

In 1908 a New York City Court judge issued an injunction restraining the police from interfering with certain theatrical performances on Sunday. This injunction was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, on the ground that an officer cannot be restrained from enforcing a valid law.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sought, in 1908, to enjoin its switchmen from leaving its employ in violation of an alleged agreement to work under certain conditions for a specified time. The injunction was refused on the grounds that no violation of property rights was shown, and that members of labor organizations may peacefully withdraw from employment, even though such withdrawal involves a breach of contract.

Many interesting points of law have been raised on the subject of injunctions, and they have been officially discussed by President Roosevelt and President Taft.

**Injunctions:**

Abuse of, in labor disputes, mentioned, 7406, 7466, 7508, 7570, 7593. Defended by President Taft, 7672.

Discussing powers of courts in, 7672. **Inland Water Ways**, improvements recommended, 7602.

**Innis, James**, commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

**Innocuous Desuetude.**—This phrase occurs in a message of President Cleveland, March 1, 1886 (4966), when he was discussing laws on the subject of suspensions from office. The Senate had asked him for his reasons for suspending certain officials.

**Insane Asylum.** (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

**Insane Persons**, act making grant of lands to States for benefit of, vetoed, 2780.

**Insolvent Debtors.** (See Bankruptcy; Debtors, Insolvent.)

**Inspection, Sanitary.** (See Animal Industry discussed.)

**Inspector-General of Army**, bill relative to department of, returned, 4855.

**Inspector, Revenue.** (See Revenue Inspector.)

**Institutions of Learning.** (See Education; Military Academy; National University; Naval Academy; Seminaries of Learning.)

**Insular Possessions, U. S.,** mentioned, 6747.

Industrial development of, 7399.

**Insurance Companies, American:**

Exclusion of, from Germany, referred to, 6061, 6099, 6183.

Discussed by President Roosevelt, 7360, 7367.

Federal control of, advocated, 7367.

Treatment of, in Russia, discussed, 5961.

**Insurrections.** (See Illegal Combinations.)

**Intercontinental Railroad:**

Connection of Mexican railway system with, discussed, 5547.

Survey for, discussed, 5622.

To connect systems of North America with those of southern continent recommended, 5504.

**Intercourse, Foreign:**

Action recommended on the publication of confidential items, 2281.

Appropriations for, 190, 448.

Reduction in, discussed, 4356.

Unexpended, 3828.

**Contingent expenses—**

Funds on deposit with Baring Brothers & Co., for, 3828.

Public interests demand that confidential items be not published, 2281.

Expenditures for, to be paid from funds on deposit, 3828.

Provision for, recommended, 58, 190.

Requests of House and Senate for information regarding, refused, 186, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2690, 2691, 2695, 6101.

Referred to, 2529.

**Interior Department Building:**

Fire in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4405, 4407.

Fireproof roof for, recommended, 4690.

**Interior, Department of the.—History.**

—An Executive Department of the Government. It is composed of a number of bureaus and offices whose duties have no necessary connection with each other. It was created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1849; in the original law it was called the Home Department (q. v.), the name being very soon changed. By the act of 1849, it was given jurisdiction over patents, formerly held by the State Department; Indian

Affairs, formerly held by the War Department; pensions, formerly held by the War and Navy; and the census, formerly under the Treasury; while the General Land Office was transferred to it from the Treasury, together with the care of certain public buildings and the revision of court accounts. The Census Bureau was transferred in 1903 to the Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.), while the reviewing of the accounts of courts and marshals is in the hands of the Department of Justice (q. v.). Numerous additions have since been made to its jurisdiction, including education, public surveys, the subsidized railroads, the distribution of certain public documents; labor matters (now controlled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, (q. v.)), territories, national parks, and the oversight of certain charitable institutions in the District of Columbia. The office of Assistant Secretary was created at its organization; an additional assistant secretary, with the title of First Assistant, was created in 1865. The Secretary of the Interior and his two assistants have general supervision of the work of the Department. The Secretary's duties are performed in his absence by the First Assistant Secretary; or in the absence of both his superiors, by the Assistant Secretary. The First Assistant attends to matters relating to official bonds and requisitions; the territories; Indian supplies; lands and trust funds; and the national parks. The Assistant Secretary attends to appeals from the Pension and Patent Offices, the business of certain charitable institutions; admission and disbarment of attorneys practicing before the Department; and certain vouchers. The Chief Clerk, besides the usual duties of such an official, edits the Official Register of the United States.

*The Patent Office* attends to the granting and issuing of patents on inventions. The first patent law was approved April 10, 1790. Only 3 patents were granted the first year, 33 the second, and 11 the third. In 1836 the Patent Office was burned, with all the records, and Congress then established the present system, substantially repealing the earlier laws. The office was created as a Bureau of the Department of State, the chief officer being the Commissioner of Patents. When the Department of the Interior was created, in 1849, the Patent Office was made a bureau



**Interior, Department of the—Continued.** thereof. The Commissioner of Patents supervises the issuing of patents and the registration of trade-marks. His decision is final in the Patent Office and he has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases and questions relating to the patentability of inventions. The Office publishes each month an Official Gazette, giving a description of each patent issued, and employs in its work 732 persons, including an assistant commissioner, chief clerk, five examiners-in-chief, an examiner of interferences, and thirty-nine principal examiners. Under the old system, prior to 1836, there were issued only 9,937 patents; since that time, up to Jan. 1, 1905, there have been issued 778,790 patents.

*The Commissioner of pensions* has charge of matters relating to pensions and bounty lands. Under him are two deputy commissioners and a chief clerk, each in charge of certain divisions of the Bureau. Up to 1833, the distribution of pensions had been supervised by the War and Navy Departments, each for its own pensioners. In that year Congress established the Pension Bureau, and placed J. S. Edwards in charge. He immediately assumed the business heretofore conducted by the War Department, and in 1849 naval pensions also. In the same year the Bureau was made a part of the new Interior Department. (See also Pensions.)

*The General Land Office* has charge of the survey and sale of public lands. Until 1812 the Secretary of the Treasury acted as agent for the sale of public lands. After the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office was created, the Land Office remained a Bureau of the Treasury Department until it was made a part of the Interior Department at its organization.

*The Bureau of Indian Affairs* has jurisdiction over the Indians of the United States, except those in Alaska, and makes annual reports upon the condition of each tribe. Previous to 1832 all matters relating to the Indians had been transacted by the clerks of the War Department. By this time, however, the business relations between the Government and the Indians had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to establish a Bureau of Indian Affairs. Accordingly Congress authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner who should have general superintend-

ence, under the Secretary of War, of all Indian Affairs. The first Commissioner was appointed July 9, 1832. It remained a part of the War Department until 1849, when it was transferred to the Department of the Interior.

*The Bureau of Education* was originally established under the name of the Department of Education in 1867; the succeeding year it was made a Bureau of the Interior Department. Its head is the Commissioner of Education. His duties are to collect such statistics and facts as show the progress of education throughout the country, and to diffuse this and such other information as shall aid in educational progress. He also has charge of the education of the Indians in Alaska, and administers the endowment fund for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

*Geological Surveys.*—Expeditions for the special purpose of making geological inquiry have been provided for by the General Government and by nearly all the States, beginning with North Carolina, whose legislature authorized a survey of the State in 1823. Such work carried on by the Federal Government is under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. The United States at first attached geologists to exploring parties, but in 1834 sent out a special geological survey under Featherstonhaugh. Similar expeditions set forth in 1839, 1845, 1847, and 1848. In 1867 F. V. Hayden was authorized to survey Nebraska, extending his work later into other Territories. In 1871 J. W. Powell was commissioned to survey the country bordering upon the Colorado River, and G. M. Wheeler was put in charge of a topographical survey.

In March, 1879, the United States Geological Survey was established, and the Hayden, Powell, and Wheeler surveys consolidated with it. The five branches of the Survey are: (1) Administrative; (2) Geologic, including the making of the geologic map and the study of economic geology; (3) Topographic, including the making of the basal topographical map which has been extended over thirty-one per cent. of the area of the United States; (4) Hydrographic, including the Reclamation Service which has Irrigation (q. v.) work in charge and which determines the flow and discharge of rivers; (5) Publication Branch. The Directors of the Geological Survey have been Clarence

**Interior, Department of the—Continued.**

King, 1879-1881; Major J. W. Powell, 1881-1894; Charles D. Wolcott; 1894-1896; George Otis Smith. The first appropriation for the work (1879) was \$106,000. The appropriation for 1903-1904 was \$1,377,820.

The Geological Survey was made a Bureau of the Interior Department in 1879, although geological and topographical expeditions had been sent out before that time. Its head, the Director of the Geological Survey, is charged with the classification of public lands, their examination as to geologic structure, mineral resources and products and the preparation of topographic and geologic maps; he makes investigations as to the water supply and the capacity of streams; and has charge of the reclamation of arid lands (popularly known as irrigation work), including the disbursement of the reclamation fund, created by the act of June 17, 1902, from the sale of arid lands. (See Irrigation.)

From 1881 to 1904 the duties of the Secretary as to reports from subsidized railroads were performed by the Commissioner of Railroads; in the latter year this office was abolished and the duties devolved upon the Secretary.

**Official Duties.**—The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions, pensions and bounty lands, the public lands and surveys, the Indians, education, the Geological Survey, Reclamation Service, the Bureau of Mines, national parks, distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories, and the supervision of certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States.

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.—This officer performs such duties in connection with the matters over which the Secretary of the Interior has jurisdiction as that officer may prescribe or as may be required by law. His duties as a rule are in connection with matters concerning or coming from the General Land Office, the Indian Office, the Reclamation Service, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Mines.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.—This officer performs such duties

in connection with the matters over which the Secretary of the Interior has jurisdiction as that officer may prescribe or may be required by law. His duties as a rule are in connection with matters concerning or coming from the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the national parks and reservations, the eleemosynary institutions of the District of Columbia, including the Government Hospital for the Insane, and various miscellaneous matters over which the department has jurisdiction.

Chief Clerk.—The chief clerk is the chief executive officer of the department and the administrative head of the Office of the Secretary. He has supervision over the clerks and employees of the department, enforces the general regulations of the department, is superintendent of the buildings occupied by the department, and supervises all business relating to eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia and national parks and reservations. During the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries he may be designated by the Secretary to sign official papers and documents.

Commissioner of Patents.—The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the administration of the patent laws, and supervision of all matters relating to the granting of letters patent for inventions, and the registration of trade-marks. He is by statute made the tribunal of last resort in the Patent Office, and has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases, of the patentability of inventions, and of registration of trade-marks. Appeals lie from his decisions to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner of Pensions.—The Commissioner of Pensions supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting pensions on account of service in the Army or Navy; claims for reimbursement for the expenses of the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners; and also claims for bounty-land warrants based upon military or naval service rendered prior to March 3, 1855.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office is charged with the survey, management, and disposition of the public lands, the adjudication of conflicting claims relating

**Interior, Department of the—Continued.**  
thereto, the granting of railroad and other rights of way, easements, the issuance of patents for lands, and with furnishing certified copies of land patents and of records, plats, and papers on file in his office. In national forests he executes all laws relating to surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, reconveying, or patenting of public lands, and to the granting of rights of way amounting to easements.

**Commissioner of Indian Affairs.**—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has charge of the Indian tribes of the United States (exclusive of Alaska)—their lands, moneys, schools, purchase of supplies, and general welfare.

**Commissioner of Education.**—The Commissioner of Education collects statistics and general information showing the condition and progress of education, issues an annual report in two volumes, a bulletin in several numbers annually, and miscellaneous publications; has charge of the schools for the education of native children in Alaska; supervises the reindeer industry in Alaska, and administers the endowment fund for the support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts.

**Director of the Geological Survey.**—The Director of the Geological Survey is charged under direction of the Secretary of the Interior with classification of the public lands and the examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and mineral products of the national domain. In conformity with this authorization, the Geological Survey has been engaged in making a geologic map of the United States, involving both topographic and geologic surveys, in collecting annually the statistics of mineral production, and in conducting investigations relating to surface and underground waters.

**Director of the Reclamation Service.**—The Director of the Reclamation Service, under the personal supervision and direction of the Secretary, is charged with the survey, construction, and operation of the irrigation works in arid States, authorized by the act of June 17, 1902.

**Director of the Bureau of Mines.**—The Director of the Bureau of Mines is charged with the investigations of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improve-

ment of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technological investigations pertinent to such industries. He also has charge of tests and analyses of coals, lignites, ores, and other mineral fuel substances belonging to or for the use of the United States, and has supervision over the mine inspectors for the Territories.

Heads of the Interior Department since its organization have been: Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia; Robert McClelland, Michigan; Jacob Thompson, Mississippi; Caleb B. Smith, Indiana; John P. Usher, Indiana; James Harlan, Iowa; Orville H. Browning, Illinois; Jacob D. Cox, Ohio; Columbus Delano, Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; Carl Schurz, Missouri; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; Henry M. Teller, Colorado; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; John W. Noble, Missouri; Hoke Smith, Georgia; David R. Francis, Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Missouri; James R. Garfield, Ohio; Richard Ballinger, Washington; Walter L. Fisher, Illinois.

#### **Interior Department of the:**

Additional room for clerical force in, recommended, 4661.

Affairs of, discussed, 5760.

Appointments and removals in, referred to, 3669.

Establishment of, referred to, 2704.

Increased number of law clerks in, recommended, 4679.

Libraries in, consolidation of, referred to, 4738.

Separation of Patent Office from, recommended, 4155, 4206.

Transfer of—

Pension Bureau from, to War Department, recommended, 4060.

Territorial affairs from State Department to, recommended, 4060, 4145.

**Internal Improvements.**—There being no provision in the Constitution for internal improvements, the matter has always been a subject of dispute. Since Aug. 7, 1789, Congress has regularly appropriated money for such improvements as lie strictly within the Federal jurisdiction—harbors, beacons, buoys, lighthouses, piers, etc. March 29, 1806, Congress authorized the President to appoint 3 commissioners to lay out a national



**Internal Improvements—Continued.**

road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and appropriated \$30,000 for the expenses (406). The road was to pass through several States. A national road was also projected through Georgia, with New Orleans as its proposed western terminus. March 3, 1817, President Madison vetoed a bill to set apart the bonus and Government dividends of the national bank as a fund "for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses," on the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to extend public revenue for such purposes (569). May 4, 1822, President Monroe vetoed an appropriation for preserving and repairing the Cumberland road, on the same general ground (711). President Jackson also vetoed several bills providing for internal improvements (1046, 1056, 1201, 1337). March 14, 1818, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring that Congress had the power to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals and for the improvement of water courses. March 3, 1823, the first appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors passed Congress. In April, 1824, \$30,000 was appropriated for the survey of such roads and canals as the President should deem of national importance, and the act of March 3, 1825, authorized the subscription of \$300,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Since 1861 the question of internal improvements has ceased to be a party one, both parties recognizing the right of Congress to appropriate money for public improvements. (See River and Harbor Bills, Pacific Railroads and Irrigation.)

**Internal Improvements** (see also Rivers and Harbors):

Acts on subject of, vetoed by President—

Arthur, 4707.

Discussed, 4724.

Cleveland, 6109.

Grant, 4336.

Jackson, 1046, 1056, 1071, 1201, 1337.

Madison, 569.

Monroe, 711.

Pierce, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.

Polk, 2310, 2460.

Tyler, 2183.

Aid for, should be by separate bills, 4725.

Appropriations for, 1046.

Applied, 872.

On the Lakes referred to, 2957.

Recommended, 955, 2627, 4646.

Approval of bill for, explained, 1046. (See also Rivers and Harbors.)

Board of Engineers for, examination made by, 853, 873.

Constitutional amendment relative to, suggested, 398, 553, 587, 759.

Referred to, 786.

Discussed by President—

Adams, J. Q., 954, 982.

Arthur, 4646, 4707, 4724.

Buchanan, 3130.

Cleveland, 6109.

Fillmore, 2626.

Grant, 4336.

Jackson, 1014, 1046, 1071, 1164, 1201, 1337.

Madison, 569.

Monroe, 587, 711, 713.

Pierce, 2751, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.

Polk, 2310, 2460, 2506.

Roosevelt, 7602.

Taft, 7665.

Tyler, 2183.

Expenditures for public works in States and Territories referred to, 3591.

Information regarding construction of roads transmitted, 594.

Lands granted in aid of, 1029, 3651, 4065, 4206, 5380.

Referred to, 872, 877, 879, 909, 987, 993, 1096, 1776, 2957.

Surveys for, transmitted, 1027.

**Internal Revenue.**—That part of the revenue of a country which is derived from duties or taxes on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.—in fact, all revenue not collected on exports or imports. The internal revenue of the United States is derived chiefly from taxes on liquors and tobacco and in cases of emergency upon commercial paper, bank circulation, and upon incomes. The receipts from these various sources have varied from \$1,000,000, which figure was first reached in 1801, to \$309,000,000, which was reached during the operation of the war tax in 1866. Later the taxes settled down to a normal basis of something like \$150,000,000 a year. In 1892 \$154,000,000 was collected and in 1896 \$146,000,000. During the war with Spain the internal revenue collected in 1901 amounted to \$306,871,669, while the amount collected in 1905 was \$234,187,976.

**Internal Revenue.** (See Revenue, Public; Taxation.)

**Internal-Revenue Collection Districts,** reduction in, 4767.

**Internal Revenue, Commissioner of,** office of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3985.

**Internal-Revenue Stamps** referred to, 3903.

**Internal Taxation.** (See Taxation.)

**International African Association.** (See Congo Free State.)

**International American Bank:**

Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.

Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.

Discussed by, 5560.

**International American Conference.—**

Oct. 2, 1889, on the invitation of the United States, an international conference of representatives from the United States and 17 States of Central and South America, also including Mexico and Haiti, assembled at Washington. This conference is known as the Pan-American Congress. The object was to adopt some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disputes and the improvement of business relations and means of communication between the countries. Santo Domingo was the only State to refuse the invitation. Before assembling as a congress the delegates were taken on a tour of the country to give them an idea of the extent and resources of the United States. After traveling 6,000 miles they returned to Washington. The proceedings of the congress resulted in extending a knowledge of the commercial status of the various countries and the publication of an extensive series of proceedings, debates, and recommendations. The body adjourned April 19, 1890. The Bureau of American Republics (q. v.) was established at the suggestion of this congress.

**International American Conference:**

At Washington—

Centennial celebration of discovery of America, resolution of, regarding, 5512.

Discussed, 5369, 5467, 5542.

Extradition, reports on subject of, adopted by, 5514.

Importations and exportations, recommendations of, regarding, 5506.

Intercontinental railroad, survey of route for, recommended by, 5504.

International American bank, establishment of, recommended by, 5505.

Discussed, 5560.

International American monetary union, establishment of, recommended by, 5513.

International arbitration, reports on, adopted by, 5518.

Referred to, 5623, 5874.

International bureau of information at Washington, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.

International law, adoption of uniform code of, recommended by, 5513.

Latin-American library, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.

Memorial tablet in State Department to commemorate meeting of, erection of, recommended by, 5514.

Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, report of, concerning protection of, 5512.

Post dues and consular fees, recommendations of, regarding uniform system of, 5514.

Postal and cable communication, establishment of improved facilities for, recommended by, 5511.

Public health, recommendations of, for protection of, 5513.

Reciprocal commercial treaties recommended by, 5509.

Statement of action in Panama Canal matter, 6901.

Steamship service, establishment of rapid, recommended by, 5491. (See also 5511.)

Weights and measures, report of, on, 5513.

At Rio Janeiro—

Collection by government of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to Hague Conference, by Conference of South American Republics, 7440.

Effective work of Bureau of American Republics in, 7505.

**International American Monetary Union,** establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.

**International Arbitration:**

Attitude of Great Britain and United States respecting, discussed, 5874, 6154, 6178.

Failure of treaty for, referred to, 5623.

Reports adopted by International American Conference regarding, transmitted, 5518.

Referred to, 5623, 5874.

Resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of, referred to, 6060.

Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178.

- International Association of the Congo.**  
(See Congo Free State.)
- International Bureau of Exchanges,** establishment of, recommended, 4681.  
(See also Exchanges for Official Documents.)
- International Bureau of Information,** establishment of, at Washington, recommended by International American Conference, 5506.
- International Cattle Exhibition** at Hamburg, discussed, 4714.
- International Conference on Ratio between Gold and Silver.** (See Gold and Silver.)
- International Congress** at Brussels for abolition of African slave trade, 5471.
- International Congress of Electricians** at Paris, discussed, 4581, 4625, 4714.  
(See also National Conference of Electricians.)
- International Conventions:**  
Discretionary authority of President—  
To invite nations to attend, on subject of coinage, recommendations regarding, 5877.  
To send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4617, 4763, 4827, 5546.  
For establishing standards of measure of color, perception, and acuteness of vision, recommendations regarding, 4780.  
For protection of industrial property, 4794.  
For suppression of crime, 4115.
- International Copyright Convention:**  
At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.  
Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.
- International Exchange, Commission on,** work of, 7071, 7072.
- International Exhibition of Fine Arts,** to be held at Munich, discussed, 5193.
- International Exhibitions.** (See Exhibitions.)
- International Exposition of Labor** at Barcelona, discussed, 5177, 5399.
- International Fisheries Exhibition** at London, discussed, 4688.
- International Geodetic Association,** invitation to United States to become a party to, 5192.
- International Inventions Exhibition** at London, discussed, 4827.
- International Law:**  
Claim of Great Britain to forcibly visit American vessels on the seas, not sustained by, 3038.  
Propositions regarding, submitted by United States, discussed, 2945.  
Uniform code of, adoption of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.
- International Marine Conference** at Washington, discussed, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
- International Meridian Conference:**  
At Washington discussed, 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180.  
Invitation of Italian Government to United States to attend, 5546.
- International Military Encampment** to be held at Chicago:  
During World's Fair discussed, 5609.  
In 1887, foreign guests attending, not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.
- International Monetary Conference** (see also Coins and Coinage; Gold and Silver):  
At Brussels in 1892, 5752.  
Postponement of, discussed, 5876.  
Reports of, transmitted, 5784.  
At Paris in—  
1867, 3776, 3792.  
Report of S. B. Ruggles on, 4013.  
1878, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.  
Appropriation for, recommended, 4438.  
1881, 4625.  
1882, 4697.
- International Money Orders** discussed, 5881, 5971.
- International Obligations of United States,** removal of cases involving observance and execution of, from State to Federal judiciary recommended, 1928, 1956.
- International Ocean Telegraph Co.,** charges made by, for messages referred to, 4069.
- International Patent Congress** at Vienna, report of John M. Thacher on, referred to, 4215.
- International Peace Congress** at Washington discussed, 4684, 4717.  
Invitation extended countries of North and South America to attend, 4685.  
Postponement of, referred to, 4717.
- International Penitentiary Congress** at London, referred to, 4162.
- International Polar Congress** at Hamburg, referred to, 4535.
- International Postal Conference** at—  
Berne, 4250.  
Lisbon, 4938.  
Paris, 3387.  
New convention adopted by, 4453.
- International Postal Union,** convention for establishment of, 4250. (See also Universal Postal Union.)
- International Prison Congress** (see also National Prison Congress):  
To be held at—  
St. Petersburg, 5117.  
Stockholm, 4406.  
Proceedings of, referred to, 4464.



**International Sanitary Conference at—**  
Rome, 4898, 4918.

Washington, 4564, 4622, 4631.

**International Statistical Congress:**

At St. Petersburg, 4142, 4221.

The Hague, 4082.

Invitation to hold meeting in United States recommended, 4142.

**Interoceanic Canal Co.,** discussed, 5470.

**Interparliamentary Union** invited to St. Louis, 6870, 7053.

**Interstate Commerce.**—Commercial transactions and intercourse between residents in different States or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. Power to regulate commerce between the States is invested in Congress by the Constitution (18). It is held that the power to regulate commerce of necessity includes the power to regulate the means by which it is carried on, so that the scope of authority given to Congress by this clause enlarges with the development of the industries of the country and the means of communication. The intent of the framers of the Constitution was to prohibit legislation by any State against the business interests of another State by taxation, discrimination, or otherwise. It was intended also as a check upon the arbitrary power of State legislatures rather than upon private corporations or railroad companies. With the development of the great railway lines, traversing many States and bringing remote interior producers into close communication with the seaboard markets, came the necessity for regulating the rates of transportation by a more general law than it was within the power of any State to enact.

It was charged against the railroads that certain firms, or firms in certain cities, made contracts by which their goods were carried over long distances at lower rates than were demanded for carrying the same goods short distances. The railroads claimed that competition between trunk lines forced them to take the long-distance freight at nearly the same rates as they received for local freight where there was no competition. It was asserted that the railroads did not regulate freight rates by cost of carrying, but by what the business would bear.

The first attempts to regulate interstate commerce began in 1873, previous to which time the Grangers had had State laws for regulation of railroad charges enacted in some of

the Western States. In 1878 John H. Reagan, of Texas, introduced a series of bills in the House, which culminated Feb. 4, 1887, after yearly debates on these and similar bills, in the act to regulate commerce. This law established an Interstate Commerce Commission of 5 to investigate complaints. It furthermore gives shippers the option of complaining to this commission or of instituting suits in the Federal courts; prohibits unjust discrimination between persons and places, the giving of special rates, etc., though the commissioners may suspend this rule in special cases; requires railroads to publish rates and adhere to them, and forbids pooling of freights of different and competing railroads; enforces the Safety Appliance Act of 1893, and requires from all common carriers doing an interstate business a monthly report of all accidents both to passengers and employees. The chairman of the Commission is directed to assist the Commissioner of Labor to endeavor to settle all disputes between railway companies and their employees.

#### **Interstate Commerce Act:**

Discussed by President—

Arthur, 4732, 4772.

Johnson, 3560.

Roosevelt, 6648, 6652, 6653, 7032, 7405, 7419, 7450, 7510, 7523.

Taft, 7662.

Interstate commerce rates reduced, after passage of law regulating, 7419.

New York Central and Hudson River R. R. convicted under, opinion and sentence of Judge Holt quoted, 7405.

Physical examination of railways recommended, 7510.

#### **Interstate Commerce Commission.—**

Under "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended March 2, 1889, Feb. 10, 1891, Feb. 8, 1895, the "Elkins Act" of Feb. 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and part-

**Interstate Commerce Commission—Continued.**

ly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any Territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The commission has jurisdiction on complaint and after full hearing to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law, are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The following were the Commissioners in 1912: Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, Chairman; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky; Franklin K. Lane, of California; Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), a Court of Commerce was created (q. v.) with jurisdiction to restrain or enforce orders of the commission. This court is composed of five judges selected from the circuit court judges of the United States, and the amendment contains specific provision as to jurisdiction and procedure. Telegraph, telephone, and cable companies are made subject to the commission. The jurisdiction of the commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short

hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section authorizes the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of Feb. 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the circuit court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of Feb. 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of Feb. 11, 1903.

Under the act of Aug. 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety-Appliance Act," provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers, and drawbars of a standard height for freight cars, and have grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of each car; and that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways;

**Interstate Commerce Commission—Continued.**

and provides for a minimum number of air-braked cars in trains.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety-appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards, and grab irons, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of appliances.

The act of June 1, 1898, known as the arbitration act, directs the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. By amendment of this act March 4, 1911, any member of the commission, or of the Court of Commerce, may exercise the powers conferred upon the chairman of the commission.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior accident-reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employees engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any 24.

The act of May 23, 1908, by section 16 thereof, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission limited control over the street railroads in the District of Columbia.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violations of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved

June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizes the commission to prescribe the form of bookkeeping for District of Columbia gas and electric companies.

The act of Feb. 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

**Interstate Commerce Commission:**

Civil service extended to, 6143.

Legislation for protection of yardmen and brakemen against accidents recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.

Railroad transportation discussed, 6172.

Railroads, proposal to place under jurisdiction of, 7358, 7359.

Work of, 7032.

**Interstate National Guard Association.**

—This association is composed of representatives of the Organized Militia of the States of the Union, and its purpose is to conserve the interests of that body of troops.

**Inventions, American.**—The industrial progress of the world is marked by inventions and discoveries which dot the path from barbarism to the highest state of civilization. While the first great inventions of gunpowder, printing, the mariner's compass, the barometer, thermometer, steam engine, spinning jenny, etc., were brought to these shores by the earlier settlers, the world owes a great deal to America for original discoveries and inventions as well as the development and practical application of ideas from abroad. From the day of the setting up of the printing press and the drawing of electricity from the clouds, the American inventive faculty has been active, and, encouraged by the patent laws and the resultant fame and financial rewards, genius has run riot in America.

Jeremiah Wilkinson's mule spinner, invented in 1774, was the basis of the cotton-goods industry in New England, and in the steamboat of John Fitch and the steam road wagon of Oliver Evans, in 1786 and 1787, we find the nucleus of our present day steam-navigation service and the automobile industry. The threshing machine was scarcely introduced from England than Eli Whitney gave us



**Inventions, American—Continued.**

the cotton gin. It was an American, John Stevens, who first applied the idea of twin-screw propellers to steam navigation and made possible the ocean greyhound of to-day. The breech-loading shotgun was patented by an American before the breaking out of the War of 1812. The eccentric lathe for turning irregular wood forms was invented by Thomas Blanchard, an American, in 1819, and John Walker patented friction matches in 1827. Prof. S. F. B. Morse conceived the electric telegraph in 1832, and in the same year Saxton devised the electro-magnetic machine, and M. W. Baldwin built "Old Ironsides," the first great locomotive in the United States, and two years later Obed Hussey and Cyrus McCormick gave us the reaper and mowing machine. Samuel Colt patented the revolving chambered fire-arm in 1836, and three years later Charles Goodyear discovered how rubber can be vulcanized. Charles Thurber had a practical typewriting machine in operation in 1843. In 1844 Dr. Horace Wells discovered the use of nitrous-oxide gas as an anæsthetic, and two years later Dr. Morton used ether for the same purpose. Robert Hoe's double-cylinder printing press was immediately followed by Elias Howe's sewing machine. The laying of the first Atlantic telegraph cable, which was conceived and executed by Cyrus W. Field, gave an impetus to inventive genius along the line of rapid communication and transportation, and was followed by many improvements in electrical apparatus, car couplers, air brakes, printing, photography, farm machinery, etc. Graham Bell had the telephone in practical operation in 1876, and the following year Edison completed the phonograph, which he followed immediately with the incandescent electric light. An idea of the many inventions in the line of electrical appliances may be obtained from the fact that Mr. Edison alone, according to the records of the Patent Office, received 742 patents for electric devices between 1872 and 1900. As an indication that Edison was not the only busy inventor, it may be stated that during the same period some forty others received from one hundred to more than six hundred patents each. The linotype machine, patented by Othmar Mergenthaler in 1884, wrought many changes and im-

provements in the printing trade, and the rear-drive chain safety bicycle, which before the advent of the improved automobile held sway as a rapid and economical mode of individual transportation, was the invention of George W. Marble. The extraction of aluminum and the manufacture of cement are also important American inventions. For America's contributions to the science of navigating the air, see the article entitled *Aeronautics* in this volume. It is not the purpose of this article to enumerate all the great inventions for which the world is indebted to Americans, but merely to show that the encouragement by the government has stimulated genius to a point even beyond the fondest hopes of the early promoters of the patent office. (See also Patent Office.)

**Inventions.** (See Patent Office; Patents.)

**Inventions Exhibition, International,** at London discussed, 4827.

**Iowa.**—One of the United States; nickname, "The Hawkeye State"; motto, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." It was formed from a part of the Louisiana territory purchased from France. The name signifies "Here is the place to dwell in peace." Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois (separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota, and has an area of 56,025 square miles. The first white settlement was made at Dubuque by Julian Dubuque in 1788. In 1834 the territory was made a part of Michigan. In 1836 it was added to Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838 the Territory of Iowa was established. It was admitted to statehood Dec. 28, 1846.

Iowa is almost exclusively an agricultural State.

Statistics of agriculture reported to the Federal Census Bureau, under date of April 15, 1910, place the number of farms in the State at 217,044 (a decrease of 11,578, or 5.1 per cent. as compared with 1900), comprising 33,930,688 acres, valued, with stock and improvements, at \$3,745,860,544, an average of \$82.58 per acre, as compared with \$36.25 in 1900. The value of domestic animals, poultry, etc., was \$393,003,196, including 4,448,006 cattle, valued at \$118,864,139; 1,492,226 horses, \$177,-

**Iowa—Continued.**

999,124; 55,524 mules, \$7,551,818; 7,545,853 swine, \$69,693,218; 1,145,549 sheep, \$5,748,836. In 1911 9,850,000 acres produced 305,350,000 bushels of corn, valued at \$161,836,000; 647,000 acres, 10,622,000 bushels of wheat, \$9,348,000; 4,950,000 acres, 126,225,000 bushels of oats, \$51,752,000; 30,000 acres rye, \$416,000; 174,000 acres, 12,876,000 bushels of potatoes, \$9,399,000, and 3,240,000 acres, 2,592,000 tons of hay, \$32,400,000.

The mineral products for 1910, consisting of coal, lime, clay products, and mineral water, amounted to \$22,730,658. The coal production increased by 170,358 tons as a result of the coal strike in Illinois and Indiana. The general strike lasted only six weeks in Iowa, while it lasted six months in other States. There were 16,666 miners employed in the State, who worked an average of 218 days during the year 1910.

The State has no bonded indebtedness. The assessed value of all property in 1911 was \$757,336,279, which is one-fourth of the actual value. There was in the general State revenue fund June 30, 1911, \$1,282,539, with outstanding warrants of \$173,745, leaving a net balance of \$1,108,793.

There are 9,911 miles of steam railway in the State and 600 miles of electric line. The population ascertained by the United States census of 1900 was 2,231,853, and the State census of 1905 showed a decrease to 2,216,068. The Federal census of 1910, however, showed a slight advance during the next five years to 2,224,771.

**Iowa (see also Cedar Rapids):**

Acts to quiet title of settlers on Des Moines River lands in, vetoed, 4996, 5412.

Admission of, into Union, memorial from legislature requesting, 2130.

Boundary line with Missouri, dispute respecting, 1775, 1777, 1788.

Appropriation to defray expenses growing out of, requested, 1953.

Claims of, commissioners to be appointed to examine, referred to, 3662.

Constitution of, appropriation to defray expenses of convention for formation of, requested, 1953.

Survey of northern boundary of, 2708.

Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

**Iowa Indians.** (See Indian Tribes.)

**Iowa Reservation:**

Cession of portion of, to United States proclaiming, 5591.

Sale of, bill for, 4959.

**Ioway Indians.** (See Iowa Indians.)

**Iredell, James** (1751-1799); politician and jurist; b. Lewes, England; justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1799; in the third electoral college he received three votes for President.

**Iredell, James** (1788-1853); politician and jurist; b. at Edenton, N. C.; governor of North Carolina, 1827-28; and United States Senator, 1828-31.

**Ireland.**—An island west of Great Britain, forming with it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west and south and on the east by Great Britain, separated by the Irish Sea and St. George's and North channels. It extends from lat. 51° 26' to 55° 21' north, and from long. 5° 23' to 10° 28' west. The leading occupation is agriculture, and the chief manufactures are linen, woollens, spirits, etc. Government is administered by a Lord Lieutenant appointed by the British Crown, together with a privy council at Dublin and a Chief Secretary in Parliament. Ireland is represented by 103 members in the House of Commons, and the peerage, consisting of 172 members, appoints twenty-eight representative peers to sit in the House of Lords. The country is divided into four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught. By the Local Government Act of 1898 provision was made for popularly elected councils for counties and rural districts. These councils are elected for three years and take the place of the old grand juries and presentment sessions. The principal cities are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford. These have Borough Councils. Women are eligible for election in borough and county councils. The area of the island is 32,583 sq. miles and the population 4,458,775.

**Ireland:**

Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2521, 3590, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699.

Released, 3902, 4713.

Trial and conviction of, 3800, 3827, 3833.

Military expedition to aid insurgent party in. (See Fenians.)

**Irion, R. A.**, secretary of state of Republic of Texas, convention signed by, 1686.

**Iron:**

Report relating to cost of production of, etc., transmitted, 5569.

**Iron and Steel, manufactures of, tariff on (Schedule C) vetoed, 8129.**

Tariff rates compared, 8130.

**Irrigation.**—The ancient practice of increasing the productiveness of the soil by means of an artificial supply of water has been successfully applied to the arid plains of the western part of the United States. The subject became so extensive and important that in 1900 the leading political parties pledged themselves to enact laws looking to the reclamation of arid lands. Up to this time most of the public irrigation work was carried on under the Carey act of 1894, which granted to each of the arid States 1,000,000 acres of desert land on condition of its reclamation.

Under this law public lands are withdrawn from entry on application of the State. The State may then enter into contract with private companies to build irrigation canals, ditches, reservoirs, etc., the State agreeing to sell the land to settlers who have contracted with the canal builders for a supply of water at prices fixed in the contract with the State.

June 17, 1902, Congress passed the reclamation law, which provided for the construction of irrigation works by the United States Government. The law set aside the receipts from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, for the construction of irrigation works, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The cost of the works is to be repaid by the settlers, who use the water, in ten annual installments, and when the payments have been made for a majority of the lands included in any project the management and operation of such project are to be turned over to the owners, to be maintained at their expense. The receipts from the sale of land and the use of water are to form a perpetual reclamation fund. Public lands included in reclamation projects may be acquired only under the terms of the homestead law, and the commutation clause of that law does not apply to such lands.

Up to 1909 the Government had selected for reclamation more than

two million acres at an estimated cost of nearly \$90,000,000. Under the Carey act the States have selected for reclamation and had assigned to them up to July 1, 1908, 3,239,285 acres. Idaho and Wyoming, each having disposed of the 1,000,000 acres allowed them under the law, were granted an additional 1,000,000 acres for the same purpose.

The reclamation service having, however, embarked on various costly enterprises beyond the means of the reclamation fund, Congress was required to pass a new law in 1910 authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness against the reclamation fund to the amount of \$30,000,000, payable from future receipts of the fund. The number of projects and the amount expended on them to June 30, 1911, are shown in the following table:

STATE AND PROJECT.	Expenditures
Arizona: Salt River.....	\$9,164,437.56
Arizona-California:	
Colorado River.....	43,659.73
Yuma.....	4,313,868.21
California: Orland.....	499,004.53
Colorado: Grand Valley.....	83,683.71
Uncompahgre.....	4,509,697.63
Idaho: Boise.....	4,515,525.06
Minidoka.....	3,741,216.57
Kansas: Garden City.....	380,030.09
Montana: Huntley.....	853,472.76
Milk River.....	911,487.99
Sun River.....	768,493.35
Montana-North Dakota:	
Lower Yellowstone.....	2,922,442.00
Nebraska-Wyoming:	
North Platte.....	5,130,965.75
Nevada: Truckee-Carson.....	4,103,346.71
New Mexico: Carlsbad.....	571,181.37
Hondo.....	349,212.20
New Mexico-Texas:	
Rio Grande.....	290,746.75
North Dakota:	
Missouri River Pumping.....	845,474.73
Oklahoma: Cimarron.....	8,873.17
Oregon: Central Oregon.....	40,416.67
Umatilla.....	1,206,391.31
Oregon-California:	
Klamath.....	1,812,476.07
South Dakota:	
Belle Fourche.....	2,683,345.04
Utah: Strawberry Valley.....	1,214,411.90
Washington: Okanogan.....	539,866.49
Yakima.....	4,905,181.83
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	3,580,249.28
Secondary development.....	12,997.05
General accounts.....	351,689.63
Total.....	\$60,940,834.08

**Irrigation:**

Policy of Government regarding, discussed, 5561, 5640, 6655, 6658, 6764, 7427, 7475.

Importance of forest reserves to, 7038.

Storage and use of waters of Rio Grande for, discussed, 5959.

**Irvine, Callender,** commissary-general of purchases, nomination of, discussed, 992.



**Irwin, James T.**, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5044.

**Irwin, John**, commanding American naval forces at Honolulu, reports of, referred to, 5906.

**Irwin, Walter R.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3896.

**Island No. 10 (Tenn.), Battle of.**—

About the time of the capture of New Madrid, Mo., Commodore Foote sailed from Cairo, Ill., with a fleet of 7 ironclad gunboats, 1 wooden gunboat, and 10 mortar boats to assist Pope in his attack on Island No. 10. March 16, 1862, Foote began a bombardment, which he kept up for many days without effect. Pope in the meantime had dug a canal across the swampy land above New Madrid, so that vessels could pass through to that place without passing the island. Early in April, 3 of the gunboats ran by the batteries of the island under cover of night, and April 7 the Confederates found themselves surrounded by gunboats and transports laden with troops. Nothing remained but to surrender. Three generals, 273 field and company officers, 6,700 privates, 123 heavy guns and 35 field pieces, all of the latest pattern, 7,000 small arms, tents for 12,000 men, immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, hundreds of horses, mules, wagons, harness, etc., were captured. There were no casualties in the Federal army.

**Island Pond, Vt.**, proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

**Islands.** (See the several islands.)

**Isthmian Canal.** (See Panama Canal.)

**Isthmian Canal Commission**, work of, 7023, 7068.

**Italy.**—A kingdom in southern Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, on the east by Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic Sea, and the Mediterranean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by France and the Mediterranean. The area of the country, including adjacent insular possessions, is 110,646 square miles. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, consisting of a king and a parliament of two branches—senate and chamber of deputies. The reigning king is Vittorio Emanuele III., the only son of Umberto I. His son and heir apparent to the throne is Prince Umberto, born Sept. 15, 1904. The constitution is an elaboration of the fundamental charter granted by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects March 4, 1848,

The executive authority is exercised by the King with the advice of a Ministry composed of the heads of the eleven departments of the State. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who have reached the age of 21 years, but who have no vote till they are 25, and an unlimited number of members above 40 years of age, who are nominated by the King for life, a condition of the appointment being that the person shall have filled some high office or acquired distinction in the service of the State or some pursuit tending to the benefit of the country, or be a tax-payer to the extent of 3,000 lire. The body consisted, in 1908, of 323 members. The lower house consists of 508 deputies, elected by the people.

Italy has had since the building of Rome perhaps the most eventful history of any land in Europe, having been at various times the seat of a world-republic, an empire, a Gothic kingdom, a spiritual empire, a number of independent States and provinces, and lastly a united free kingdom.

The area of Italy is variously estimated at from 110,500 to 110,690 square miles. Estimated population Jan. 1, 1910, 34,947,865. During 1910, 651,475 persons emigrated, of whom 214,593 came to the United States. (See Immigration.)

About 70 per cent. of the total area is under cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, corn, sugar beets, wines, nuts and fruit. The average annual production of silk cocoons is 53,758,000 kilograms; of silk, 5,788,000 kilograms. In 1909 there were 714 mines in operation, employing 50,587 persons. Sulphur is the chief mineral produced and employs nearly half the total number engaged in mining. The number of persons engaged in the silk industry, as reported in 1903, was 191,000, in cotton industries, 140,000. Exports of silk for 1909 aggregated nearly 500,000,000 lire, or approximately one million dollars American money. Imports from the United States exceeded 390,000,000 lire, and exports to this country were 202,374,000 lire, or about \$40,500,000.

Sept. 26, 1911, Italy sent an ultimatum to the Turkish government concerning her rights in Tripoli, stating the grievances of Italy against Turkish misrule in that province and characterizing the course of the Porte as hostile to legitimate Italian

**Italy—Continued.**

activity in Tripoli and Cyrenaica; declaring her belief, in the light of past experiences, that further negotiation was useless, and demanding that the Porte give orders permitting Italian occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The ultimatum demanded an answer within twenty-four hours and the reply of the Porte being considered unsatisfactory, a state of war began Sept. 29, 1911. On that day three Turkish torpedo boats were sunk off Prevesa, on the coast of Epirus, by the Italian squadron commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The Italian plan of campaign was to blockade the Tripolitan coast and prevent the landing of Turkish reinforcements; war vessels were to be distributed along the Albanian and Macedonian coasts to prevent privateering or naval attacks and to protect Italians and other foreigners on Ottoman territory. Oct. 3, 1911, the bombardment of Tripoli was begun by Vice-Admiral Aubrey's division of war ships under Admiral Faravelli. The forts were soon demolished and fire broke out in several of the military buildings. Oct. 5 two battalions of seamen and marines took possession of the city.

An expeditionary force under General Caneva landed Oct. 13. This force was estimated at 25,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and artillery, which, with the engineers, the Red Cross and auxiliary bodies, brought the landing forces up to about 35,000. General Caneva upon his arrival issued a proclamation declaring that Italy had come not to enslave the population, but to restore to them their rights and to punish the usurpers, and that the inhabitants would be governed by the chiefs under the patronage of the King of Italy, and would be treated with justice, clemency and gentleness.

Oct. 19, 1911, Benghazi was bombarded and troops were landed. A fanatical uprising of Arabs occurred Oct. 23 in Tripoli and in the oasis outside the city, and the Italians were attacked both in front and rear by Turks and Arabs. The Arabs were reported to have been supplied with 10,000 magazine rifles by the Turks. The Italians, after sustaining some severe losses, repulsed the attacks and captured 3,000 of the rifles, and in the search for the remainder inflicted terrible punishment on the Arabs for their treach-

ery and refusal to surrender their arms. Conflicting reports as to the progress of the war reached America during the remainder of the year and the first part of 1912. By the middle of September, 1912, the entire Tripolitan coast of Africa was in Italy's possession as well as the islands of Rhodes and the eleven Sporades Islands in the eastern part of the Ægean Sea.

Sept. 17, there was fought near Derna, a port on the Mediterranean coast, 140 miles northeast of Benghazi, one of the bloodiest battles of the war. The Italians lost some sixty killed and double that number wounded, and the Turks fled in disorder, leaving more than 800 dead on the field; some reports say a thousand. On the same day it was unofficially announced from Ouchy, Switzerland, that commissioners from the two countries meeting there had tentatively agreed to terms for ending the war. The stipulations were indefinite, but conceded possession of the Tripolitan coast to Italy. The outbreak of the Balkan States put an end to negotiations for a time. The protocol was signed Oct. 15, 1912. (See also Turkey.)

**Italy:**

American citizens impressed into service of, and punished by, 5673.  
American College at Rome, threatened confiscation of, by, 4801.

American sailor alleged to have been killed in Genoa, 5769.

Annexation of States of the Church to, referred to, 4098.

Claims of, against Colombia and arbitration of President of United States in, 6328.

Claims of United States against Naples, 556, 598, 867, 1109, 1112, 1157.

Extension of time allowed commissioners for settlement of, recommended, 1267.

Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France, referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Consular convention with, 3800, 4436, 4448, 4588, 4626.

Expiration of, discussed, 4418.

Consular jurisdiction, treaty respecting, 3896.

Consuls of United States in, interference of, in difficulty in, referred to, 3826.

Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 5736.

Referred to, 5752.

Diplomatic relations with, 4715.

**Italy—Continued.**

Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4806.

Referred to, 5546, 5959.

International meridian conference, invitation to United States to attend, 5546.

Minister of, to United States, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

Minister of United States to Naples, 557.

Minister of United States to, title of ambassador conferred upon, 5874.

Occupation of Rome by King of, referred to, 4085.

Postal convention with, 3775.

Revolutions in Papal States of, 2551.

Subjects of, lynched in—

Colorado discussed and recommendations regarding, 6065, 6096.

New Orleans, 5617.

Indemnity for, paid by United States, 5751, 6459, 6461.

Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4789.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3800, 3828, 3888, 3896, 4082, 4098, 4806.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, dominions of the Pope suspended, 942, 3022.

**Italy, Treaties with.** (For the extradition treaty of 1868, see *Extradition Treaties*.)—A treaty of commerce and navigation of 1871 provides for freedom of commerce and navigation, liberty to trade and travel, and secures the rights and privileges of the citizens of the one country within the dominions of the other. The importation, exportation, and re-exportation of goods is permitted within the countries upon equal terms regardless of the nationality of the carrying vessels, and without the imposition of discriminating, higher, or other duties than those imposed upon other nations. Tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties shall not be levied upon: Vessels entering and leaving a port in ballast; vessels passing from one to another port of the same country to discharge a part of a cargo, when proof can be furnished that such charges have already been paid at one of the ports; vessels driven to seek shelter in port by stress of weather, and which do not discharge a whole or a part of the cargo. Humane treatment is to be accorded in cases of shipwreck.

The principle that in time of war free ships make free goods, is ob-

served between the nations. In case of the blockading of a port in either country in time of war, a vessel of the other nation shall not be regarded as liable to capture on its first attempt to enter, but shall be if the attempt is persisted in. Articles used in warfare on land and sea, munitions of war, arms, and military equipment are contraband of war. Provision is made for the examination of ship's papers and search with as little detention and embarrassment as possible. Citizens in the dominions of the other have all rights of disposal of property by sale, testament, gift, or otherwise. (For consular convention of 1878, see *Consular Conventions*.)

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made by which concessions, principally in wines, wine products, and works of art, were made in import duties by the United States; and concessions, principally in cotton seed oil, fish, machinery, etc., were made by Italy, by which lower import duties were imposed for the encouragement of trade in these articles between the two countries. (See also *Extradition Treaties*.)

**Itata, The,** seizure of, by United States for violation of neutrality laws discussed, 5618. (See also *Baltimore, The*.)

**Iuka (Miss.), Battle of.**—The transfer of Gen. Pope to Virginia and Gen. Halleck to Washington in the summer of 1862 left Grant in command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters at Corinth, Miss. Halleck ordered most of the Army of the Tennessee to be placed under Buell's command, leaving Grant's force on the defensive and harassed by the Confederates under Van Dorn and Price. Sept. 13, 1862, Price advanced from the south and seized Iuka, a village in northeast Mississippi, 21 miles east of Corinth. Van Dorn was then only 4 days off to the southwest, threatening Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans, with 9,000 men, was ordered to attack Price from the south, and Gen. Ord, with 8,000, was to attack from the north. The two armies failed to cooperate, and Price attacked Rosecrans Sept. 19. The latter kept his ground, but lost a battery of artillery, besides 736 men killed and wounded. Darkness put an end to the fight.

**Izard, Ralph,** on committee to conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 40.



## Jackson, Andrew (seventh President United States):

Andrew Jackson was elected by the Democrats in the election of 1828. In his contest against John Quincy Adams in 1824, Jackson received the plurality of both the popular and electoral votes, and yet failed of election by the House. His friends were much embittered by the result and began to work for his election immediately after the inauguration of President Adams. The candidates were chosen by common consent, the legislatures of the States having made a choice and endorsed the candidates. Jackson's name was presented by the legislature of Tennessee, and Van Buren brought Crawford's friends to Jackson's support. John Quincy Adams was nominated by legislatures and mass-meetings, and he was the candidate of the National Republicans. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 4. The popular vote gave Jackson 647,231 votes, and Adams 509,097. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 11, 1829, gave Jackson 178 votes, and Adams 83. John C. Calhoun received 171 electoral votes for Vice-President against 83 for Richard Rush.

In the election of 1832, the National Convention appears for the first time in the political history of the United States. It was instituted by the Anti-Masonic party at Philadelphia, in 1830, presided over by Francis Granger, and attended by 96 delegates. At its second meeting, at Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1831, it was attended by 112 delegates, who nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. The National Republican Convention met at Baltimore, Dec. 12, 1831, with 157 delegates, and nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, March 22, 1832, with 283 delegates, who endorsed Jackson's candidacy unanimously and nominated Martin Van Buren for Vice-President. The two-thirds rule, which has always obtained at Democratic conventions, was adopted at this convention. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 6, 1832. The popular vote stood: Jackson, 687,502; and Clay, 530,189. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1833, gave Jackson 219; Clay, 49; Floyd, 11; and Wirt, 7.

*Party Affiliation.*—Jackson was the single representative to Congress

from Tennessee upon its admission in 1796. As a representative he steadfastly opposed Washington's administration and the Federalists. He was one of the twelve who voted against the address to Washington approving of his administration; he opposed the Jay treaty with Great Britain; and Hamilton's financial policy. He was elected as a Democrat and this name was given to the Republican party in 1828 by his followers.

### *Political Complexion of Congress.*—

In the Twenty-first Congress (1829-1831) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 38 Democrats and 10 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 142 Democrats and 71 Whigs. In the Twenty-second Congress (1831-1833) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 35 Democrats and 13 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 130 Democrats and 83 Whigs. In the Twenty-third Congress (1833-1835) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 30 Democrats and 18 Whigs; and the House, of 240 members, was made up of 147 Democrats and 93 Whigs. In the Twenty-fourth Congress (1835-1837) the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 33 Democrats and 19 Whigs; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 144 Democrats and 98 Whigs.

*Civil Service.*—In the several administrations which preceded that of Jackson, public office was regarded as a public trust, and not a reward for political or party service. The total number of removals from office between the years 1789 and 1829 were only seventy-four. From March 4, 1829, to March 22, 1830, the changes in the civil service numbered about 2,000. This policy took the name of the "spoils system" from an utterance in the Senate, in 1831, by Senator Marey of New York, to the effect that "to the victors belong the spoils." In his First Annual Message (page 1012) President Jackson discusses the office-holder and says: "Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is, therefore, done by removal. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and when these require his removal they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that

**Jackson, Andrew—Continued.**

are enjoyed by the millions who never held office." In the same message, the President recommends that the tenure of office be limited to four years in a greater number of cases than the law to that effect passed in 1820 covered. One of the most curious effects of this system was the struggle for patronage between Calhoun and Van Buren that followed.

**Tariff.**—The tariff of 1828, known from its unfairness as the "tariff of abominations," was modified by the tariff act of 1832, which was designed to remedy the injustice of that of 1828. It failed, however, to satisfy the people of the South, and for some time there was talk of nullification. While Jackson was on principle opposed to protective tariffs, he was most determined to preserve the Union. South Carolina in convention of its citizens at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void; officers were sworn to act in accordance with this edict; and threats were made of secession if the Federal authorities attempted to enforce the tariff laws in that State. (See Nullification.) This ordinance was to take effect Feb. 1, 1833, and to be enforced, if necessary, by an appeal to arms. Dec. 16, President Jackson issued his famous nullification message (page 1173) in which he reviews at length the whole question and closes a most forceful exposition of Federal and State Rights with these words: "... and I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of Nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples not only to the present but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble." Then followed, Dec. 10, 1832, his equally famous nullification Proclamation in which (page 1206) he says: "I consider then the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle upon which it is founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." South Carolina deferred action; and the tariff act of March 2, 1833, known as the "Clay's Compromise Act," was passed. It provided that in all cases where the tariff on imported goods exceeded

twenty per cent of the value of such goods, a gradual reduction should be made of such excess in the following ratio and manner: one-tenth of such excess after Dec. 31, 1833; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1835; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1837; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1839; one-half the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1841; and all of the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1842. Speaking of the effect of this compromise upon the revenue of the country, the President, in his Fifth Annual Message (page 1247), said: "The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. . . . I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties; the rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromises, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 1459) President Jackson discusses at length the revenue system and the various means of disposing of surplus revenue. "The safest and best mode," he says, "of obviating all of the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the people keep the balance of their property in their own hands to be used for their own profit."

**Public Debt.**—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Jackson stood as follows:

January 1, 1830...	\$48,565,406.50
January 1, 1831...	39,103,191.68
January 1, 1832...	24,322,235.18
January 1, 1833...	7,001,698.83
January 1, 1834...	4,760,082.08
January 1, 1835...	37,513.05
January 1, 1837...	336,957.83
January 1, 1838...	3,308,124.07

In his Seventh Annual Message (page 1379) President Jackson said: "Since my last annual communication all the remains of the public debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this purpose whenever the creditors choose to receive it."

**Jackson, Andrew—Continued.**

*Finance.*—President Jackson as a strict constructionist was opposed to national banks. In his First Annual Message (page 1025) he began his attack upon the United States Bank, and followed it up most persistently, even to the length of vetoing the bill renewing its charter in 1832. He said: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." The matter was drawn into politics by Clay and it formed an important issue in the election of 1832. In his Fifth Annual Message, the President (page 1250) casts doubts upon the solvency of the bank and suggests the appointment of a committee to investigate. Congress investigated and reported favorably to the bank as a safe repository for Government funds. The President made up his mind that the deposits should be withdrawn. Secretary McLane, of the Treasury, was unwilling to give the order, and he was transferred to the State Department and his place was filled by William J. Duane, who was satisfied that the removal of the funds was neither wise nor necessary, and refused either to give the order or to resign. Duane was removed in September and his place was filled during recess by Roger B. Taney, who ordered that after Oct. 1, deposits should be made in certain State banks and not in the United States Bank. A resolution of censure of the President was, after long debate, carried by Clay in the Senate; but a few weeks before Jackson's retirement from office the resolution was expunged. In the President's Farewell Address (page 1511) he devotes a great deal of attention to the currency, condemning the use of paper money. He says: "The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place."

*Foreign Policy.*—The President expresses the policy of his administration in his Fourth Annual Message (page 1159) in these words: "Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided." In his Second Inaugural Address (page 1222) he says: "To do justice to all and to submit to wrong from none has been during my administration its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few cases of controversy, and these of minor importance remaining unadjusted." Great credit was given to the Jackson administration for the enforcement of the French spoliation claims, an account of which is given in the President's Seventh Annual Message (page 1371). European nations found no difficulty in settling their claims against France soon after the peace of 1815; but the claims of the United States were treated with supercilious silence. A treaty was made with France in settlement of these in 1831, by which France obligated herself to pay \$5,000,000 in six annual instalments, beginning Feb. 2, 1833. A draft was presented but payment was refused, on the plea that no appropriation had been made. President Jackson, in a message to Congress in December, 1834, advised Congress to direct that French vessels to the value of the amount be captured. The French government threatened war should the President not apologize. Great Britain interposed and advised France to settle quickly, which she did. The moral effect of the course taken by President Jackson was very great in demonstrating that the time had passed when the United States could be insulted with impunity.

**Jackson, Andrew:**

- Annual messages of, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1238, 1316, 1366, 1455.
- Bank of United States discussed by. (See Bank of United States.)
- Biographical sketch of, 998.
- Claims against France discussed by. (See France, claims against.)
- Conduct of, when entering Florida discussed, 611.



**Jackson, Andrew—Continued.**

Constitutional amendment relative to mode of election of President and Vice-President, recommended by, 1010, 1081, 1120, 1168, 1253, 1336, 1395, 1478.

**Death of—**

Announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2233, 2234.

Referred to, 2266.

Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 1255, 1261, 1272, 1346, 1351.

**Executive nominations—**

Authority of Executive regarding, discussed by, 1261, 1272, 1346, 1351.

Unacted on withdrawn, 1002.

Farewell address of, 1511.

Finances, discussed by, 1014, 1088, 1118, 1159, 1224, 1246, 1326, 1379, 1458.

Fine imposed upon, at New Orleans, remission of, recommended, 2062.

Foreign policy discussed by, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.

Home of, tendered Government, 2954.

**Inaugural address of—**

First, 999.

Second, 1222.

Instructions to, relating to treaty with Creek Indians, 886.

Internal improvements discussed by, 1014, 1046, 1071, 1164, 1201.

**Lafayette—**

Death of announced, 1313.

Orders homage to be paid memory of, 1314.

Tribute paid memory of, by, 1314.

Lands donated to, by Indians as mark of gratitude, 555.

Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1389.

**Madison, James—**

Death of, correspondence with Mrs. Madison on, 1479.

Writings of, on constitutional convention, correspondence with Mrs. Madison on, 1479, 1481.

Major-general, United States Army, 521, 533, 611.

Insults offered Spanish officers by, referred to, 709.

Medal offered, in commemoration of delivery of Colombian President from assassins declined by, 1029.

Medical attendants directed to accompany, home, 1540.

Meeting of Congress, views of, on act fixing day for, 1450.

Military achievements of, in Indian wars, discussed, 521, 533.

Entrance of, into Florida discussed, 611.

Misunderstanding with Judge Fro-  
mentin referred to, 682.

Nullification message of, 1173.

Nullification proclamation of, 1203.

Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 999.

Our Government supported by ballot box, not musket, 1390.

Pardon granted deserters by, 1062.

Pocket vetoes of, 1071, 1200, 1201, 1275, 1337, 1501.

Portrait of, 998.

Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 1014, 1024, 1046, 1071, 1077, 1082, 1120, 1141, 1201, 1224, 1275, 1288, 1337, 1351, 1395, 1450.

**Proclamations of—**

Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—

Austria, 1004, 1005.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1365.

Oldenburg, 1059.

Tuscany, 1452.

Extraordinary session of Senate, 1508.

Lands in Louisiana, sale of, 1058.

Nullification, 1203.

Ports opened to vessels of Great Britain, 1060.

Unlawful possession of public lands, 1057, 1106.

Protest of, against, resolutions of Senate, 1258.

Additional statement regarding, 1312.

Public deposits discussed by. (See Banks, State; Deposits, Public.)

Refuses to make further nominations for offices in Mississippi, 1199.

Removals from office, discussed by, 1351.

Revenue laws opposed in South Carolina, discussed by. (See South Carolina.)

Revenue system discussed by, 1459.

Santa Anna, correspondence with, regarding war between Texas and Mexico, 1493.

State banks discussed by. (See Banks, State.)

State of Union discussed by, 1005, 1063, 1107, 1154, 1366, 1511.

Surgeon-General of Army directed to accompany, home, 1540.

Surplus revenue discussed by, 1015, 1077, 1459.

Tariff discussed by, 1012, 1086, 1119, 1160, 1247, 1380, 1470.

Texas, relations with, discussed by. (See Texas.)

Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.

**Veto messages of—**

Appointing day for meeting of Congress, 1450.

**Jackson, Andrew—Continued.**

- Authorizing subscription of stock in Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Co., 1046.
  - Authorizing subscription of stock in Washington Turnpike Road Co., 1056.
  - Compromise of claims against Sicily, 1365.
  - Designating and limiting funds receivable for revenue, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1501.
  - Extension of charter of Bank of United States, 1139.
  - Improvements of rivers and harbors, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1201.
  - Light-houses, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1071.
  - Louisville and Portland Co., reasons for applying pocket veto, 1071.
  - Navigation of Wabash River, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1337.
  - Proceeds of land sales, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1275.
  - Settlement of State claims, reasons for applying pocket veto, 1200.
  - War between Texas and Mexico, discussed by. (See Wars, Foreign.)
  - Warehousing system discussed by, 1015.
- Jackson, Fred S.,** b. Stanton, Miami County, Kans., April 19, 1868; educated at Madison and other public schools of Kansas; was a teacher in the schools of the State for five years, and was admitted to practice law in Greenwood County in 1891; attended the State University and graduated from that institution in the school of law with the degree of LL. B., in 1892; elected county attorney of Greenwood County in the same year and served two terms, from 1893 to 1897; married in 1905 to Inez S. Wood, of Brown County, Kans.; appointed assistant attorney-general of Kansas by Attorney-General C. C. Coleman in 1906, and in the same year was elected attorney-general of Kansas, serving two terms, from 1907 to 1911; was nominated for Congress, 1910, at the primary election as a progressive Republican, and elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Kansas.

**Jackson, Henry R.,** minister to Mexico, resignation of, 5123.

**Jackson (Miss.), Battle of.**—After the engagement at Raymond, McPherson's column proceeded toward Jackson by way of Clinton, where it destroyed a portion of the railroad to

prevent the sending of supplies from the east to Vicksburg. Sherman moved along the Raymond road. May 14, 1863, when within 2 miles of Jackson, both columns met the Confederates whom Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been collecting in order to reinforce Pemberton at Vicksburg. The combined corps of Sherman and McPherson attacked the small force of Johnston and drove it through Jackson and toward Canton, taking some prisoners. The Union loss was 300. The Confederate loss was 845.

**Jacobs, Richard T.,** lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, arrest and imprisonment of, 3460.

**Jacobs, Stephen,** district attorney, nomination of, 91.

**Jacoway, Henderson M.,** b. Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark., Nov. 7, 1870, and is the third son of Judge W. D. Jacoway; graduated from the Dardanelle High School at the age of 16 years and from the Winchester Literary College, Winchester, Tenn., in 1892; in 1898 graduated from law department of Vanderbilt University, receiving a degree of LL. B.; served as secretary of the Dawes Commission during the Cleveland administration; elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1904, and reelected in 1906. Sept. 19, 1907, married Miss Margaret H. Cooper, daughter of Hon. S. B. Cooper, of Beaumont, Tex.; was elected to the Sixty-second Congress from Arkansas, carrying every county in the district and nearly every voting precinct.

**Jacques, William H.,** member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

**Jails.** (See Imprisonment.)

**James, Ollie M.;** b. Crittenden Co., Ky., July 27, 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1891; was one of the attorneys for Governor Goebel in his celebrated contest for governor of the State of Kentucky; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Kentucky.

**Jamestown and Northern Railroad Co.,** right of way through Indian reservation, bill for, 4952, 5177.

**Jamestown, Va.,** tercentenary of foundation of, 7043, 7095, 7386.

**Jamestown Exposition,** commended by President Roosevelt, 7043, 7386.

**Jamestown (Va.), Battle of.**—Early in 1781 Virginia became the chief theater of the operations of the British and American armies. Benedict Arnold, having turned traitor to his country, was sent by Clinton, with 1,600 men, to the James River with orders to lay waste the country and

**Jamestown (Va.), Battle of—Continued.** destroy the stores at Richmond. Washington ordered Lafayette, with 1,200 light infantry, to capture Arnold. Lafayette arrived at Richmond April 29, just in time to witness the burning of the extensive tobacco warehouses at Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, by Gen. Phillips, who had succeeded Arnold. Phillips had 2,000 men. Cornwallis abandoned his unprofitable campaign in the Carolinas and reached Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1781, having nearly 8,000 men. Lafayette, realizing his inability to hold Richmond against this large force, returned northward to the Rappahannock. Here he was joined June 7 by Gen. Wayne with about 800 Continentals. Returning, Lafayette formed a junction with Steuben June 18, augmenting his force to about 4,000 men. Eluding Tarleton's command, he pursued Cornwallis back toward Richmond, which place the latter evacuated June 20, retiring toward Jamestown. July 6 Lafayette attacked Cornwallis near Green Springs, within a few miles of Jamestown. Lafayette distinguished himself for personal bravery in the fight, but was forced to retire to Malvern Hill. The American casualties were reported as 118 killed, wounded and missing. The British lost 75.

**Japan.**—"Land of the Rising Sun." An empire of Asia lying in the Pacific Ocean, east of China, Korea, and Siberia. It consists of 4 principal islands—the main island of Hondo or Nippon, Yezo, Shikoku, Kiushiu—and about 4,000 smaller islands, including the Loochoo and Kurile groups and the island of Formosa, which was acquired from China in 1895, comprising a total area of 147,655 sq. miles.

The Japanese people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but with growing industries of various kinds, Japan exporting largely silk, tea, rice, coal, copper, fish, lacquer, etc. The Government is a limited monarchy, with an Emperor, cabinet, and privy council and an Imperial Parliament consisting of 2 houses. Buddhism and Shintoism are the prevailing religions. The Emperor is called the Mikado, an enlightened sovereign, under whom Japan has made unexampled progress in the arts of Western civilization. Japan, like China, remained isolated from the rest of the world for many centuries. The dynasty of the Mikados, Japanese history informs us, has

had a continuous existence since 660 B. C. Authentic history begins about 500 A. D. The Portuguese traded some with Japan between 1540 and 1638. With the exception of a limited trade with the Dutch, Japan held no commercial relations with the rest of the world till an American expedition under Perry, in 1853, forced a treaty upon her. This was followed by treaties with other countries. In 1867-68 a revolution transferred the power from the Shogun, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army, who had held it for 500 years, to the titular Emperor, the Mikado. In 1894, in a war with China, the latter was completely defeated on land and sea. The war ended in 1895 with the payment of indemnity by China, the cession of Formosa, and the independence of Korea.

By the constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty and exercises all the executive powers, with the advice of the Cabinet Ministers, who are appointed by him and responsible to him only. There is also a Privy Council, which is consulted by the Emperor on matters of importance. The Emperor can declare war, make peace and conclude treaties. He exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The Peers are male members of the Imperial Family, princes, marquises, counts, viscounts, barons, as well as persons designated (for life) by the Emperor for meritorious service or great learning. The fifteen highest taxpayers of a prefecture may also select one of their number to be a Peer for a term of seven years, with the consent of the Emperor. The House of Representatives consists of 379 members elected from districts having a population of 127,000.

Emperor Mutsuhito died Aug. 13, 1912, and was succeeded by Yoshihito.

The Japanese army is modeled after the German, and consists of about 220,000 men on a peace footing. Under the operation of the present laws the field army (first and second line together) will amount to 800,000 men, with ample reserve. Japan builds and equips her own warships, and has a navy of effective vessels, consisting of 11 modern battleships, including several captured from Russia, 2 dreadnoughts built and 2 building;



**Japan—Continued.**

2 coast defense vessels, 68 old, or small battleships, 15 armored cruisers, 19 protected cruisers, 6 torpedo gunboats, 58 destroyers, 59 torpedo boats, and 13 submarines. There are now building or projected 7 submarines, 45 torpedo boats, 8 destroyers, 2 protected cruisers, 5 armored cruisers, and 6 modern battleships, a total tonnage of 590,119 built and building. Rice is the most important agricultural crop, followed by barley. In 1911, 2,937,000 hectares were sown to rice, yielding 75,451,000 quintals, or 227 quintals per hectare. Roughly calculating a hectare as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres and a quintal as 100 pounds, the rice crop averaged about 1,200 pounds to the acre. The tea production in 1908 was about sixty million pounds and of sugar more than a billion and a half pounds. About 60 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The production of silk cocoons is an important industry. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, sulphur, and coal are mined. Manufactures, especially of textiles, and iron and steel have developed rapidly. In 1908 there were 86 cotton mills, with 75,225 employees, 1,403,034 spindles, and a yarn output of 42,864,262 kwan (the Japanese kwan is equal to about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds avoirdupois). Other manufactures for the same year are given as: Silk goods, 94,799,152 yen; mixed silk and cotton, 21,632,156; cotton, 100,654,814; matches, 10,741,886; earthenware, 10,733,983; paper, 13,690,983; oil, 10,019,007. (The Japanese yen is equal to about 50 cents.) The population at the beginning of 1909 was 49,319,166, increasing annually at the rate of 1.13 per cent.

**Japan:**

- Advancement of, discussed, 5471, 5959, 6065, 7433.
- American citizens in, legislation for protection of, 4006.
- American citizens selected to serve in offices of importance in Government of, 4099.
- American hostility to citizens of, deplored, 7433.
- American interests in, measures for protection of, 4006.
- American shipmasters warned by proclamation not to anchor at ports of, 3712.
- Autonomy and independence, claims of, to, supported by United States, 5086.
- Cable communication with, recommended, 4565.

- Citizens of, in China, treatment of, and action of United States officers regarding, inquired into, 5992.
- Civil war in, neutrality of United States in, 3888.
- Proclaimed, 3712.
- Claims of United States against, 3446, 4242.
- Indemnities received, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3574, 4243, 4520, 4561, 4630, 4692, 4715.
- Returned, 4762.
- Propriety of applying indemnity to education of youths in Japanese language, submitted, 4243.
- Commercial relations with, 2703, 2743, 2769, 4060, 4242, 4448, 6373, 6431.
- Constitutional government, establishment of, contemplated by, 4630.
- New constitution promulgated by, 5471.
- Consular courts and jurisdiction thereof, discussed, 4072, 4630.
- Consuls of United States in, claim of, to exercise judicial powers in certain cases, referred to, 3892.
- Difficulties of, with China, discussed, 4242.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4987, 5086.
- Legation of United States in, land for, offered by, recommendations regarding, 4823, 4862, 4923.
- Lew Chew Islands, controversy between China and, regarding, 4521.
- Minister of, to United States, received, 4718.
- Minister of United States to—
  - Appropriation for support of American youths to serve as part of official family of, recommended, 4101, 4145.
- Claim of, for loss of house by fire, 3382.
- Correspondence with, referred to, 4004.
- Fireproof building for use of legation recommended, 4561.
- Naval expedition to, discussed, 2703, 2712, 2743, 2769, 2833.
- Successful termination of, 2812.
- Postal convention with, 4203.
- Questions with, settled, 6264, 6333.
- Referred to, 3832, 3836.
- Relations with, 2685, 3382, 5959, 6065, 6371.
- Ships of war built in United States for, referred to, 3354.
- Orders regarding clearance of, 3443, 3444.
- Prohibition of departure of, removed, 3539.
- Shipwrecked seamen, convention with, for relief of, 4561.

**Japan—Continued.**

Shipwrecks, convention regarding expenses incurred in consequence of, 4580.

Special provision for naturalizing citizens of, in United States, recommended, 7435.

Subjects of, in Ikisima Island injured by target practice of American vessel, recommendations regarding, 5367, 5386.

Treaty between United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, and, referred to, 3574, 3792.

Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—

Buchanan, 3012, 3037, 3061, 3174.

Cleveland, 4987, 5086.

Johnson, 3574, 3722.

Pierce, 2776, 2812.

Revision of, discussed, 4762, 4825, 5086, 5367, 5546.

Convention regarding, 4460, 4520.

Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4131.

War with China—

Action of United States regarding, 5957, 6059.

Agents of United States requested to protect subjects of contestants, 5957, 6059.

**Japan Exposition:**

Tokyo, 1912, generous provision for, recommended, 7501.

Postponed to, 1917, 7614.

**Japan, Treaties with.**—Diplomatic relations began with the treaty of 1854, which, with several later ones, was superseded by more comprehensive conventions now in force. The convention for reimbursing shipwreck expenses, concluded in 1880, provided for mutual assistance for shipwrecked sailors. (For the extradition provisions of 1886, see Extradition Treaties.)

**Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 8046.**

A new treaty of trade and navigation between the United States and Japan was ratified by the Senate February 24, 1911, and by the Privy Council of Japan March 29 following. The signatory exchange was made April 4.

The treaty comprises eighteen articles. Most of these cover subjects already treated in the existing convention, though in many instances the language of the articles is changed to make the provisions conform to modern conditions.

The first article of the treaty asserts the right of citizens or subjects of the two countries to enter,

travel or reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, lease houses and shops and residences and generally do anything incident to trade.

In Article 7 corporations are dealt with. It permits them to appear in courts subject to the laws of each country, though it is stipulated that the permission to corporations to transact business must remain subject to local laws.

In Article 8 it is provided that there shall be no discrimination between the vessels of the two countries in their right to carry imports without being liable to other or higher charges of duties than national vessels. The same rule is applied to exportation and to the payment of export duties, bounties and drawbacks. Article 14 promises that any trade or navigation privilege extended to another country shall be enjoyed by the signatories to this treaty. Article 15 confers protection for patents, trade-marks and designs. This treaty supersedes the treaty of 1894, and becomes operative July 17, 1911, and remains in force twelve years. At the end of twelve years the treaty also continues operative unless six months' notice to the contrary is given.

Regarding immigration restrictions, the following statement by Y. Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, while not a part of the treaty, was made in connection with it:

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government is fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which it has for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States."

**Jarvis, Charles**, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

**Java, The**, capture and destruction of, by the *Constitution*, 507.

**Jay, John** (1745-1829); jurist and statesman; b. New York City; represented the State of New York in Congress, 1774-77, and drew up the constitution of New York, 1777; United States minister to Spain, 1780-82; peace commissioner with Adams and

**Jay, John—Continued.**

Franklin at Paris, 1783; secretary for foreign affairs, 1784-89; first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-95; concluded with England the treaty of 1794, known as Jay's Treaty, which conveyed to the United States the military posts of the northwest, erected the eastern boundary, provided for the payment of English debts and the settlement of American claims, restricted the United States trade with the West Indies, and defined the conditions of neutrality at sea; Jay was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York, 1792; was special minister to Great Britain, 1794-95; and governor of New York, 1795-1801.

**Jay, John**, minister to Great Britain, nomination of, 146.

**Jay Treaty.**—A treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1794 by John Jay, on the part of the United States, and Lord Grenville, representing Great Britain. It provided for an evacuation of the British posts to the United States, free commercial intercourse on the American continent, unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi River, indemnity to citizens of each country for damages at the hands of privateers of the other, and a limited trade between this country and the British West Indies. The last-mentioned clause caused the treaty to be very unpopular in America.

**Jayhawkers.**—A name applied to bands of marauders who kept up a guerrilla warfare in eastern Kansas about the beginning of the Civil War. The Jayhawkers were so called because of the alleged similarity of their practices to those of a bird with this appellation.

**Jeannette Polar Expedition:**

Failure and abandonment of, 4726.

Remains of members of, removed to United States, 4834.

Services extended in Russia to survivors of, recommendations regarding, 4853.

Testimonials of Congress transmitted to Russian subjects who aided survivors of, 4919, 5088.

Report on, 5120.

Vessels dispatched for relief of, 4726.

Recommended, 4586.

**Jefferson, Thomas** (third President United States):

The close race for the Presidency which Jefferson gave Adams in 1796, marked the affection of the people for

the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence. The election of Adams in that year, despite his unpopular doctrines, marked the esteem and love which the people had for Washington—for Washington preferred Adams. Jefferson, while Vice-President, was not consulted by Adams in affairs of the administration. His election as the third President of the United States, in 1800, is attributed to the unskillful politics of Hamilton and the political adroitness of Aaron Burr, in New York. There were no conventions or platforms, but the candidates were nominated by a caucus of members of Congress. The Federalists renominated John Adams, and the Democratic-Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson. The electoral vote was counted Feb. 11, 1801, and showed Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; C. C. Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 1. As no one had received a majority of the votes, the House, on the same day, proceeded to elect a President and a Vice-President. The balloting continued until Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1801, when, on the thirty-sixth ballot, Jefferson was elected President, and Burr, Vice-President. Some of the Federalists, not including Hamilton, tried to elect Burr over Jefferson, and Burr did not discountenance their action.

In the election of 1804, candidates were chosen by Congressional caucus for the positions of President and Vice-President, specifically in order to prevent a repetition of the conditions of 1800, when the struggle for President occurred between Jefferson and Burr, and also of the anomalous condition in 1796 when Adams was a Federalist President and Jefferson a Republican Vice-President. Jefferson and George Clinton were the nominees of the Democratic-Republicans. It does not appear, however, that Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, the Federalist candidates for these offices, were nominated in a Federal caucus. The strongest party contests occurred in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Jefferson carried Massachusetts against the Federalists led by Adams, but failed to win in Connecticut. The electoral vote was counted Feb. 13, 1805, and was conducted in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which went into force Sept. 25, 1804. Jefferson had 162 votes against 14 for Pinckney. The apportionment following the census of 1800, and the



**Jefferson, Thomas—Continued.**

admission of Ohio in 1802, increased the electoral vote to 176 and the number of States participating to 17. Jefferson was victorious in all of the States except Connecticut and Delaware, and in Maryland, where the vote was split 9 to 2.

*Party Affiliation.*—Prior to his residence in France as United States minister (1784-1789), Jefferson was a Whig of the Revolution. On his return, he was a Republican-Democrat, in deepest sympathy with the French Revolution. He advocated "the will of the majority to be the natural law of every society, and the only sure guardian of the rights of man." The Constitution had been drawn and adopted in his absence, and although on his return he expressed himself against it, he later modified his views regarding it and came to think more favorably of it. His associates in Washington's Cabinet, notably Hamilton and Knox, often expressed themselves in favor of aristocratic or monarchical forms of government, and regarded the Republican form as only a temporary expedient. This was so hateful to Jefferson that he vehemently expressed his grief and astonishment, and ultimately resigned his Cabinet office. He found himself opposed to the whole Federalist policy and, upon his retirement from office in 1796, he and his friends took the name of Republicans. Thus the Democratic party was formed, which in 1800 became the majority party in the United States. It was known as the Republican party until Jackson, in 1824, changed its name to the Democratic party.

*Political Complexion of Congress.*—In the Seventh Congress (1801-1803) the Senate, of 32 members, was made up of 13 Federalists and 19 Democrats; and the House, of 105 members, was made up of 34 Federalists and 71 Democrats. In the Eighth Congress (1803-1805) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 24 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 38 Federalists and 103 Democrats. During the second Jefferson administration, in the Ninth Congress (1805-1807) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 17 Federalists and 17 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 29 Federalists and 112 Democrats. In the Tenth Congress (1807-1809) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of

7 Federalists and 27 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 31 Federalists and 110 Democrats.

*Acquisition of Territory.*—The Louisiana Purchase, consummated in 1803, by James Monroe as minister plenipotentiary, increased the area of the United States, in 1810, to a total of 1,999,775 sq. miles. Jefferson was fully alive to the importance of this addition. In his Third Annual Message (page 346) he says: "Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the Western States and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our Treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." Napoleon, in speaking of the sale of the territory, said: "This accession strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The Lewis and Clark expedition, which formed the basis of the claim of the United States to the Northwestern territory, is described in detail by Jefferson in a special message (page 398) and in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) he says: "It is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clark and their brave companions have by this arduous service deserved well of their country."

*Slavery.*—Jefferson's sentiments on this subject are well expressed in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) in these words: "I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights which have so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent by timely notice expeditions

**Jefferson, Thomas—Continued.**

which can not be completed before that day."

*Tariff.*—In his Sixth Annual Message, Jefferson recommended that the duty on salt, a necessary of life, be suppressed. He looks forward to the accumulation of a surplus of revenue, if peace continues, and in discussing the advisability of further reduction of tariff in the future, says (page 397): "Shall we suppress the impost and give the advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of Federal powers." A tariff act of May 13, 1800, made slight increases in some duties, especially those upon wines. March 27, 1804, there was passed an act "for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes." While some duties were increased by this act, it placed upon the free list rags from cotton, linen, wool, and hemp cloth, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr stones, and the bark of the cork tree. The act of March 4, 1808, allowed free importation of old copper, saltpeter, and sulphur.

*Internal Improvements.*—Jefferson was strongly in favor of the application of revenue surplus to internal improvements; but he did not recognize that the Constitution conferred the right of making such upon the Federal Government. In his Sixth Annual Message (page 398) he says, in speaking of such improvements: "I suppose an amendment to the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary, because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated by the Constitution, and to which it permits the public money to be applied." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 444) he says: "Shall it (the revenue surplus) lie unproductive in the Public

vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union under the powers which Congress may already possess or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"

*Navy.*—The navy which had been created during the previous administration for operations against France, was reduced by Jefferson, who put all but six of the vessels out of commission. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he explains that these vessels were laid up in navy yards to reduce expenses. "Whatever annual sum," he says, "beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigency calls them into use." In his several messages he lays especial stress upon the advisability of preserving the vessels of the navy from decay and injury when not in active use. In a special message of Feb. 10, 1807 (page 407), Jefferson goes fully into the plans for the increase of the navy by the addition of a flotilla of gunboats for the protection of the harbors. Two hundred of these are expected to afford the desired protection, of which number he reports that 73 are built or are building, and that the remaining 127 would cost from \$500,000 to \$600,000. In his Eighth Annual Message (page 442) he reports that: "Of the gunboats authorized by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year."

*Foreign Policy.*—Of the six vessels which Jefferson retained in commission, he sent four to the Mediterranean to overawe the Barbary pirates who were attacking the merchant vessels of the United States. The brilliance and efficacy of the efforts of Decatur and his brave comrades on that occasion are yet remembered by the American people. In his First Inaugural Address (page 311) he speaks of the country as: "Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the other." In speaking of the proper attitude of the United States in the long struggle between Napoleon and the allied powers, he says

## Jefferson, Thomas—Continued.

in his Third Annual Message (page 349): "In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavor, as it is our interest and our desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbors such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance toward our vessels and citizens of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong." Speaking of the attack of the *Leopard* on the American frigate *Chesapeake*, Jefferson wrote in later years: "I had only to open my hand, and let havoc loose." To protect the United States from similar attacks, he issued the embargo of 1807, which continued until the end of his administration; but the conditions were too severe for American commerce to observe, and its frequent violation defeated its purpose. Jefferson always maintained that had the patriotism of the people risen to proper heights, this course would have obviated the War of 1812, and have secured a recognition of neutral rights. Jefferson himself suffered from the conditions of the embargo which forbade the exportation of tobacco, by the loss of fully two-thirds of his income.

**Commerce.**—Jefferson did not believe in the paternal fostering of commerce and industries by the Federal Government. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he says: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed." In speaking of the rapid growth of the country, he says in his First An-

nual Message (page 314): "I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are now to reduce the ensuing ratio of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years." The number was 5,308,483 in 1800.

**Finance.**—Jefferson outlined the financial policy of his administration in his First Annual Message (page 328) in these words: "... there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excise, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars, to which the postage on newspapers may be added, to facilitate the progress of information, and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of Government, to pay the interest on the public debts, and to discharge the principals within shorter periods than the laws or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things and call for expenses which the imposts could not meet; but sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure."

**Public Debt.**—The debt of the United States during the administration of Jefferson stood as follows:

January 1, 1802...	\$86,712,632.25
January 1, 1803...	77,054,686.30
January 1, 1804...	86,427,120.88
January 1, 1805...	82,312,150.50
January 1, 1806...	75,743,270.66
January 1, 1807...	69,218,398.64
January 1, 1808...	65,196,317.97
January 1, 1809...	57,023,192.09

## Jefferson, Thomas:

Annual messages of, 314, 320, 345, 357, 370, 393, 413, 439.

Biographical sketch of, 307.

Constitutional amendment suggested by, regarding—

Education, 397, 444.

Internal improvements, 397, 444.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 913.

Referred to, 930.

Election of, notification of, and reply, 308.



**Jefferson, Thomas—Continued.**

- Expedition across continent recommended by, 341, 886.
- Extraordinary session of Congress and of the Senate proclaimed, 345, 412, 449.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 311, 346, 349.
- Inaugural address of—
  - First, 309.
  - Second, 366.
- Louisiana Purchase discussed by, 346, 348, 350.
- Message adopted by, instead of personal address to Congress, 313.
- Minister to France, granted permission to return home, 50.
- Testimonial of services from King of France, 81.
- Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 309.
- Pardon granted deserters from Army by, 413.
- Portrait of, 306.
- Proclamations of—
  - Attack upon American vessel by British ship, 410.
  - Collection district of Mobile, 357.
  - Erection of buildings in Washington, 312.
- Extraordinary session of—
  - Congress, 345, 412.
  - Senate, 449.
- Military expedition against Spanish dominions, 392.
- Pardons to deserters, 413.
- Unlawful combinations in Lake Champlain, 438.
- Vessels committing depredations in United States, 390.
- Retirement of, from office mentioned by, 444.
- Secretary of State, 73.
  - Letters to, from Mr. Otto regarding tonnage, 84, 85.
  - Spain, military expedition against, 392.
- Standing army in time of peace unnecessary, 317.
- State of the Union discussed by, 316, 334, 349, 373.
- Tariff discussed by, 397.
- Jefferson Barracks, Mo.,** construction of dining rooms, etc., at, referred to, 4660, 4695.
- Jemez Forest Reserve,** proclaimed, 7346.
- Jenckes, Thomas A.,** correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2149.
- Jenkins, Capt.** (See *Baltimore, The.*)
- Jesup, Thomas S.,** commander of forces in Seminole War, 1472.
  - Report of, referred to, 1697.
- Jewett, Milo A.,** consul of United States at Sivas, Turkey, directed to investigate Armenian atrocities, 5991.

**Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.,** appropriation for Apaches on, recommended, 4692.

**Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex.,** appropriations to settlers for improvements on, recommended, 4696.

**Jingoism.**—A political term borrowed from the English and applied to that style of writing or oratory usually known as spread-eagle or braggadocio. The mild oath "by jingo" is a corruption of "by Gingou," i. e., by St. Gingoulph. During the war in Bulgaria between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the British Conservatives under Lord Beaconsfield, the premier, strongly advocated English intervention in behalf of Turkey. The Liberals, under Gladstone, were equally determined to avoid trouble and urged that Turkey be left to herself. Popular interest in the discussion grew to the point where it found expression in the music halls. "Jingo" was soon derisively applied to the war party, and they proudly accepted it. The term has since been commonly applied both in England and America to parties extravagantly enthusiastic in defense of the national honor.

**Johanna Island:**

Correspondence of Commodore Shufeldt regarding condition of, referred to, 4536.

Treaty with King of, 4536.

**John Adams, The,** operations of, referred to, 2909.

**John S. Bryan, The,** claim of, against Brazil adjusted, 2116.

**Johnson, Andrew** (seventeenth President United States):

Johnson became President on the death of Lincoln, April 14, 1865. He was Lincoln's choice for Vice-President in the latter's second term, for strong political reasons. It was felt that Johnson's election would bring to the support of the party a large body of War Democrats, but especially would it prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain and France if a candidate were elected from a reorganized rebellious State (Tennessee) in the heart of the Confederacy.

**Party Affiliation.**—Johnson's earliest political activity was directed against the aristocratic government by the large land-holders of Tennessee; he opposed the so-called "internal improvement" policies, and for a time suffered defeat by reason of this opposition. He was the only ardent supporter of Bell who did not

**Johnson, Andrew—Continued.**

go over to the Whig party. In Congress (1843-1853) he supported Jackson, the annexation of Texas, Polk's administration; and opposed internal improvements. He defended the veto power of the President and supported the compromise measures of 1850. He advocated then and later the homestead bill which the slave-holding power of the South did not favor. He occupied an intermediate position in politics by holding pronounced Union ideas which slave-holders did not appreciate, and by recognizing slavery as an institution guaranteed by the Constitution which made him unpopular with the Republicans. He never believed that any attempt at disruption of the Union would be made; but in 1860 he took positive ground against secession and declared in his speech in Congress on the joint resolution amending the Constitution that he would stand by and act in and under the Constitution. In March, 1861, when speaking of the secessionists, he declared: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner."

*Tariff.*—The chief revenue acts in the administration of President Johnson were those of July 28, 1866, "to protect the revenue, and for other purposes"; of March 2, 1867, "to provide revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes"; and that of Feb. 3, 1863, "to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax." The latter act provided that cotton imported from foreign countries after Nov. 1, 1868, should be exempt from duty. In his Third Annual Message, President Johnson (page 3773) urged a thorough revision of the revenue system. "Our internal revenue laws and impost system," he said, "should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered." He advocated a large reduction in the number of articles subject to tax as a means of simplifying and reducing the cost of revenue collection.

*Public Debt.*—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Johnson stood as follows:

July 1, 1866. ....\$2,636,036,163.84  
 July 1, 1867. .... 2,508,151,211.69  
 July 1, 1868. .... 2,480,853,413.23

In his First Annual Message (page 3563) President Johnson says: "Our debt is doubly secure—first, in the actual wealth and the still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and, next, in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as a people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all."

*Civil Service.*—In his Third Annual Message (page 3769) President Johnson says: "It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests."

**Johnson, Andrew:**

Acquisition of St. John and St. Thomas Islands recommended by, 3886.

Act containing provisions depriving of command of Army, protest of, against, 3670.

Repeal of, recommended by, 3871.

Acts to provide for more efficient government of rebel States discussed by. (See Reconstruction.)

Amnesty proclamations of, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.

Authority for granting discussed, 3895.

Circular regarding, 3539.

Persons worth more than \$20,000 to whom pardons issued referred to, 3583.

Referred to, 3659, 3669, 3722, 3779.

Annual messages of, 3551, 3643, 3756, 3870.

Biographical sketch of, 3499.

Constitutional amendments recommended by—

Abolition of slavery, 3556.

Ratification of, referred to, 3570, 3644.

Designating officer to succeed President in case of vacancy, 3837, 3889.

Election of President and Vice-President, 3837, 3889.

**Johnson, Andrew—Continued.**

- Election of United States Senators, 3840, 3889.
- Tenure of office by judiciary of United States, 3841, 3889.
- Correspondence with Gen. Grant regarding vacation of War Office by latter, 3800.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4283.
- Death of President Lincoln announced to, 3485.
- Dominican Republic discussed by. (See Santo Domingo.)
- Executive orders of, 3531, 3637, 3749, 3859.
- Exequaturs revoked by. (See Proclamations of, *post*.)
- Finances discussed by, 3562, 3648, 3769, 3872.
- Foreign policy discussed by, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
- Home of Jackson tendered Government, communication of, regarding, 2954.
- Impeachment of—
  - Articles of, exhibited by House of Representatives, 3907.
  - Answer of President, 3926.
  - Replication of House of Representatives, 3951.
  - Letter of Chief Justice Chase respecting mode of procedure, 3916.
  - Proceedings of Senate sitting for trial of, 3918.
  - Verdict of acquittal, 3955.
- Inaugural address of, 3503.
- Loyal Senators and Representatives denied seats in Congress, discussed by, 3644.
- Missouri troops placed on footing with others as to bounties, pocket vetoed, 3733.
- Oath of office administered to, 3486.
- Pocket veto of, 3733.
- Policy of, toward Confederate States, referred to, 3667.
- Portrait of, 3499.
- Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3596, 3603, 3611, 3620, 3643, 3670, 3681, 3687, 3690, 3696, 3729, 3734, 3756, 3766, 3781, 3820, 3837, 3844, 3846, 3848, 3849, 3870, 3889.
- Proclamations of—
  - Admission of Nebraska, 3714.
  - Amnesty, 3508, 3745, 3853, 3906.
  - Blockade of Southern ports removed, 3507, 3523.
  - Commercial restrictions in Southern States removed, 3515, 3524, 3529.
  - Day of mourning in memory of President Lincoln, 3504.
  - Postponed, 3504.
  - Declaring blockade established by Maximilian void, 3631.
  - Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
    - France, 3711.
    - Hawaiian Islands, 3713.
  - Exequaturs revoked—
    - Consul of—
      - Chile, 3625.
      - Frankfort, 3709.
      - Hanover, 3709.
      - Hesse, 3709.
      - Nassau, 3709.
      - Oldenburg, 3710.
      - Sweden and Norway, 3626.
    - Revocation annulled, 3630.
  - Vice-consul of Sweden and Norway, 3627.
  - Revocation annulled, 3630.
- Extraordinary session of Senate, 3719.
- Habeas corpus* previously suspended revoked, 3529, 3531.
- Insurgent cruisers, 3506.
- Martial law in Kentucky removed, 3529.
- Neutrality in war in Japan, 3712.
- Obstructions to laws in North and South Carolina, 3743.
- Ratification of fourteenth amendment, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858.
- Restoration into Union of—
  - Alabama, 3521.
  - Florida, 3527.
  - Georgia, 3516.
  - Mississippi, 3512.
  - North Carolina, 3510.
  - South Carolina, 3524.
  - Texas, 3519.
- Rewards for arrest of instigators of assassination of President Lincoln, 3505.
- Termination of insurrection, 3515, 3627, 3632.
- Correction in date of, 3747.
- Thanksgiving, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.
- Protest of, against act depriving, of command of Army, 3670.
- Repeal of act recommended by, 3871.
- Removals from office discussed by, 3690, 3767, 3820.
- Republican form of government discussed by, 3566.
- Restoration policy of, discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3643, 3781, 3870. (See also Provisional Governors; Reconstruction.)
- Right of States to representation in Congress, discussed by, 3644.
- State of the Union discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3589, 3593, 3643, 3756, 3837, 3871.
- Tariff discussed by, 3773.
- Thanksgiving proclamations of, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.



**Johnson, Andrew—Continued.**

Veto messages of—

Admission of—

Arkansas, 3846.

Certain Southern States, 3848.

Colorado, 3611, 3681.

Nebraska, 3687.

Amending judiciary act, 3844.

Civil-rights bill, 3603.

Continuation of Freedmen's Bureau, 3620.

Discontinuance of Freedmen's Bureau, 3852.

Duties on imported copper and copper ores, 3903.

Elective franchise in District of Columbia, 3670.

Enabling New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co. to purchase lands, 3614.

Establishing Freedmen's Bureau, 3596.

Exclusion of electoral votes of States lately in rebellion, 3849.

Government of rebel States, 3696, 3743.

Acts supplementary to, 3729, 3734.

Missouri troops placed on footing with others as to bounties, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3733.

Surveying district of Montana, 3624.

Tenure of civil offices, 3690.

Trustees of colored schools in Washington and Georgetown, 3903.

War between the States, termination of, proclaimed, 3515, 3627, 3632.

Correction in date of, 3447.

**Johnson, Ben;** b. near Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., May 20, 1858; elected to the Kentucky house of representatives in 1885 and 1887; elected member of the Kentucky State senate, but resigned Nov. 5, 1906; elected to the 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Kentucky.

**Johnson, Charles F.,** b. Winslow, Me., Feb. 14, 1859; attended Waterville Classical Institute; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1879, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in June, 1911; taught school and read law; admitted to the bar in 1886 and began practice in Waterville; Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1892 and 1894; member of the State Legislature in 1905 and 1907, serving both terms on the judiciary committee; delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904; was grand master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maine in 1906 and 1907; elected to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon.

Eugene Hale for the term beginning March 4, 1911.

**Johnson, George,** claims of, against Uruguay, 2014.

**Johnson, James,** provisional governor of Georgia, appointed, 3516.

**Johnson, Joseph Travis;** b. Brewerton, Laurens Co., S. C., Feb. 28, 1858; graduated Erskine College, 1879; admitted to the practice of the law in all the courts of South Carolina, 1883; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from South Carolina.

**Johnson, Reverdy** (1796-1876); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Annapolis, Md.; United States Senator from Maryland, 1845-49 and 1863-68; Attorney-General, 1849-50; United States minister to Great Britain, 1868-69; a treaty which he negotiated with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama Claims was rejected by the Senate.

**Johnson, Reverdy:**

Address of, on presenting to President proceedings of Union Convention in Philadelphia filed in impeachment trial, 3947.

Commissioner at New Orleans, report of, referred to, 3347.

Mentioned, 4014.

**Johnson, Richard Mentor** (1780-1850); statesman and ninth Vice-President of the United States; b. near Louisville, Ky.; elected to Congress, 1807, he became an ardent supporter of Madison's policies; raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen in the War of 1812; supported Harrison at the Thames, 1813, and is believed to have killed Tecumseh in this battle; United States Senator, 1819-29; member of Congress, 1829-37; Vice-President with Van Buren, 1837, to which office he was elected by the United States Senate by default of an electoral majority; was candidate for reelection in 1840, but defeated.

**Johnson, R. M.,** compensation due, for erection of buildings for use of Choc-taw academy, 2537.

**Johnson, Richard M.,** military talent, of, commented on, 520.

**Johnson, Samuel,** president North Carolina convention, 62.

**Johnson, William Samuel,** appointed on committee to receive President Washington, 36.

**Johnston, Joseph E.,** victories of national arms over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.

**Johnston, Joseph Forney;** b. in North Carolina in 1842; served in Confederate army during the war; rose to the rank of captain; practiced law seven-

**Johnston, Joseph Forney—Continued.**

teen years; was a banker ten years; elected governor of Alabama in 1896 and 1898; unanimously elected to the United States Senate from Alabama to fill out the unexpired term of E. W. Pettus, deceased, also for the term ending March 3, 1915.

**Jonathan, or Brother Jonathan.**—A term used to denote the typical American. Its origin has been explained in several ways, but the most plausible seems to be that it grew out of Washington's reference to his friend and adviser, Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut.

**Jones, J. B.**, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

**Jones, Jacob**, commander of the *Wasp*, 506.

**Jones, John Paul**, remains of, discovered in Paris, 7075, 7076.

**Jones, Roger**; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1847; served on the Texas frontier and in New Mexico, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was promoted to the rank of captain, and received the thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron; served throughout the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general; died Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1889.

**Jones, Roger:**

Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2157.

Mentioned, 702.

Orders respecting funeral honors to—

Adams, John, 914.

Harrison, W. H., 1880.

Jefferson, 914.

Lafayette, 1314.

**Jones, Thomas**, proceedings of, in taking possession of Monterey, Mexico, discussed, 2080.

**Jones, Wesley L.**, b. near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863, three days after the death of his father, a private in the Civil War; his mother maintained herself and children by her own labor; he did all kinds of farm work, hiring out by the month when 10 years of age; attended public schools in winter; worked during the summer until he was 16, when he entered Southern Illinois College, teaching to pay his way; working in the harvest fields during the summer; admitted to the bar on examination in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses as one of the Representatives-at-large from the State of Washington; the legislature of 1907 for Washington enacted a direct primary law in which provision was made for

expressing the party choice for United States Senator by popular vote; he became a candidate and was successful by a large majority, and was duly elected to the United States Senate.

**Jones, William**, Secretary of Navy:

Duties of Secretary of Treasury discharged by, during the absence of Albert Gallatin, one of the commissioned envoys to treat with Great Britain and Russia in 1813.

**Jones, William Atkinson**; b. Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d Congresses from Virginia.

**Jones, The**, sum accruing from sale of, to be paid owners of, 2111.

**Jonesboro (Ga.), Battle of.**—On the night of Aug. 25, 1864, Gen. Sherman gave up the direct siege of Atlanta and attempted to gain possession of the Macon railroad to the southward. A part of his forces was moved back to the Chattahoochee to the northwest and others pushed southwest. The Army of the Tennessee, under Howard, having destroyed the roads southwest of Atlanta, moved east toward Jonesboro, 20 miles south of Atlanta. Hood, learning of this movement, sent Hardee's corps to defend Jonesboro. When Howard reached the town on the evening of Aug. 30 he found Hardee in possession. The latter attacked Howard on the 31st. After an engagement of 2 hours the Confederates retired with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded. During the night Hardee retired to Lovejoy. Seeing his position in Atlanta indefensible, Hood, on Sept. 1, blew up his magazines and evacuated the city, which was occupied by Gen. Slocum with the Twentieth Army Corps.

**Jorgen Lorentzen, The**, appropriation for seizure of, recommended, 3271.

**Josephine, The**, referred to, 1030.

**Journals of Congress.**—The proceedings of Congress from 1774 to 1788 were first published at Philadelphia. They comprised 13 octavo volumes and were completed in 1788. This is the only record of the Continental Congress and that of the Confederation (except the "Secret Journals"), but contains no debates nor laws, that body being without legislative powers, although it adopted many resolutions, ordinances, and recommendations to the States. These journals were reprinted in Washington in 1823 in 4 octavo volumes. "The Journal Acts, and proceedings of the Con-

**Journals of Congress—Continued.**

vention Assembled at Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States" was published at Boston in 1819. There were also published in Boston, in 1821, 4 volumes of the "Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress from the First meeting thereof to the Dissolution of the Confederation by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States." According to the requirements of the Constitution, the Journals of Congress have been printed each session since its adoption. (See *Annals of Congress*; Cong., etc.)

**Juarez, Benito P.,** President of Mexico: Demonstration by Congress of United States of Colombia in honor of, referred to, 3575.

Government formed by, discussed, 3095.

Referred to, 3175, 3577.

**Judge-Advocates, Corps of,** recommendation regarding, 4570.

**Judges, Circuit:**

Increase in number of, recommended, 4453, 4526, 4574, 4939, 5103, 5968.

Inequality in amount of labor assigned each, discussed, 1756.

**Judges, District,** increase recommended in—

Number of, 4939, 5103.

Salaries of, 5473, 5561, 7589.

**Judicial Salaries.** (See *Salaries, Judicial*.)

**Judicial Integrity** discussed by President Roosevelt, 7521.

**Judiciary System** (see also *Justice, Department of*):

Act—

Making appropriation for certain judicial expenses vetoed, 4493.

Regarding judiciary act vetoed, 3844.

Constitutional amendment regarding tenure of office by judiciary of United States, recommended, 3841, 3889.

Extension and revision of, recommended by President—

Adams, John, 279, 296.

Adams, J. Q., 880, 958.

Arthur, 4729.

Cleveland, 4939, 5103, 5879, 5968.

Jackson, 1024, 1121, 1168, 1336, 1396.

Jefferson, 319.

Lincoln, 3250.

Pierce, 2750, 2765, 2825.

Washington, 119, 125, 143.

**Judicial districts,** increase in, recommended, 4253.

**Misdemeanors, trial of,** by United States commissioners, recommended, 4939, 5879.

Modifications in, recommended, 3250. Witnesses' and jurors' fees, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.

**Juilliard vs. Greenman.**—One of several important legal-tender cases. Juilliard having contracted a sale of cotton for \$5,122.90 to Greenman, the latter paid \$22.90 in coin (which was accepted) and offered payment of the residue in United States notes. Juilliard refused to accept the notes, demanding gold or silver. The case came before the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which found a verdict for Greenman on the ground that notes issued by the United States are legal tender for payment of any debt. The Supreme Court, March 3, 1884, the case having been appealed to that tribunal on a writ of error, affirmed this judgment, thus establishing the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of March 31, 1862. George F. Edmunds and Benjamin F. Butler appeared as counsel in this case, the former for plaintiff in error, the latter for defendant. Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion, stated that the prohibition in the Constitution of the United States to the several States to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender for debts does not deny to Congress either of these powers. These are powers incident to sovereignty, and the impressing upon Treasury notes the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit, and therefore within the meaning, of the Constitution. The wisdom and expediency of such meaning is a political question to be determined by Congress, and not a judicial question to be afterwards passed upon by the courts. Justice Field filed a dissenting opinion.

**Jules et Marie, The,** collision with United States Steamer *San Jacinto*, appropriation to former recommended, 3343.

**Junket.**—A word applied to any feast or merry-making, convivial entertainment, or picnic. Politically, any trip, excursion, or entertainment by an official at public expense under the guise of public service. The form of a junket is usually a legislative investigation requiring travel to various points and large hotel bills.

**Jurors, fees of,** referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.



**Jury.**—A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. The custom of trying accused persons before a jury as practiced in this country and England is the natural outgrowth of rudimentary forms of trials in vogue among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The ancient Romans also had a form of trial before a presiding judge and a body of *judices*. The right of trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution in all criminal cases and at common law in cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$20. A petit or trial jury consists of 12 men selected by lot from among all the citizens residing within the jurisdiction of the court. Their duty is to determine questions of fact in accordance with the weight of testimony presented and report their finding to the presiding judge. An impartial jury is assured by the practice of drawing by lot and then giving the accused the right to dismiss a certain number without reason and certain others for good cause. Each of the jurymen must meet certain legal requirements as to capacity in general and fitness for the particular case upon which he is to sit, and must take an oath to decide without prejudice and according to testimony presented. A coroner's jury or jury of inquest is usually composed of from 7 to 15 persons summoned to inquire into the cause of sudden or unexplained deaths. (See also *Grand Jury*.)

**Jury System** discussed, 319.

**Jussen, Edmund**, act for relief of, vetoed, 4168.

**Justice, The Department of.**—*History.*—

One of the nine Executive Departments of the Government, created by an act of Congress July 22, 1870. The separate colonies, however, in imitation of England, had had their attorneys-general from early times. By the Judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789, the first Congress under the Constitution directed the appointment of an Attorney-General who should act as legal adviser to the President and heads of Departments and conduct cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States was concerned. The small salary of \$1,500 a year which Congress voted was fixed on the supposition that the Attorney-General would devote only a part of his time to his official duties. Ed-

mund Randolph, however, the first occupant of the office, devoted his entire time to questions which arose in connection with the organization of the courts and their procedure. The salary was gradually increased until, in 1853, it was made \$8,000, equal to those of the other members of the Cabinet. No clerical force was provided, however, and not until 1818, during the attorney-generalship of William Wirt, was any appropriation made for clerical hire or office expenses. The clerical force was gradually increased until, in 1855, it consisted of nine employees, but the First Assistant Attorney-General was not appointed until 1859.

A very important step was taken in the organization of the Department in 1861, when the Attorney-General was given control over the various district attorneys. By an act of Congress of 1870 what had been the Attorney-General's office was formally organized as the Department of Justice. Under this act the office of Solicitor-General was created; two Assistant Attorneys-General (since increased to eight) were provided for, and the law officers of the other Departments were placed under the Attorney-General's control. Since its organization the work of the Department and the number of its employees have steadily increased until, at the present time (1909), about two hundred and sixty officers and employees in Washington and nearly thirteen hundred in various parts of the United States are under the control of the Department. The Attorney-General, the head of the Department, is the chief legal officer of the country. He is and has been from the beginning, a member of the President's Cabinet, and gives his advice and opinion when consulted by the President or heads of Departments. He also supervises the work of the district attorneys and United States marshals. Opinions on Constitutional questions must come from the Attorney-General himself; opinions on other matters may be given by his assistants. Trials in which the Government is interested may be conducted by the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, who acts as his assistant and assumes his duties in his absence. The Assistant to the Attorney-General, an office distinct from those of Assistant Attorneys-General, has special charge of matters arising out of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws (q. v.). Eight Assist-

**Justice, The Department of**—*Continued.* ant Attorneys-General and one Special Assistant aid the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, some having charge of special lines of business, such as the defense of cases in the Court of Claims (q. v.) and before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. The Special Assistant Attorney-General is at the head of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. Special attorneys may be appointed when necessary. The Attorney-General also has supervision and control of the law officers connected with the various Departments, that is to say, the Assistant Attorneys-General for the Interior and Post Office Departments, the Solicitors of the Departments of State and the Treasury, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. These act as chief law officers of the Department or office with which they are connected. A General Agent of the Department has charge of United States jails and prisons, and an Accounting Division examines the accounts of United States district attorneys and marshals.

The Federal judiciary system was modeled after that of Great Britain. In the early history of England and of the American colonies the legislative bodies had judicial powers, and the English Parliament is still known as the High Court of Parliament, and the Legislature of Massachusetts as the General Court. Most of these powers, however, were soon transferred to more compact bodies having exclusively judicial functions. Almost the only judicial function retained by legislative bodies is the power of impeachment of high officers. The first step toward a Federal judiciary were the commissions which decided land cases between the States. Commissioners of appeal decided prize cases, and in 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, these were erected into a court. The Constitution of 1787 provided for a Supreme Court (q. v.) and such inferior courts as Congress might establish. By the judiciary act of 1789 circuit and district courts were established. In 1891 the circuit court (q. v.) of appeals was added to this system. The Court of Claims (q. v.), the Court of Private Land Claims, and a system of Territorial courts have also been established by Congress. The Judiciary system of the several States is similar in a general way

to that of the United States. (See also Courts.)

**Official Duties.**—The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the Government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion, when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other executive departments, on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments; he appears in the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of especial gravity and importance; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the Government.

**Solicitor-General.**—The Solicitor-General assists the Attorney-General in the performance of his general duties, and by special provision of law, in case of a vacancy in the Office of Attorney-General, or of his absence or disability, exercises all those duties. Under the direction of the Attorney-General, he has general charge of the business of the Government in the Supreme Court of the United States, and is assisted in the conduct and argument of cases therein by the Assistant Attorneys-General. He also, with the approval of the Attorney-General, prepares opinions rendered to the President and the heads of the executive departments, and confers with and directs the law officers of the Government throughout the country in the performance of their duties. When the Attorney-General so directs, any case in which the United States is interested, in any court of the United States, may be conducted and argued by the Solicitor-General; and he may be sent by the Attorney-General to attend to the interests of the United States in any State court, or elsewhere.

**The Assistant to the Attorney-General.**—The Assistant to the Attorney-General has special charge of all suits and other matters arising under the Federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Attorney-General.

**Assistant Attorneys-General.**—The several Assistant Attorneys-General assist the Attorney-General in the

**Justice, The Department of—Continued.**

performance of his duties. They assist in the argument of cases in the Supreme Court and in the preparation of legal opinions.

Three Assistant Attorneys-General are located in the main department building at 1435 K Street, and, in addition to their general duties, particular subjects are assigned to them by the Attorney-General for the transaction of business arising thereunder with United States attorneys, other departments, and private parties in interest.

The office of the Assistant Attorney-General, including a number of assistant attorneys and clerks charged with defending suits in the Court of Claims, is located at 8 Jackson Square.

The Assistant Attorney-General charged with the defense of Indian depredation claims is located in the Bond Building, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and New York Avenue.

The Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the interests of the Government in all matters of reappraisal and classification of imported goods in litigation before the several boards of United States General Appraisers and the Court of Customs Appeals is located at 641 Washington Street, New York.

The Assistant Attorneys-General and the solicitors for the several executive departments, under the provisions of sections 349-350, Revised Statutes, exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the Attorney-General. They are the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior, the Solicitor for the Department of State, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department.—This Assistant Attorney-General is the chief law officer of that department. When requested he advises the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries upon questions of law arising in the administration of the department. All appeals from the General Land Office are sent to his office for consideration. Oral arguments are heard by him in the more important cases, or by brief; and decisions are prepared under his supervision for the signature of the Secretary or First Assistant Secretary, as the case may be. The As-

sistant Attorney-General is aided in this and his other work by a number of assistant attorneys.

Solicitor for the Department of State.—The solicitor is the chief law officer of that department. He advises the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries upon questions of municipal and international law referred to him, passes upon claims of citizens of the United States against foreign Governments, claims of subjects or citizens of foreign Governments against the United States, and upon applications for the extradition of criminals. The assistant solicitor acts as solicitor in the absence of the latter, and in the division of the work of the office has general charge of extradition and citizenship matters.

Solicitor of the Treasury.—The Solicitor of the Treasury is charged with the supervision of much of the litigation of the Government, and it is his duty to give necessary instructions to United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts in matters and proceedings appertaining to the suits under his superintendence, and to require reports from such officers; to take cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds upon the revenue (customs) and to exercise a general supervision over the measures for their prevention and detection and for the prosecution of persons charged with the commissions thereof; to have charge of lands acquired by the United States in payment of debts (except internal revenue); to make recommendations on offers of compromise (except in post-office cases and in internal-revenue cases before judgment); to effect the release of property owned or held by the United States where it has been attached; to approve the bonds of United States assistant treasurers, collectors of internal revenue, and department disbursing clerks, and to examine all contracts of, and official bonds filed in, the Treasury Department; to issue distress warrants against delinquent collectors and other officers receiving public money, and disbursing officers and their sureties; to examine titles to life-saving station sites; and as the law officer of the Treasury Department to give legal advice to the Secretary and other officers of that department on matters arising therein.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue.—A Solicitor of Internal Revenue was added to the Internal-Revenue Office



**Justice, The Department of—Continued.** corps by the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat., 170), but by the act of June 22, 1870 (16 Stat., 162), organizing the Department of Justice, the solicitor was formally transferred to that department. He is the law officer and legal adviser of the commissioner. The only duties of his of which mention is made by law are in connection with internal-revenue compromise cases, section 3229, Revised Statutes.

**Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.**—The solicitor is the chief law officer of that department. His duties are to act as legal adviser for the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the chiefs of the various bureaus of said department; to prepare and examine all contracts and bonds entered into or required by the said department; and to render such legal services in connection with matters arising in the administrative work of the Department of Commerce and Labor as may be required of him by the Attorney-General.

**The Public Lands Division.**—This division was created by the Attorney-General, Nov. 16, 1909. To it are assigned all suits and proceedings concerning the enforcement of the public-land law, including suits or proceedings to set aside conveyances of allotted lands.

**Chief Clerk.**—The chief clerk, under the direction of the Attorney-General, has general supervision of the clerks and employees; the consideration of applications for leave of absence; the direction of the force of laborers, charwomen, and watchmen; superintends all buildings occupied by the department in Washington; has charge of the horses, wagons, and carriages employed; has supervision of the Division of Mails and Files; the purchase and distribution of supplies for the department and the United States courts; the expenditure of the appropriations for contingent expenses and rents; supervision of the library; the consideration of requisitions upon the Public Printer for printing and binding, and supervision of the preparation of the annual report and the estimates of the department.

**Disbursing Clerk.**—The disbursing clerk disburses funds from more than 40 appropriations under the direction of the Attorney-General, including the salaries of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,

the judges of the other United States courts throughout the country, including the Territories; of the United States attorneys, marshals, and other court officials, and of the officials of the department proper; the contingent expenses of the department and other miscellaneous appropriations.

**Superintendent of Prisons.**—The superintendent of prisons has charge, under the direction of the Attorney-General, of all matters relating to United States prisons and prisoners, including the support of such prisoners in both State and Federal penitentiaries, in reform schools, and in county jails. He has supervision over the construction work in progress at United States penal institutions.

The superintendent of prisons is ex officio the president of the boards of parole for the United States penitentiaries and the president of the board of parole for United States prisoners in each State or county institution used for the confinement of United States prisoners.

**Appointment Clerk.**—The appointment clerk has charge of all matters relating to applications, recommendations, and appointments, including certifications by the Civil Service Commission; conducts correspondence pertaining thereto; prepares nominations sent to the Senate; prepares commissions and appointments for the officers and employees of the department in Washington, and for United States judges, attorneys, and marshals and other officers under the department. He also compiles the Register of the Department of Justice and matter relating to that department for the Official Register of the United States.

**Attorney in Charge of Pardons.**—The attorney in charge of pardons takes charge of all applications for Executive clemency, except those in Army and Navy cases, these being referred to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively; of the briefing of the cases and the correspondence in relation to them.

**Attorney in Charge of Titles.**—The attorney in charge of titles prepares opinions upon the title to lands belonging to or sought to be acquired by the Government for public purposes and opinions upon all legal matters growing out of the same. He has charge of all proceedings to acquire land under eminent domain,









